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TRAVELS

IN

SWITZERLAND,

AND IN THE

COUNTRY OF THE GRISONS:

IN A

SERIES OF LETTERS

TO

WILLIAM MELMOTH, ESQ.

W.e.20
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FROM

WILLIAM COXE, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S.

Rector of BEMERTON; Member of the Imperial Oeconomical Society at ST. PETERSBURGH, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at COPENHAGEN, and Chaplain to His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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JE VOUDROIS RECHERCHER DANS TOUS LES GOUVERNEMENS MODERE'S QUE NOUS CONNOISSONS, QUELLE EST LA DISTRIBUTION DES TROIS POUVOIRS, ET CALCULER PAR LA LES DEGRES DE LIBERTE' DONT CHACUN D'EUX PEUT JOUIR.

Monteſquieu, Eſprit des Loix, L. xi. c. 20.

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TO

HENRY WILLIAM PORTMAN, Esq

OF BRYANSTON, DORSETSHIRE,

THIS THIRD VOLUME OF

TRAVELS INTO SWITZERLAND

IS INSCRIBED,

AS A TESTIMONY OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE,

BY HIS

OBEDIENT,

AND OBLIGED,

HUMBLE SERVANT,

WM COXE.

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INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

EACH of the three Leagues, which form by their union the republic of the Griſons, is divided into a certain number of diſtricts, called in Romanſh *Dratturas Magnas*, in German *Hochgerichts*; which may be tranſlated High Juriſdictions. Theſe diſtricts are compoſed of one, two, or more ſmall commonwealths, or Communities. As this complicated intermixture of different communities frequently creates much confuſion, in the geographical and political accounts of this country, I have prefixed a Table of the general diviſion of each league into High Juriſdictions, with their ſubdiviſions into Communities.

The Grey League is divided into eight High Juriſdictions, which are ſubdivided in the following manner into twenty-ſeven Communities.

High Juriſdictions.	Communities.			Members from the ſeveral Communities to the General Diet.
I. Diſentis	1	Diſentis		1
	2	Tavetch		1
II. Valley of Lugnetz	3 & 4	Lugnetz		2
	5	Wals		1
III. Grub	6 & 7	Ilantz and the neighbouring diſtricts		2
	8	Schlowis		1
	9	Tenna		1
IV. Waltenſburg	10	Waltenſburg		1
	11	Lax		1
	12	Oberſax		1
V. Flims	13	Flims		1
	14 & 15	Retzuns and Embs		2
	16	Trins and Tamins		1
VI. Rheinwald and Schams	17 & 18	Valley of Rheinwald		2
	19 & 20	Valley of Schams		2
VII. Heunzenberg and Tuſis	21	Tuſis and Catzis		1
	22	Heunzenberg		1
	23	Saffien		1
	24	Cepina		1
VIII. Maſox	25	Valley of Maſox		1
	26	Ruffie		1
	27	Calanca		1
				27

The

The League of God's House is divided into eleven High Jurisdictions, and comprehends twenty-one Communities.

High Jurisdictions.	Communities.		Members from these several Communities to the General Diet.
I. Coire	1	Coire	2
II. Pregalia	2	Sopra Porta	1
	3	Sotto Porta	1
III. Upper Engadina	4	Sopra Fontana Merla	1
	5	Sotto Fontana Merla	1
IV. Lower Engadina	6	Sopra Tasma	1
	7	Sotto Tasma	1
V. Bivio or Stalla	8	Bivio & Marmorara	1
	9	Avers	1
	10	Remus, Schlins, and Samun	1
VI. Ortenstein	11	Ortenstein	1
	12	Furstenau	1
VII. Obervats	13	Obervats	1
	14	Breguns	1
VIII. Oberhasstein	15	Tinzen and Reamp	1
	16	Tiefen Casten	1
IX. Puschiavo	17 & 18	Valley of Puschiavo	2
X. Munster	19	Valley of Munster	1
XI. Four Villages	20	Sitzers, Igis, Trims	1
	21	Unter Vatz	1
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The

The League of Ten Jurisdictions is divided into seven High Jurisdictions, and comprises eleven Jurisdictions or Communities.

High Jurisdictions.	Communities.		Members from these several Communities to the General Diet.
I. Davos	1	District of Davos	2
II. Kloster	2	Kloster	2
III. Castels	3	Lutsein	1
	4	Jenats and Furna	1
IV. Schiers	5	Schiers	1
	6	Seewis	1
V. Mayenfield	7	Mayenfield and Malans	2
VI. Belfort or Alvenew and Churwalden	8	Alvenew	1
	9	Churwalden	1
VII. Valley of Schalflic	10	St. Peter, &c.	1
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Thus the Diet, including the three chiefs, consists of sixty-six voices.

LETTERS, &c.

LETTER 68.

Como—Mendriſio—Lake of Como—Pliniana—Fort of Fuentes—Laghetto di Chiavenna—Entrance into the Country of the Griſons.

Chiavenna, July 21ſt 1779.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I travelled over part of Switzerland, I have been deſirous to make a tour through the remainder of that country, particularly to viſit the Griſons; and, as I am now returning to England, I ſhall take the opportunity of indulging my curioſity. In the mean time, I propoſe the ſatisfaction of continuing to ſend you, on this as on the former occaſion, all the information and intelligence I am able to procure.

I quitted Milan laſt week, and proceeded through a gently riſing country, well wooded and fertile in corn and vines, to Como. This town being the birth-place of Pliny the younger, the inhabitants have placed his ſtatue in a niche on the outſide of the church, with a Latin inſcription bearing the date of 1499.

I need not remind you, with how much rapture and enthuſiaſm Pliny mentions the delightful ſituation of his native town, and the romantic ſcenery of the environs, in thoſe letters, of which you have given to the public ſo accurate and elegant a tranſlation.

Como is indeed moſt pleaſantly ſituated, in a narrow vale, encloſed by fertile hills, upon the ſouthern extremity of the beautiful lake which bears the ſame name. The town is ſurrounded by a wall guarded with picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which ſtand the ruins of an antient caſtle. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone; and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures of cotton and ſilk, and carry on ſome trade with the Griſons.

From Como I made an excurſion to Mendriſio, one of the Italian bailliages belonging to the

the * twelve cantons of Switzerland. Theſe bailliages formed part of the Milaneſe, and in 1512 were ceded to the cantons by Maximilian Sforza, who was raiſed to the ducal throne by the Swiſs, after they had expelled the troops of Louis the Twelfth, and taken poſſeſſion of the duchy. Francis the Firſt, ſucceſſor of Louis, having recovered the Milaneſe, and ſecured his conqueſt by the victory of Marignano, purchaſed the friendſhip of the Swiſs by confirming their right to the ceded territory; a right which the ſubſequent dukes of Milan have been too prudent to diſpute.

Mendriſio and Balerna is one of the ſmalleſt of theſe tranſalpine bailliages: the bailif or governor is appointed ſucceſſively by each of the twelve cantons, and remains in office two years. He is ſupreme judge in † criminal affairs without

* Appenzel is excluded from the co-regency becauſe the ceſſion was made in 1512, the year before that republic was admitted into the Helvetic confederacy. Beſide Mendriſio and Balerna, the other Italian bailliages are Locarno, Lugano, and Val-Maggia. Uri, Schwetz, and Underwalden, poſſeſs three bailliages, Bellinzona, Riviera, and Val-Brenna, which were equally diſmembered from the Milaneſe.

† In caſe of capital puniſhment, he is obliged to conſult the ſecretary, notary, and the other officers of the diſtrict; but as they have no vote, his power is ſupreme.

appeal: a power too great to be entruſted to a ſtranger, commonly ignorant of the laws, and intereſted to increaſe his revenue. In civil cauſes an appeal lies to the ſyndicate of Switzerland. The inhabitants enjoy conſiderable privileges, civil, eccleſiaſtical, and commercial. The diſtrict is extremely fertile in vines, corn, and paſturage; and yields a great quantity of excellent ſilk.

Upon my return to Como, I embarked upon the lake. The banks near the town are richly wooded, and ſtudded with country houſes and ſmall villages, which lie upon the gentle acclivities near the margin of the water. At firſt the lake is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, but it widened as we turned round a neck of land upon which is ſituated the ſmall village of Turnio.

The neighbourhood of Turnio, and the diſtricts bordering the lake of Como, ſupply, for the moſt part, thoſe Italian emigrants who wander through Europe vending barometers and thermometers; of whom numbers annually reſort to England for that purpoſe.

After about an hour's rowing we came to Pliniana, remarkable for a ſingular fountain, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the ſame ſtate as deſcribed by Pliny. Pliniana, a villa belonging to a Milaneſe nobleman,

nobleman, is conſtructed upon the edge of the water, in a moſt romantic ſituation, backed by rocks covered with trees and paſture. The maſter of the houſe received me with much civility and politeneſs, and kindly accompanied me to the fountain. It is a ſpring, which burſts from the rock cloſe to the houſe, and falls in natural caſcades into the lake. I perſonally examined ſome of the circumſtances alluded to in the following deſcription, and received the others from the gentleman himſelf, who had repeatedly made them the ſubject of his obſervation. The ſpring ebbs and flows three times a day: this increaſe and decreaſe is regular, excepting in bad weather. In the late ſeaſon, which has been remarkably fair, its changes were more viſible than uſual. From being almoſt dry, it gradually riſes, until it forms a conſiderable ſtream; and then as gradually ſubſides, till the period of its ſwell returns. I ſaw it in its flow, and meaſured its increaſe by placing ſtones at different diſtances, all of which it reached and covered in a ſmall ſpace of time. The original paſſage, in which Pliny deſcribes the ebb and flow of this ſpring, is written upon the wall of an adjoining apartment.

Fons oritur in monte, per ſaxa decurrit, excipitur cænatiunculâ manu factâ; ibi paululùm retentus

in Larium lacum decidit. Hujus mira natura: ter in die ſtatis auctibus ac diminutionibus creſcit, decreſcitque. Cernitur id palam, & cum ſummâ voluptate deprehenditur, juxtà recumbis, et veſcêris; atque etiam ex ipſo fonte (nam eſt frigidiſſimus) potas: interim ille certis dimenſiſque momentis vel ſubtrahitur vel adſurgit, annulum ſeu quid aliud ponis in ſicco, alluitur ſenſim, ac noviſſimè aperitur: detegitur rurſùs paulatimque deſeritur: ſi diutiùs obſerves utrumque iterum ac tertiò videas *.

Having gratified my curioſity at Pliniana, I embarked, and continued to Clarice, where I paſſed the night. The weather, which has lately been uncommonly ſultry, is ſuddenly changed;

* *Plin. Epiſt.* lib. iv. Ep. xxx.—"There is a ſpring which "riſes in a neighbouring mountain, and running among "the rocks is received into a little banquetting-room, "from whence, after the force of its current is a little re-"ſtrained, it falls into the Larian lake. The nature of "this ſpring is extremely ſurprizing; it ebbs and flows re-"gularly three times a day. The increaſe and decreaſe is "plainly viſible, and very entertaining to obſerve. You "ſit down by the ſide of the fountain, and whilſt you are "taking a repaſt and drinking its water, which is extremely "cool, you ſee it gradually riſe, and fall. If you place a "ring, or any thing elſe at the bottom when it is dry, the "ſtream reaches it by degrees till it is entirely covered, "and then again gently retires from it; and if you wait "you may ſee it thus advance and recede three times ſuc-"ceſſively." *Melmoth's Tranſlation.*

and

and this morning a violent thunder-ſtorm overtook us upon the lake. The water being ſo much agitated, that we could not proceed without danger, we landed at a ſmall village upon the weſtern ſide of the lake, in order to wait until the ſtorm ſhould ſubſide. The navigation of theſe lakes, which are encloſed between the mountains, is occaſionally dangerous, according to Virgil's deſcription of the Benacus, or Lago di Guarda.

Tu, Lari maxime, tuque
Fluctibus et fremitu aſſurgens, Benace, marino.

Travellers who have viſited theſe parts in calm weather are apt to conſider ſuch expreſſions as exaggerated; but I am convinced, from the ſtorm to which I have juſt been witneſs, that ſuch a deſcription is conſonant to truth.

The Lake of Como is about thirty-ſix miles in length, in general from two to three miles broad, and four at the wideſt part, where it is divided into two branches. The great branch leads directly to Como; and the ſmaller branch, called the lake of Lecco, diſcharges the Adda, and communicates, by means of that river and the canals * of the Adda and the Canale Vecchio, with Milan.

* See Letter 88.

The borders are high hills covered with vines, Spaniſh cheſnut, walnut, and almond trees, and dotted with numerous villages and ſmall towns. The hills which bound the lake riſe gradually higher and higher, from thoſe which encircle Como to the crags which tower near its upper extremity.

The ſtorm at length ſubſiding, I embarked, and proceeded to Bellano, whoſe ſtreets are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to admit the ſmalleſt cart. It is ſituated at the foot of a lofty precipice, rent from top to bottom by a chaſm, through which a furious torrent forces its way. A bridge is thrown acroſs the chaſm, from whence the ſpectator looks down with terror into a gulph ſcarcely inferior in depth to that at the Panton-bruck *, in the canton of Glarus; and an aqueduct is conducted along the precipitous ſides of the rock.

I again embarked, and proceeded to Domaſio, where I waited upon the governor, in order to obtain his permiſſion to viſit the Fort of Fuentes: my requeſt being readily complied with, I croſſed the lake, accompanied by a ſoldier from Domaſio, and landed at Collico.

* See Letter 6.

A little

A little above Domaſio, on both ſides of the lake, begins the *malaria*, or unwholeſome air. In thoſe parts the borders of the lake are no longer abrupt hills riſing boldly from the edge of the water; but a flat ſwamp, which was formerly covered with water. The inhabitants are ſubject to intermitting fevers; on which account, during the heats of ſummer, when the malignity of the atmoſphere is at its height, the greateſt part of the inhabitants quit the plain, and retire to the neighbouring mountains. We found Collico and its neighbourhood almoſt entirely deſerted; the cottages were ſhut up; and, had it not been for the appearance of a ſtraggling man and woman, we ſhould have concluded this part of the country to have been quite uninhabited.

After walking about two miles from Collico, we came to the bottom of the rock, upon which ſtands the Fort of Fuentes. But before we aſcend, I ſhall detain you a moment with a ſhort hiſtory of this fort, which at the beginning of the laſt century was ſo much celebrated in the annals of Europe.

One of the articles in a treaty between Francis Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the Griſons, expreſsly ſtipulating that no fort ſhould be conſtructed in the diſtrict of *Piantedio*, was confirmed by the Spaniſh branch of the Houſe of Auſtria,

Auſtria, which ſucceeded Charles the Fifth in the poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe. Notwithſtanding, however, this agreement, when the religious diſputes, occaſioned by the introduction of the reformed religion into the Valteline, had created a jealouſy between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Griſons, and affairs ſeemed tending to a rupture; the count de Fuentes, governor of Milan, laid, in 1603, the foundation of the fort, which he called after his own name, and ſaw it completed in 1606. From this place, ſituated in the *Piantedio*, he introduced troops into the Valteline, and ſupported the inhabitants in their hoſtilities againſt the Griſons. Henry the Fourth of France, alluding to the conſtruction and ſituation of this fort upon the borders of Italy, and near the confines of the Griſons, uſed to ſay, *Il veut du même nœud ſerrer la gorge de l'Italie et les pieds aux Griſons* *.

If you are not fatigued with this preliminary account, we will now mount to the fort, and take a view of its preſent ſtate. It is built upon an inſulated rock, about a mile and a half from the neareſt ridge of mountains, and two miles from the lake, ſo that it completely commands the

* With the ſame knot he binds the neck of Italy and the feet of the Griſons.

only great opening which leads into the Valteline, either from the Milaneſe or the Griſons; a ſituation of great importance, when the poſſeſſion of the Valteline was an object of ſuch conſequence to the Houſe of Auſtria. The fortifications, which are only a quarter of a mile in circumference, are conſtructed with ſtone, and are very ſtrong. The only buildings are a few ruinous barracks for ſoldiers, and the governor's houſe, which is in a moſt wretched condition. The whole garriſon conſiſts of three ſoldiers, who, at the expiration of three days, return to Domaſio, and are relieved by an equal number from the ſame place. The only inhabitants are a peaſant and his wife, who have reſided there a year, and have been almoſt conſtantly afflicted with the ague.

The plain below the rock being entirely marſhy, and covered with ruſhes, exhales a peſtilential effluvia, which infects the atmoſphere, and occaſions the unwholeſomeneſs of the fort. The Spaniards were accuſtomed to ſtyle this place, from its peculiar ſituation, the *yoke* of the Griſons; while the latter, in alluſion to its bad air, termed it, with more propriety, the *grave* of the Spaniards.

The view from the fort is remarkably fine and picturesque. On one ſide, the rich Valteline, watered

watered by the turbulent Adda; on the other, the lakes of Como and Chiavenna, beautifully encircled with numerous towns and villages. The hills which ſkirt the Valteline and the lake of Como preſent a variegated landſcape of foreſts, corn-fields, and paſtures, finely contraſted, towards the Griſons, by the rugged Rhetian alps covered with eternal ſnow.

Having taken leave of the three ſoldiers, and bid adieu to the peaſant and his wife, I deſcended into the plain: the ſoil of which is fertile, but being ſubject to frequent inundations, is not capable of conſtant cultivation. That part which lies between the fort and the lake is ſo marſhy, that although the ſtrait line to the place, where the boat waited for me, ſcarcely exceeded two miles, yet I was obliged to make a circuit of five before I arrived. In my way, I paſſed a range of ſquare ſtones, which form the boundary between the Milaneſe and the country of the Griſons; on one ſide of each ſtone was inſcribed *Stato di Milano*, on the other *Grigioni:* they were put up, as the date informed me, in 1763, the year in which the treaty, or the *capitulation* of Milan, was concluded between the Empreſs of Germany, as ſovereign of Milan, and the Griſons. By this treaty the limits of the two ſtates were finally

finally ſettled; and ſeveral other ſubjects of diſpute were amicably adjuſted.

I came to the Adda, which, for a ſhort ſpace, makes the line of ſeparation between the Milaneſe and Griſons, and walked along its banks. Its ſtream is muddy, and navigable only by rafts. Moſt of the maps of the lake of Como are erroneous, in repreſenting that lake and the *Laghetto* di Chiavenna as one great piece of water, and the Adda as flowing into the former; whereas the two lakes are diſtinct bodies, and the Adda joins a ſmall ſtream which iſſues from the *Laghetto*, and thus united falls into the lake of Como.

I embarked near Dacio, which is the laſt village in the Milaneſe; at which place all boats laden with merchandiſe are obliged to land, and pay a ſmall duty. Soon afterwards I entered the lake of Chiavenna, which belongs to the Griſons. The views of this lake are extremely wild and magnificent; ſurrounded as it is with barren rocks, craggy, and riſing into ſpires ſprinkled with ſnow: the baſes of thoſe dreadful precipices are loſt in the dead and overſhadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no aſylum, ſcarcely a landing-place, to the crews of thoſe frail boats, which are caught

caught unwarily in the violent ſtorms to which it is ſubject. I landed at Riva, which conſiſts of a few ſcattered cottages and warehouſes, the miſerable owners whereof are the only inhabitants.

Having procured ſome horſes, I proceeded to Chiavenna by moon-light. The villages were almoſt entirely deſerted, and the inhabitants withdrawn to the mountains. The people in general are ſo greatly alarmed at the unwholeſome ſtate of the air in this ſeaſon, that the watermen who rowed me from Como, although exceedingly fatigued, went back to Domaſio; and exerted all their eloquence to diſſuade me from my firſt intention of remaining in the plain: overcome by their repeated importunities, I purſued my journey to Chiavenna. Indeed no other proof of the tainted air is requiſite than a view of the inhabitants; the few peaſants whom I met in the villages, as well near the Fort of Fuentes as in the valley of Chiavenna, were moſtly wan and livid. The narrow valley through which I paſſed from the lake to Chiavenna, is encloſed between the firſt and loweſt chain of the Rhetian Alps; it is watered by the torrent Maira, and produces Turkiſh wheat, paſturage, cheſnuts, and mulberry-trees, together with a great abundance

dance of willows. Near Chiavenna the aſcent is rapid, and that town is built in a higher and more wholeſome ſituation.

LETTER 69.

Plurs—Its Deſtruction in the laſt Century by a Fall of a Mountain—Valley of Pregalia.

July 25th.

MY laſt letter left me at Chiavenna, of which town I defer ſending you any deſcription, as I propoſe returning there in my way to Coire. The morning after my arrival, I rode about four miles, to the ſpot formerly occupied by the town of Piuro, or Plurs, which was totally overwhelmed by the fall of mount Conto, under which it was built. This terrible cataſtrophe happened Auguſt 25th, 1618.

Plurs was a large and flouriſhing town, ſubject, as well as Chiavenna, to the Griſons. Contemporary writers mention, that it contained three

three churches, many large houſes, and a ſtone bridge over the Maira; and that its population amounted to at leaſt 1500 inhabitants, who carried on no inconſiderable commerce. The valley in which it was ſituated is very narrow, and the whole town was buried in one undiſtinguiſhed ruin. A contemporary account relates, that the cloud of duſt and rubbiſh was ſo great as to cover the heavens like ſmoke, and even to extend as far as Chiavenna: the inhabitants of Chiavenna, alarmed at this uncommon phenomena, were ſtill more terrified at the diſappearance of the torrent Maira, which ſuddenly ceaſed to flow by that town for near an hour; its courſe being ſtopped by the fallen fragments of rock, until it forced its way over the ruins. This event ſpread ſuch an univerſal alarm among the inhabitants, from an apprehenſion that the torrent had undermined Chiavenna, and would burſt out with ſuch fury as to deluge the whole place, that great numbers precipitately fled into the mountains.

I walked over the ſpot where Plurs was built: parts of the antient walls, and the ruins of a country houſe, which belonged to the Franci, the richeſt family in the place, are the only remains of its former exiſtence; and theſe would not be noticed by a paſſenger. A peaſant, who has a cottage cloſe to the ruins, pointed out to me every

every place, as it had been explained to him by his grandfather. He ſhewed me where ſtood the churches and principal houſes, the channel through which the river then flowed, and where the bridge was conſtructed. He informed me, that in digging, ſeveral dead bodies had been found; and particularly the bones of a prieſt, covered with ſhreds of garments, which indicated that he was employed in divine ſervice when the rock overwhelmed the town. Houſhold utenſils are frequently dug up; the other day ſeveral corpſes were diſcovered, and on the finger bone of one were a ſilver and two gold rings. Vineyards, cheſnut-trees, and houſes, cover the ſpot where this unfortunate town was once ſituated.

The valley in this part has an oval appearance, and is ſkirted by a beautiful grove of cheſnut-trees; the ſurrounding mountains are ſteep and rugged, and from the top of mount Savonne, *l'acqua fragia*, a conſiderable torrent, precipitates itſelf, at firſt in a full unbroken ſtream, and afterwards divides into three ſeparate falls, highly ornamental to the beautiful ſcenery of the vale.

I next followed my guide to the houſe of a gentleman near Chiavenna, in order to ſee a drawing of Plurs before it was overwhelmed;

the anceſtors of this perſon had large poſſeſſions, and were the richeſt family in the town. The maſter of the houſe ſhewed me the picture, and explained to me the ſituation of the different buildings. He then politely accompanied me through his grounds to a manufacture of ſtone-pots called *Lavezzi*, which are made near Chiavenna, and are much uſed for kitchen utenſils throughout theſe countries, and ſome parts of Italy. This manufacture is very antient: Pliny mentions the ſtone * under the denomination of *lapis Comenſis*, becauſe the pots were ſent to Como, and there exported.

Theſe utenſils are made by the following proceſs: the workmen hew from the quarry ſemicircular blocks of ſtone, from which, with an inſtrument reſembling that uſed by turners, they hollow a veſſel about a foot in diameter. From the maſs which remains, by a ſimilar mode of proceeding, they frame another utenſil of inferior dimenſions, and continue their operation

* *Lapis Ollaris.*—Pliny's *Lapis Comenſis* is claſſed by Wallerius among the ſteatites, by Linnæus among the talcs. —It is opake, unctuous to the touch, and compoſed of mica and ſteatites. When it is firſt taken from the quarry it is eaſily cut and turned; on being expoſed to the air it hardens, but will take no poliſh.

till

till they have produced a ſeries of ſemicircular pots, gradually decreaſing to the ſize of a ſmall baſon.

From Plurs I continued along the valley of Santa Croce, and entered the country of the Griſons at the ſmall village of Caſta Segna, in Pregalia.

At Bondo, which is a ſmall village in the valley of Pregalia, Count de Salis, formerly Britiſh envoy to the Griſons, has conſtructed a large and commodious houſe, and entirely fitted up in the Engliſh taſte. It is ſituated at the extremity of a ſmall plain ſcarcely half a mile in length, and about four hundred paces broad, bounded on each ſide by a chain of the Rhetian Alps, whoſe ſides are covered with foreſts intermixed with luxuriant paſture. The plain is ſhut in by ſome rugged rocks, behind which others ſhoot to an enormous height, crowned with perpetual ſnow. The little plain produces excellent paſture, barley, rye, vegetables of all ſorts, and ſome fruit-trees. Through it daſhes the torrent Maira over broken fragments of rock.

I rambled about the valley of Pregalia and the neighbouring mountains; and obſerved the domeſtic œconomy of the peaſants. Their chief food is ſalt meat, rye bread, milk, cheeſe, polenta, and cheſnuts, which are ſo plentiful at

this ſeaſon of the year, that they make a principal ingredient in all their meals: the moſt common methods of dreſſing them are to boil, and ſerve them up with crumbs of bread; or to grind them to a paſte, and then heat them with ſome milk.

The peaſants are well clothed. They manufacture linen and coarſe cloth at home, every family having a loom, which is worked in the winter ſeaſon. The finer cloth, which they wear only on Sundays and feſtivals, is procured from Germany.

The valley of Pregalia reaches from the Podeſteria of Plurs to the confines of Upper Engadina, and contains about 1800 inhabitants: it is a high juriſdiction in the league of God's Houſe, and is divided into the two independent communities of *Scpra* and *Sotto Porta*; ſo denominated from a wall with an opening called *Porta*, through which the road paſſes, and which ſeparates the valley into two equal parts. Theſe two communities enjoy a democratical form of government: a ſhort account of which will convey to you ſome idea of the mode in which the adminiſtration of affairs is carried on in theſe little ſtates.

Each community has its general aſſembly, in which the ſovereign power is veſted; every male

at

at the age of eighteen has a vote: in each of theſe aſſemblies the magiſtrates and repreſentatives to the general diet are choſen by the majority of voices; inſtructions are given to the repreſentatives; and all appeals from the diet decided in the laſt reſort. For civil cauſes, the two communities have ſeparate tribunals, compoſed of the *Landamman*, who is preſident, and twelve aſſiſtants; and an appeal lies from one to the other. For criminal affairs, there is one court of juſtice, compoſed of a *Podeſta*, and an equal number of judges from each community. The Podeſta is choſen in the following manner: each community appoints two perſons, who nominate nine others; and theſe nine chuſe two candidates, who draw lots for the office. The ſame perſon is not unfrequently nominated Podeſta by both parties; and then the lot is caſt, to aſcertain to which he belongs. This criminal court of juſtice is always held at Vico Soprano, in Sopra Porta. In all delinquencies the puniſhments are extraordinarily ſevere, and the remiſſion or alleviation is entirely left to the judges, who generally take a commutation in fines; ſo that if the criminal is poor, he undergoes the puniſhment, if rich, he redeems himſelf by money.

LETTER 70.

Deſcription of the Marmot.

THE Marmot is extremely common in the mountains of Switzerland, and particularly in this part of the Griſons; and, as many erroneous accounts of this ſagacious little animal have been given, I ſhall ſend you the following extract, ſelected from a deſcription written in the German tongue, by Dr. Girtaner *; which cannot fail being highly intereſting to all, who love to ſearch into the œconomy of nature.

Doctor Amſtein, of Zitzers, in the country of the Griſons, is the firſt naturaliſt who has narrowly inquired into the œconomy of the marmot. Since his deſcription of this animal in profeſſor Schreber's work, he has himſelf made ſeveral new obſervations, and obtained additional information from Meſſrs Aporta and Catani, two clergymen of the Griſons.

* A French tranſlation of this account is given in Rozier's Journal for 1786.

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The marmot inhabits the higheſt and moſt inacceſſible mountains; prefers the ſmall narrow valleys, and particularly the weſtern or ſouthern aſpect, as the warmeſt, and avoids moiſt places. On the opening of ſpring, when he iſſues from his hole, where he has ſlept during winter, he deſcends to the lower regions, where vegetation is forward. In ſummer he again aſcends to the rocky heights, and into ſolitary caverns. He feeds upon herbs and roots, and particularly on the alpine plantain, mountain ſpignel, alpine ladies mantle, mountain ſorrel, alpine toad-flax, alpine trefoil, and alpine ſtarwort*. When tame, he eats almoſt every thing except fleſh. On drinking, he raiſes up his head like fowls at every ſip, looking on each ſide with a timorous watchfulneſs. He drinks but little, to which Dr. Amſtein attributes his fatneſs. He is extremely fond of butter and milk.

At break of day the old marmots come out of their holes and feed; afterwards they bring out their young ones; the latter ſcamper on all ſides, chaſe each other, ſit on their hind feet, and remain in that poſture, facing towards the ſun, with an air expreſſive of ſatisfaction. They are

* *Plantago alpina, Phellandrium mutellina, Alchemilla alpina, Rumex digynus, Antirrhinum alpinum, Trifolium alpinum, Aſter alpinus.*

all particularly fond of warmth, and when they think themſelves ſecure, will baſk in the ſun for ſeveral hours. Before they collect the graſs, either for their food, or for their winter habitations, they form themſelves into a circle, ſitting on their hind legs, and reconnoitre on all ſides. On the leaſt alarm, the firſt gives inſtantly a ſhrill cry, which is communicated from one to the other, and they eſcape without repeating the noiſe. The chaſſeurs, by imitating theſe ſucceſſive whiſtlings, approach ſo near as to come within ſhot of them.

The marmot has a quick eye, and diſcovers the enemy at a conſiderable diſtance. He never does the leaſt injury to any other animal, and flies when he is purſued. In fact, when apprehenſive of being followed, whole families quit their dwellings, and wander from mountain to mountain, although they muſt again conſtruct their habitations: but when flight is impoſſible, they defend themſelves with ſpirit againſt men and dogs, and attack all who approach them with their teeth and claws.

They always live together in ſocieties. They have both ſummer and winter dwellings, which are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other. The former remain open during the whole year; whereas the latter are cloſed at the end of September.

tember. In the ſummer dwellings is found dung in great abundance, but no hay: on the contrary, the winter habitations never contain any dung, but much hay. Near the latter is perceived a more conſiderable quantity of earth, which annually increaſes according to the ſize of the dwelling, and the augmentation of the family.

In the formation of their dwellings they ſcoop out the earth with great dexterity and expedition: a ſmall part they throw away, and by beating the remainder cloſe, render the paſſage very compact and ſolid. The opening being ſcarcely more than ſix or ſeven inches in diameter, is juſt large enough to admit the animal. The interior is from eight to twenty feet in length; it conſiſts of a paſſage, which, at about five or ſix feet from the entrance, divides into two branches: the one leading to a ſmall cavity; the other to the chamber in which they repoſe. The paſſage, and the two branches, are always carried in a ſtraight line, unleſs the intervention of a rock, or any other impediment, obliges them to take another direction. The chamber is round or oval, arched at top, and in its form reſembles the ſhape of an oven. It is from three to ſeven feet in diameter, being larger or ſmaller according to the number of the family. It is ſtrewed with

hay,

hay, in which the marmots lie in a dormant ſtate during the whole winter.

On retiring to this dwelling about the beginning of October, they carefully cloſe the entrance ſo as to exclude all air, with a cement of earth mixed with ſtones and hay. On opening this chamber three weeks after it is cloſed, the marmots are diſcovered lying on the hay cloſe to each other, and rolled up like hedge-hogs, without the leaſt appearance of life. Uſually from five to ſixteen are found together; ſometimes, but rarely, two families occupy the ſame dwelling; and occaſionally, but very ſeldom, one has been diſcovered alone. If expoſed to warmth they awaken. The tame marmots do not ſleep during winter; but on the approach of that ſeaſon, excited by inſtinct, they collect materials towards conſtructing their dwellings. The wild marmots occupy their winter habitation in October, and quit it towards the latter end of March or the beginning of April. In removing the cement which cloſes the opening, they do not puſh it outwards, but draw it inwards, and probably convey the materials, which would block up the principal paſſage, into the ſmall cavity.

They copulate ſoon after coming out: in June or July young ones have been obſerved, about the ſize of rats.

It is probable that they do not eat during their torpid ſtate; for the ſame quantity of hay is obſerved both in ſpring and autumn in their winter habitations, and thoſe which have been dug out in that ſeaſon are thin and perfectly empty.

The fleſh of the marmot is eatable, and its ſkin is uſed for furs.

LETTER 71.

Paſſage of the Malloggia—Lake of Siglio—Selva Piana and St. Morezzo—Expedition to the Julian Columns—Bevio.

St. Morezzo, July 31ſt.

THE road through Pregalia to Coire admits carriages, but is very indifferently paved. I paſſed through the village Promontogno, then through the Porta, to Stampa, Vico-Soprano, Borgo Nuovo, and Caſaucia. The houſes in this valley are of ſtone, plaſtered and white-waſhed; they are not ſcattered, as in the ſmall cantons

cantons of Switzerland; but every half mile a cluſter of habitations preſents itſelf.

Beyond Bondo the country produces no more cheſnut-trees, but principally larch and firs; it yields graſs, barley, and rye. Near Caſaucia is the barren and lofty mountain of Set. I here quitted the high road, which turns towards Coire, and about a mile and a half further the valley terminates, and I began to mount a very ſteep aſcent, by the ſide of the torrent Maira, which ruſhes amidſt a foreſt of firs; it deſcends from the glacier of the Malin, a ridge of Alps ſeparating the Valteline from the country of the Griſons. A little further I reached the top of the Malloggia, and obſerved the Orlenga, a gliſtening torrent, falling from the Lungin mountain, and forming the remoteſt ſource of the Inn. The Malloggia is the point of partition, dividing the waters which run towards the Black Sea, from thoſe which flow into the Adriatic. The tops of the circumjacent mountains are moſtly rugged, and covered with ſnow: lower down they are enlivened with under-wood, firs, and paſture.

I ſtopped at a ſingle houſe, a kind of inn, where travellers are accommodated. The landlord and his family ſpeak an Italian jargon, ſimilar to the Milaneſe dialect, which is common in Pregalia. The next place is Siglio, in Upper Engadina,

Engadina, where Romanſh is the general tongue. On inquiring whether it was ſimilar to the Italian ſpoken in Pregalia, the landlord informed me, that the two languages are totally different; and the ſervant aſſured me, that ſhe could ſcarcely comprehend a word which was uttered by the inhabitants of Siglio. From Malloggia I deſcended, and croſſed the Orlenga, and continued along the banks of the lake of Siglio. The way was bad and craggy until I came to the confines of Engadina, where an excellent road commenced.

The ſmall lake of Siglio is about five miles in circumference, and is finely ſituated between high perpendicular rocks. It takes its name from Siglio, which we left at a little diſtance on our right. I croſſed the Inn ſoon after it iſſues from the lake, and purſued my courſe over the dry bed of the torrent Fait, which formerly flowed into the Inn; but has lately changed its courſe, and now falls into the lake of Selva Piana. Nothing is more common than for theſe torrents to ſhift their channels; and I could obſerve evident traces, that ſome of them had at former periods watered the ſmall plain between the lakes of Siglio and Selva Piana. The village of that name ſtands pleaſantly upon a ſmall riſing ground; and the lake of Selva Piana, though much ſmaller than

that

that of Siglio, far ſurpaſſes it in the beauty of its banks, which are fringed with hanging groves of fir and larch. From this lake the Inn iſſues in a larger ſtream, falls again at a little diſtance into the lake of St. Morezzo; from whence it daſhes through a deep rocky channel into the plain of Celerina, where it runs in a more tranquil current. Theſe little plains, or valleys, are broader and longer than that of Bondo, and produce as much hay, which is now mowing.

At Selva Piana, I endeavoured to converſe with ſome of the inhabitants, but could ſcarcely comprehend them. I have been endeavouring alſo to talk with the inhabitants of this place. Many ſpeak Italian, as it is much frequented by ſtrangers for the ſake of the waters; but the greateſt part could talk nothing but Romanſh. This morning being Sunday I attended divine ſervice; the clergyman preached in the language of the country, and I could underſtand little more than that the text was in the 22d chapter of St. Luke. The ſermon, which is the principal part of the ſervice, was about an hour long; the prayers being very ſhort, the girls ſung pſalms; ſome of them had delightful voices, and performed with great taſte and propriety: a proof of their neighbourhood to Italy.

St.

St. Mŏrezzo, or as it is moſt commonly called St. Maurice, ſtands agreeably upon the ſide of an hill, and overlooks a ſmall lake, which lies in the boſom of the mountains, and is bounded by riſing banks, ſtudded with wood and paſture. It is a village in Upper Engadina, and is remarkable for a plentiful ſpring of mineral water, much eſteemed for its efficacy in curing ſeveral diſorders. It iſſues from the ground, about the diſtance of half a mile oñ the other ſide of the river Inn; is a very plentiful ſource, and ſtrongly impregnated with vitriol. Upon plunging Reaumur's thermometer into the ſource, it ſunk from 12 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. I was informed that a gentleman had lately aſcertained, from repeated obſervations, that the thermometer varied according to the greater or leſs degree of rain; but that upon an average the mercury generally ſtood between 4 and 7.

I am lodged in one of the boarding-houſes, which abound in this place, for the accommodation of perſons who drink the waters. The company at table conſiſt, at preſent, of only two merchants of Appenzel, who are eſtabliſhed at Genoa, and a clergyman of Lower Engadina. As I ſoon diſcovered the latter to be an intelligent man, I held frequent converſation with him upon the Romanſh tongue; but defer enlarging

upon that ſubject until I ſhall have gained further information. I alſo talked with him upon the ſtate of religion among the reformed part of the Griſons, and particularly in relation to the *Pietiſts*, a ſect which has lately made great progreſs in theſe parts. From the account given by the clergyman, who evidently leaned towards their opinions, theſe Pietiſts appear ſimilar to our Methodiſts: for inſtance, they exalt faith above good works, affect to be uncommonly rigid and pious, condemn all diverſions, card-playing, and aſſemblies, as criminal; frequently deſpair of their ſalvation, fancy viſions, enjoy ſupernatural inward illuminations, and employ ſo much time in prayer as to neglect their ordinary buſineſs. The clergymen of this ſect are for the moſt part ignorant and ſuperficial, are vehemently vociferous in the pulpit, thunder out reprobation, and expatiate upon juſtification, without explaining the methods of avoiding the former, and of obtaining the latter.

Theſe preachers, notwithſtanding their affectation of a total indifference to worldly matters, do not confine their views merely to theological ſpeculations, but pay a conſiderable degree of attention to political affairs: and as, by means of their authority in religious concerns, they poſſeſs a conſiderable influence over the votes of their

pariſhioners,

pariſhioners, they are on that account much careſſed and countenanced by ſeveral leading perſons among the Griſons.

In theſe parts the dreſs of the women is ſingular, and not unbecoming: it conſiſts of a black or blue jacket with red ſleeves, ſtriped blue and white petticoats, a ſmall black velvet cap trimmed with gold or ſilver lace, with a black or white lace border hanging over the forehead.

From St. Morezzo I made an excurſion to the Julian Columns, of which Scheuzer has given a deſcription and an engraving in his *Itinera Alpina*: he ſuppoſes them to have been erected by Julius Cæſar, in order to mark the limits of his conqueſts in theſe parts; and aſſerts that, *Ne plus ultra*, and *Omitto Rhetos indomitos*, are inſcribed upon them.

From St. Morezzo I went to Selva Piana, and then turned up a path which leads to the Julian Alps: after continuing about two hours over rugged rocks, I reached the Julian columns, if they deſerve ſo dignified an appellation. They are of a circular ſhape, ſomewhat ſimilar to the Roman mile-ſtones, placed at the diſtance of about forty feet from each other. Their height above the ground is about four feet, and they ſeem to be buried about a foot, or ſcarcely ſo much: their circumference is about five feet.

They have neither pedeſtals nor capitals, and are flattiſh at top, with a ſmall round hole in the middle about four inches diameter and ſix deep. They were formed by art, but in the rudeſt manner. I examined with great attention if I could obſerve the inſcriptions of *Ne plus ultra*, and *Omitto Rhetos indomitos*, but I could not diſcover the ſmalleſt traces of any letters. We have no reaſon therefore to conclude, that theſe pillars were erected by Julius Cæſar in order to aſcertain the boundary of his conqueſts, or at leaſt we have no proofs upon which we can depend for the truth of this popular ſtory. I do not however regret, that I made the excurſion; for although my curioſity has been diſappointed in a view of the pillars, yet it has been gratified in viſiting theſe wild and romantic Alps.

The Julian Alps produce much paſture, but no wood, which is a proof of their great elevation. Near the ſtones juſt now deſcribed is a piece of water called the Julian lake: it is ſupplied from a glacier on a ſuperincumbent mountain, and ſends forth a torrent that deſcends to Selva Piana, and falls into the lake of that name: it may be conſidered as a ſource of the Inn.

I ſoon afterwards ſtopped at a cottage, the only houſe in the whole extent of theſe Alps: it is occupied only during ſummer; the tenants

every

every night houſe the cattle that graze upon theſe mountains, and make large quantities of butter and cheeſe. Having taken a refreſhing bowl of thick cream, I began my deſcent, and obſerved numerous ſmall ſtreams; ſome iſſuing from the rocks, others falling from the glaciers, and forming the firſt ſources of the Little Rhine. The path was ſo ſteep and craggy, that I gave my horſe to the guide, and preferred walking; about five miles from the pillars, I arrived at Bevio a ſmall village upon the Little Rhine, in the high road which leads to Coire. Every one being employed in haymaking, I could not gain admittance into the inn: ſome friars, however, offered me their houſe and dinner, and prevented me from returning, as I had propoſed, to the cottage upon the Julian Alps.

On queſtioning theſe friars concerning the conſtitution of the republic of Bevio; they informed me that Bevio and Valmorara form one community, governed by eleven magiſtrates, though the number of voters who appoint theſe magiſtrates ſcarcely exceeds forty: the chief is called *Miniſtrale*, and is confirmed every year; for which act of politeneſs each voter annually receives a florin. About one-third of the merchandiſe from Como to Coire paſſes by Be-

vio, but the greateſt part is ſent by Splugen. After dinner I returned over the Julian Alps to St. Morezzo.

LETTER 72.

Upper Engadina—Bever—Zutz—Scampf.

Zutz, Auguſt 2d.

THE ride from St. Morezzo to Zutz, through Celerina, Samada, Ponto, and Madulein, is extremely pleaſant. Theſe villages lie chiefly upon the ſides of the mountains gently riſing above a plain, which in ſome parts is a mile broad, in others ſo narrow as to be entirely occupied by the river Inn. The valley is encloſed on both ſides by a chain of alps, covered for a conſiderable height with wood interſperſed with paſture, and their tops capped with ſnow. The river, which in this part is free from cataracts, is joined by innumerable torrents, that ruſh down the ſides of the rocks, or burſt from the ground.

The

The Inn, during its progreſs in this part, is very unlike moſt of the rivers which I traced in my former tour. The Rhone, the Reuſs, and the Aar, for inſtance, fall, near their ſources, in a continual cataract, over fragments of rock, and thro' the moſt wild and uninhabited tracts of country; while this river directs its courſe through a cultivated and populous diſtrict, in an equable unbroken ſtream. The country is pictureſque, and its beauties are of a milder caſt than are uſual in theſe Alpine regions. The burghs, or villages, are pleaſantly dotted about the plain, at the diſtance of about a mile from each other. Each village contains about fifty or a hundred houſes, ſtanding contiguous; theſe habitations are of ſtone plaſtered and whitewaſhed, and are in ſuch excellent repair, that they appear as if they had been newly conſtructed. The ſpirit of neatneſs indeed is ſo general in Upper Engadina, that I ſcarcely obſerved one bad houſe through the whole diſtrict; and even the barns are as good as the cottages in many countries.

As I was riding through Bever, the clergyman of that place, who was ſmoking his pipe at his door, ſtopped me with a compliment, and upon my entering into converſation with him, invited me to ſee his library. I alighted accordingly, and looked over his collection. He

ſhewed me ſome Engliſh books, and many in the Romanſh language, particularly the * Bible printed at Coire, which is dedicated to George the Second when Prince of Wales. He was alſo ſo obliging as to accompany me a little way. About half a mile from Bever he pointed out to me a ſingle houſe called Alles Angnes, where the deputies of the two communities of Upper Engadina aſſemble for the purpoſe of deciding, in the laſt reſort, appeals in civil cauſes. A little further he deſired me to obſerve a ſmall ſpring, which falls into the Inn a few paces from its ſource. It is called Fontana Merla, and would not, he added, be worthy of notice, if it did not ſeparate the two communities of Upper Engadina. Soon afterwards I took leave of the clergyman, mounted my horſe, and proceeded to Zutz. I paſſed the Inn ſeveral times, over bridges of ſingle arches, which have a very ſtriking appearance. They were conſtructed by ſcholars of the famous Grubenman †, and in the ſame ſtyle of architecture as the bridges of Schaffhauſen and Wettingen, excepting that they are not covered.

Zutz, although not the largeſt, is eſteemed the principal place of Upper Engadina, becauſe

* This Bible is in the dialect of the Grey League.

† See Vol. I. Lett. 2. and 13.

it

it contains the criminal court of juſtice. The Landamman of Sotto Fontana Merla, who always preſides in this court, is choſen every other turn from the family of Planta, eſtabliſhed at Zutz: this peculiar privilege, which gives to that family no inconſiderable influence in the political affairs of this country, was formerly granted by a biſhop of Coire, who was uncle to one of the Plantas. Upon my arrival at Zutz, I waited upon Mr. Planta, formerly Envoy from the Republic of the Griſons to that of Venice; he was appointed to that embaſſy in order to renew the antient league which formerly ſubſiſted between the two ſtates, but which had been interrupted by the laſt treaty of 1763, between the Empreſs of Germany and the Griſons; on which occaſion the Venetians were ſo much enraged, that they expelled the Griſons from their territories. This negotiation, however, though conducted with great ability, was ineffectual. Mr. Planta received me with great politeneſs and cordiality, and invited me to ſupper; and as the evening was not ſet in, he accompanied me to what is called the camp of Druſus, which I was deſirous of examining.

You recollect the campaign which Druſus, the adopted ſon of Auguſtus, and brother of Tiberius, carried on againſt the fierce inhabitants of

theſe mountainous countries; and which Horace, in compliment to his patron, has alluded to in the following paſſages:

Videre Rhæti bella ſub Alpibus
Druſum gerentem et Vindelici;

and afterwards,

——————*arces*
Alpibus impoſitas tremendas
Dejecit acer plus vice ſimplici.

This campaign of Druſus againſt the Rhetians was attended with great ſucceſs, and he defeated the barbarous inhabitants, before deemed unconquerable, *(indomitoſque Rhætos)* with great ſlaughter. The ſuppoſed remains of his camp conſiſt of ſeveral deep pits, and a mound of earth about thirty feet high and ſixty paces in circumference. Theſe works did not appear to me to be of Roman conſtruction; probably they are nothing more than a rude fortification thrown up during the turbulent times, when the barons of the country were engaged in perpetual acts of hoſtility: a deſire to render them venerable by the remoteneſs of their origin, and the ſplendour of the Roman name, ſeems the only cauſe of their being attributed to Druſus. Having ſatisfied my curioſity,

rioſity, I returned to Zutz, and paſſed an agreeable evening with Mr. Planta.

Scampf, Auguſt 3d.

The little burghs in theſe parts are ſituated at ſuch a ſmall diſtance from each other, that my daily journeys are ſcarcely ſo much as a morning's walk; and I am ſo delighted with the country and its inhabitants, that I could willingly take up my abode here for ſome time longer. Upon my arrival at Scampf, I carried a letter of recommendation to Mr. Perini; who introduced me to Mr. Aporta, the clergyman of the place. He is a native of Lower Engadina, of the antient and illuſtrious family of Aporta. He ſtudied* ſome time at Deprezin, in Hungary; but returning to his native country, was ſoon afterwards appointed paſtor of Scampf. His income is ſmall, ſcarcely amounting to £. 20† per annum, and yet his living is eſteemed one of the beſt in Engadina. With this moderate revenue he is able to maintain a wife and large family. His chief work, which is a ſufficient proof of his ex-

* He received his education, I believe, in the Univerſity of Baſle.

† Conſidering the different modes of living, and different value of money, this ſum is perhaps equivalent to about £. 60 in England.

tenſive

tenſive knowledge, and indefatigable induſtry, is the Hiſtory of the Reformation among the Griſons, in two volumes quarto. It is written in Latin, and compiled with great impartiality and exactneſs. The ſtyle is claſſical and perſpicuous. This excellent publication is not merely confined to eccleſiaſtical tranſactions; for as the affairs of religion are intimately blended with political events, the latter make no inconſiderable figure in every Hiſtory of the Reformation. The reader will find in Mr. Aporta's performance a minute and faithful account of the animoſities between France and Spain, in relation to the Griſons; of the rebellion in the Valteline; of the maſſacre of the Proteſtants; and of the ſubſequent war carried on under the ſemblance of religion. This intereſting narrative comprehends almoſt all the important events in the hiſtory of the Griſons, from the beginning of the reformation to the peace of the Valteline.

I look up with reverence to this learned author, for his unwearied induſtry in completing ſo laborious a work with little encouragement, and under all the diſadvantages which ariſe from a difficulty of procuring books, and ſtraitened circumſtances. All that he ever obtained, beſide fame, was a preſent of twenty-five guineas, which enabled him to bear his expences to Zurich, for the

the purpoſe of collecting materials from the manuſcripts in the public library. The work, printed at Coire, at the expence of the typographical ſociety, has never produced any emolument to the author. This reſpectable divine, beſide a critical knowledge of the learned languages, underſtands and ſpeaks Italian and German, is able to read French, and has ſome acquaintance with the Hungarian and Wallachian tongues. During the little time I paſſed in his company, I had frequent occaſion to be ſurprized at his profound erudition and comprehenſive abilities; and I am particularly indebted to him for much exact information concerning the Romanſh tongue, the general purport of which I ſhall tranſmit to you in a future letter.*

Upper Engadina is divided into two communities, called Sotto and Sopra Fontana Merla, from their ſituation above or below that ſpring. They have both the ſame court of criminal juſtice, which is held at Zutz, and conſiſts of the Landamman of Sotto, who is preſident, and ſixteen jurymen, called Trouadors, taken equally from each diſtrict. Juſtice is more equitably adminiſtered in this court than in any other throughout the Griſons, excepting at Coire; a circumſtance which ariſes from the following cauſes. The code of criminal laws was com-

* Letter 90.

poſed

poſed in 1563 by one Juvalta who had been envoy from the Republic of the Griſons to Venice, and had there imbibed more enlarged conceptions of juriſprudence, than at that time prevailed among his rude countrymen. This excellent code was drawn up in Latin, and in 1644 was tranſlated into Romanſh. The fines enjoined for criminal offences do not belong to the judges, but to the community. The expences of the proceſs are defrayed, and a ſalary is allowed to the judges from the public fund: the judges by theſe means, being not ſo much intereſted to convict the priſoner, are not ſo ready to employ the horrid expedient of torture for the purpoſe of enforcing confeſſion.

Another cauſe of the equity obſervable in this court is the mode of electing the judges: they are not, as in many of the other communities, choſen by the people collectively aſſembled, but by ſixteen deputies who repreſent the ſeveral diſtricts. By theſe means the election is carried on with more prudence, and with a greater attention to the qualifications of the judges, than can be expected amidſt the confuſion of a popular meeting.

The ſame deputies chuſe all the civil magiſtrates by a majority of voices; and finally decide all legiſlative and political queſtions, which have

have before been ſeparately propoſed to the ſeveral diſtricts which they repreſent. Their conſtituents have the power (which they frequently exerciſe) of peremptorily directing their vote. It is, however, no inconſiderable alleviation of the miſchiefs frequently attendant on governments purely democratical, that the whole body of the populace on no occaſion aſſemble upon one ſpot, but diſcuſs matters in detached parties, and ſend the reſult of their deliberation by their repreſentatives.

Upper Engadina is a very beautiful valley, yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but paſture and a ſmall quantity of rye and barley. The winter ſets in early and ends late, during which time ſledges are the ordinary vehicles. The air, even at the preſent ſeaſon, is cold and piercing, and the corn in the midſt of ſummer is occaſionally much damaged by the hoar-froſts. Hence the Italian proverb,

* *Engadina Terra Fina, ſe non foſſe la pruina.*

As the diſtrict does not yield ſufficient productions for the maintenance of the inhabitants, many of them migrate into foreign countries; the gentry in the military line, as is common through

* Engadina would be a fine country if there was no froſt.

Switzerland;

Switzerland; others in the capacity of mechanics, tradeſmen, and merchants: their favourite occupation is to keep coffee-houſes or paſtry-cook ſhops in different parts of Italy and France. Generally two perſons enter into partnerſhip to carry on the ſame trade: one ſtays in his own country, and the other attends the buſineſs for a year, when he is relieved by his partner, and returns to his family for the ſame term. Theſe partners are commonly as faithful as they are induſtrious; they annually bring conſiderable ſums of money into this diſtrict, which is eſteemed the richeſt among the Griſons.

Many of the inhabitants feed numerous herds of cattle in the ſummer months upon the Upper Alps, and export large quantities of cheeſe and butter. In the autumn, when paſture begins to be ſcarce, they ſend great part of the cattle for ſale into the Tyrol. The inhabitants live very much upon ſalted meat, particularly in winter, on account of the dearneſs of fodder. The bread of the country is moſtly browniſh; it is baked in little round cakes, only two or three times in the year, and becomes ſo hard that it is ſometimes broken with the hatchet; it is not an unpleaſant food with cheeſe or butter, which are very common. The greateſt part of the butter is made on the Alps; it is afterwards melted, put into bottles,

tles, and frequently continues good during the whole year. The wine of the Valteline is much eſteemed, and is by no means ſcarce in this country: it bears keeping to a very conſiderable age. I have taſted ſome wine from the caſk, of a very fine flavour, above fifty years old, although it grows ſour in the ſpace of three years in the warm climate of the Valteline.

The people are, for the moſt part, remarkably polite and well-bred; they bow to me as I paſs with great civility, and will perform any kind offices in the readieſt and moſt obliging manner. I am indeed no leſs delighted with the manners of the inhabitants, their politeneſs and hoſpitality, than with the romantic ſcenery of the country. Although many of the natives ſpend a great portion of their time in foreign parts, they ſeldom loſe their attachment to Engadina; and return with great eagerneſs to their family and friends, after their occaſional abſence.

The inhabitants of Upper Engadina are computed at about four thouſand, and out of theſe, four or five hundred, upon an average, earn their livelihood in foreign countries.

LETTER

LETTER 73.

Lower Engadina—Cernetz—Huldric Campel—Traſp—Remus—Entrance into the Tyrol—Santa Maria.

Cernetz, Auguſt 4th.

THE valley of Upper Engadina, from Celerina to a few miles beyond Scampf, is nearly level; it is encloſed between two ridges of mountains, which are higheſt at Celerina, and gradually diminiſh in height and ruggedneſs. About Zutz and Scampf is the fineſt part of the valley: it there produces ſome rye and barley, and the mountains are clothed with verdure to their very ſummits. Beyond Scampf the plain ends; and the river Inn, which had hitherto winded in a gentle courſe, is contracted into a narrow channel, and falls in continual cataracts. The road aſcends and deſcends along the ſides of the mountains: and the country is thickly overſpread with woods of fir and pines.

I paſſed through ſeveral villages, ſimilar to thoſe I have deſcribed in the preceding letter; and

and near Brail I croſſed a ſmall bridge thrown over a precipice, and overlooking a foaming cataract. This bridge is called in the language of the country *Pont Alta*, or High Bridge, and forms the ſeparation between Upper and Lower Engadina. Even if the limits of the two diſtricts had not been thus marked out, the ſudden alteration of the road, for the worſe, would have led me to ſuſpect that I had quitted Upper Engadina. The road from the lake of Siglio to Pont Alta is like our turnpikes in England, and ſufficiently broad to contain two or three carriages abreaſt; no common circumſtance in theſe mountainous regions. It has been lately made, in conſequence of a propoſal from the Houſe of Auſtria, at the late treaty of Milan, to improve the roads leading through the Pregalia and the two Engadinas, in order that the merchandiſe to and from Pregalia might be tranſported this way through the Tyrol, inſtead of being carried, as it is at preſent, through Coire.

The Houſe of Auſtria offered to defray the whole expence of this undertaking. The inhabitants of Upper Engadina, altho' they declined, with a ſpirit of diſintereſtedneſs rarely to be found in democratical ſtates, the offer of indemnification, immediately carried the plan into execution —

within their own territories; but the intrigues of the citizens of Coire, whoſe intereſt would have greatly ſuffered by the new arrangement, together with an inveterate perſuaſion, that good roads would render the country too acceſſible to the neighbouring powers, prevented the people of Pregalia and Lower Engadina from co-operating in this uſeful project; accordingly that part of this road, which runs through their diſtricts, remains in its original ſtate.

After croſſing Pont Alta, I paſſed along a wild and almoſt uninhabited tract of foreſt until I reached Cernetz, where I am now comfortably lodged in the houſe of Mr. Planta. That gentleman is at his government of Morbegno, in the Valteline; but having accidentally met me at Chiavenna, kindly gave me a letter of recommendation to his uncle, who would not permit me to continue at the inn.

Cernetz is ſituated in a ſmall rich plain, bounded by two ridges of mountains converging at both extremities. This plain produces wheat, barley, rye, flax, and abundance of rich paſture. I feel an eſſential difference between the climate of this little plain and that of Upper Engadina; it is much warmer, and has all its natural productions much farther advanced towards maturity. Large quantities of wood are felled upon

theſe mountains, and floated down the Inn as far as Inſpruck. In this plain the Inn is joined by the large torrent Spælg, that deſcends from the mountains of Bormio. By the ſide of this torrent, and at the extremity of a narrow paſs leading to Bormio and Munſter, I obſerved a ſquare tower, which in 1624 the Marquis de Cæuvres garriſoned with a body of French and Griſon troops, in order to check the motions of the Auſtrian army poſted at Munſter. The paſs is ſtill further fortified by a ſtone wall, carried from the foot of an inacceſſible rock to the tower, and from thence to the torrent.

The Marquis de Cæuvres, to whom the guard of this important paſs was committed, was ſon of the Marquis d'Etrées; he was bred up to the church, and created biſhop of Noyon; but upon the death of his elder brother renounced the eccleſiaſtical line, and embraced the profeſſion of arms. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral campaigns under Henry the Fourth, and was afterwards employed in the reign of Louis the Thirteenth as embaſſador to Turin and Rome. In 1624 he was appointed embaſſador extraordinary to the Republic of the Griſons, and commander in chief of an army, compoſed of French and Swiſs troops, ſent to the aſſiſtance of the Griſons during the war of the Valteline. He penetrated through

Coire into Lower Engadina, and ſeized, without delay, the important paſs juſt now deſcribed; by this manœuvre he ſecured the only avenue by which he could open a paſſage to Bormio, the reduction of which place was followed by an almoſt immediate ſubmiſſion of the Valteline. For theſe important ſervices the Marquis, on his return to France, was created Duc d'Etrées, and raiſed to the higheſt honours. He died in 1670, in the 102d year of his age.

I employed the greateſt part of this morning in making extracts from Campel's account of the Griſons, eſteemed the beſt topographical and political hiſtory of this country yet extant. It conſiſts of three large folio volumes, and is written in Latin. It has never been printed, and is very rarely met with. I had the good fortune to find a copy in the library of Count Firmian, at Milan, who with that readineſs to oblige, which peculiarly diſtinguiſhed his character, permitted me to conſult it. My ſtay at Milan being very ſhort, and employed in other reſearches, I had not made ſo good an uſe of this indulgence as I could have wiſhed; and as I have now found the ſame work in Mr. Planta's library, I embrace this opportunity of peruſing the moſt intereſting parts: it has given me a great inſight into the geography, hiſtory, and governments

governments of this country, which are treated with the moſt circumſtantial accuracy.

Huldric Campel, the author of this valuable work, was born, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, at Suſs, in Lower Engadina, and made a moſt uncommon proficiency in every ſpecies of literature. He was one of the earlieſt reformers in this country, and became, by his active zeal, as well as by his extenſive erudition, a great inſtrument in ſpreading the reformation through this diſtrict. An event of ſmall conſequence which happened in his family gave riſe to the ſudden and wide diſſemination of the new doctrines, and ended in the abolition of the Roman Catholic religion.

While he was abſent, in 1537, upon the proſecution of his ſtudies, his wife was delivered of a daughter, which was ſo ſickly and weak, that it ſeemed upon the point of expiring. Gaſpar Campel, father of Huldric, a man ſtrongly attached to the reformed doctrines, refuſed to have the child chriſtened by the Popiſh prieſt of the pariſh, nor would ſuffer even the midwives to ſprinkle it, according to the cuſtom of the Romiſh church, with holy water; and, as there was no reformed miniſter at hand, he performed the ceremony of baptiſm himſelf. This act was looked upon in ſo abominable a light by the Ro-

man Catholics of Suſs, that they aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, and attacked Gaſpar with ſuch fury, that he narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination. His enemies then brought an accuſation againſt him before the diet, which at firſt referred the cauſe to arbitration; but no ſatisfactory deciſion being obtained from this mode of proceeding, a public conference was ordered to be held in the church of Suſs, before deputies from the ſeveral communities, upon the following queſtion, "Whether, if a child is born and likely to die before a prieſt can be ſent for, the baptiſm performed by a layman was preferable to that by midwives?"

This ridiculous inquiry led to diſcuſſions of great moment. The reformed miniſters refuſed to acknowledge any authority but that of the Holy Scriptures, while the Catholics conſidered the writings of the fathers and decrees of the church as infallible: each party, thus regarding every point through a different medium, could never be prevailed on to adopt the arguments of its antagoniſt; and the diſpute laſted ſeven days with little proſpect of any ſatisfactory concluſion. Fortunately, however, a ſyſtem of accommodation, which this endleſs mode of reaſoning could never even diſtantly promiſe, was ſummarily attained by the moderation of the deputies. They decided,

decided, that in caſes of extreme neceſſity, where no prieſt was preſent, either a layman or the midwives might baptiſe, and that the former was preferable to the latter: but what was of the greateſt conſequence, they inculcated this rational poſition, that in regard to the other controverted points of faith debated in the courſe of the argument, every perſon might ſafely hold that doctrine, which from full conviction he was perſuaded to be the word of God.

This conference was productive of the moſt beneficial effects; for the people, who flocked thither in great numbers, were taught to conſider the Holy Scriptures as the only authority in controverted queſtions. The tendency of this maxim is obvious: in fact it produced ſuch immediate and rapid effects, that within the ſpace of twenty years the Reformation was completely eſtabliſhed throughout* Engadina.

To return to Huldric Campel: he not only approved his father's conduct in the affair of his daughter's baptiſm, but became a zealous proſelyte to the new doctrines. Having entered into holy orders, he undertook the care of a reformed church in the valley of Pretigau, where he was indefatigable in the performance of his

* Excepting the ſmall village of Samun.

duty, and the propagation of the Proteſtant religion. In 1550 he was drawn to Suſs by the friends of the Reformation, as a perſon the moſt qualified to combat the Roman Catholic church. His labours were attended with ſuch ſucceſs, that, a ſhort time after his appearance in his native place, maſs was aboliſhed, and the Reformation publicly adopted. Nor was Suſs the ſole theatre of his exertions; at Cernetz, and ſeveral other places, the perſuaſion of his eloquence, and the force of his arguments, gained a numerous train of converts.

He paſſed the decline of his life at Schlins, where he was paſtor, and perſevered to the laſt period of his exiſtence in diſſeminating and defending the doctrine of the reformed churches, as ably with his eloquence as he recommended them by his example. Amidſt the occupation of religious duties, he found leiſure to continue his hiſtory of the Griſons to 1580. He died the following* year at Schlins, in an extreme old age, leaving a name highly reſpectable in the religious and literary annals of this country.

The hiſtory of Campel conſiſts, as I have before obſerved, of three volumes. The firſt

* Some authors place his death in 1582.

dwells

dwells chiefly on the topography of the Griſons, and deſcribes the different diſtricts and towns: it likewiſe delineates the nature of the ſeveral governments, and the various forms of civil and criminal juriſprudence in the petty republics into which this country is ſubdivided. The ſecond volume compriſes the hiſtory of Rhætia, from the earlieſt period to the Suabian war in 1499, under the emperor Maximilian I. The materials are chiefly drawn from Tſchudi, Stumpf, and other Swiſs hiſtorians. The third volume, in which the hiſtory is brought down to his own times, is the moſt intereſting and authentic. Campel having ſubmitted his work to the examination and correction of Bullinger and Simler, preſented, in 1577, a copy to the diet of the three leagues, and received public thanks. But as his own fortune was inadequate to the expences of publication, and as no bookſeller would undertake to print ſo voluminous a work, it has never been given to the world.

Remus, Auguſt 4th.

The road from Cernetz to Scuol is a continual aſcent and deſcent, and ſo rocky and bad, that I employed above eight hours in riding only twenty miles.

miles. The ſmall plain of Cernetz ſoon ends, and is ſucceeded by a rude aſſemblage of rocks and foreſts.

Suſs is ſituated in a narrow paſs between the river Inn and a contiguous ridge of rocks a little beneath the ruins of an old caſtle: cloſe to it is a ſmall fertile plain, which agreeably diverſified the wildneſs of the rocks and foreſts.

The road to Ardetz follows the courſe of the Inn, which murmers below in a deep narrow channel, heard but not ſeen. From Ardetz (over which hangs, upon a lofty rock, a ruined caſtle called Steinberg) I deſcended along a very ſteep craggy path to the river Inn, which I croſſed, and mounted a rapid aſcent, leaving on my right hand the valley of Scharla, in which there are ſilver mines belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria: they were formerly very rich, and yielded a conſiderable advantage, but are now exhauſted. I paſſed through the ſtraggling village of Traſp, and cloſe to a caſtle of the ſame name, ſituated upon the higheſt point of a perpendicular rock. Count Dietrichſtein, as lord of the caſtle, is a prince of the German empire: it was given to his family by the emperor Leopold, on condition that its poſſeſſor ſhould always vote in the diet of the empire for the Houſe of Auſtria. The formality

formality of a garriſon is maintained in this caſtle by a ſingle Auſtrian ſoldier.

From Traſp I again deſcended to the river, croſſed it, and aſcended to Scuol. I arrived there very late, and ſet off early this morning.

From Scuol to Remus the mountains on the left ſlope gradually, and are richly cultivated: they produce great quantities of wheat, rye, barley, flax, and hemp: the trees are chiefly pines, firs, and ſmall birch, intermixed with underwood of nut-trees and wild roſes. The cornfields are raiſed in gradations (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) along the ſides of the hills, like the vineyards in the Pays de Vaud. The ridges of mountains on the right beyond the Inn are ſteep, and in many places perpendicular, with few appearances of vegetation.

It is now harveſt time: I have obſerved ſeveral clergymen employed in reaping the corn. The clergy are very poor in Lower Engadina, and are more numerous than in any other part of the Griſons. The income of the richeſt benefices amounts to about £. 20 per annum; that of the inferior cures to little more than £. 8; and this ſcanty pittance is ſometimes ſubdivided among two or three clergymen, or as many as happen to be unprovided for in the ſame pariſh.

I ſtopped

I ſtopped at Remus to bait my horſes. Near it is a ruined caſtle which formerly belonged to the biſhop of Coire, and was given by one of the former biſhops to the Plantas of Zutz; in right of which donation they claim the privilege of adminiſtering the oath to the Landamman of Sotto Taſna. The only remains of this caſtle are two ſquare towers, in one of which is a miſerable apartment, where Mr. Planta gives an annual dinner to the Landamman.

The form of government in Lower Engadina is more complicated than that of Upper Engadina, and it has coſt me no ſmall degree of pains to comprehend and unfold it. I ſhall not, however, trouble you with a circumſtantial account of every particular which ſtruck me in the courſe of this inveſtigation, but ſhall compriſe my account in as ſhort a compaſs as poſſible.

Lower Engadina is divided into three communities, which ſend three deputies to the general diet. The firſt community is compoſed of the pariſhes of Cernetz, Suſs, Lavin, Guarda, and Ardetz: The ſecond compriſes Vettan, Scuol, and Sent; and the third contains Remus, Schlins, and Samun. The two former communities make one High Juriſdiction; and the third forms, with Bevio, Valmorara, and Avers, another High Juriſdiction.

In

In civil cauſes there are two ſeparate courts of juſtice, one for that part of the country which lies to the north, the other for the diſtrict to the ſouth of the torrent Taſna; from which torrent the two parts are called Sopra and Sotto Taſna: from each of theſe courts there lies an appeal, in the laſt reſort, to the civil tribunal of Sotto Fontana Merla, in Upper Engadina, or to the neighbouring community of the valley of Munſter.

In criminal cauſes there are likewiſe two diſtinct courts, but without appeal, one for the tract to the north of the mountain Falon, another for the region to the ſouth: according to this diviſion the two parts are denominated Sopra and Sotto Montfalon.

By this complicated arrangement Vettan is connected with Scuol and Sent in political concerns; in civil affairs with Scuol, Sent, Remus, Schlins, and Samun; in criminal cauſes with Cernetz, and the other towns of the firſt community. This intermixture of various intereſts creates ſuch an intricacy in the election of deputies, magiſtrates, judges, both civil and criminal, as would be unintereſting for me to detail, or for you to read.

One circumſtance, however, cannot fail to ſtrike the moſt inattentive inquirer; that although the

the mode of electing the judges is nearly the ſame with that of Upper Engadina, yet that juſtice is by no means ſo impartially adminiſtered as in the latter diſtrict. I cannot forbear aſcribing this material difference in an affair of ſuch importance to the different condition of the two people; the inhabitants of Upper Engadina, being more enlightened and affluent than their neighbours, are leſs open to the influence of illiberal prejudices and petty corruption.

Party runs very high both in Upper and Lower Engadina: there are ſome conſiderable families in theſe diſtricts, of which the principal are thoſe of Deſalis and Planta, both ſubdivided into numerous collateral branches. The hiſtory of this country is full of the diſputes and ſtruggles between theſe rival houſes, and preſents in many periods little more than an uniform picture of domeſtic feuds. The two parties are diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *Scarbonada*, black; and *Alba*, white; the former devoted to the Plantas, the latter to the Deſaliſes. At the time of elections for deputies and magiſtrates the inhabitants of Lower Engadina ſeldom abſtain from blows, which not unfrequently terminate in bloodſhed.

I have more than once had occaſion to mention the ſuperiority of politeneſs which diſtinguiſhes

guiſhes the inhabitants of Upper Engadina from thoſe of the lower diſtrict. This pre-eminence probably ariſes from the conſtant emigration of the former into other countries, and their intercourſe with foreigners. I find alſo a great difference in the comforts of life in the two diſtricts. Although Lower Engadina produces neceſſaries abundantly ſufficient for interior conſumption, yet the inhabitants are leſs induſtrious, and conſequently poorer. In Upper Engadina I was always able to procure at the commoneſt inns freſh meat, good oil, and excellent wine, none of which I could obtain in the lower diſtrict. The villages are leſs commodious, and the houſes of the peaſants are alſo far inferior in cleanlineſs, neatneſs, and convenience. This difference probably proceeds, in a certain degree, from the nature of the country: Upper Engadina yielding but few productions, the inhabitants are obliged to ſeek from without ſome means of ſubſiſtence; and induſtry once excited, brings with it its uſual companion opulence. On the contrary, the ſoil of Lower Engadina, fertile in all the fruits of the earth, lays the inhabitants under no neceſſity of extraordinary exertion, nor obliges them to have recourſe to foreign trade.

Santa Maria, Auguſt 5th.

In my way from Remus to St. Martin's bridge, being overtaken by a violent ſtorm of rain, I took ſhelter in a cottage; and was cheerfully received by a well-looking old woman; my horſe was put under a ſhed, and myſelf ſafely houſed from the pelting of the ſhower. I found the houſe perfectly neat and clean, with much better furniture and accommodations than I expected from the external appearance. The old woman talked, I found, (beſide the Romanſh) German and Italian, and the latter remarkably well. The ſtorm continuing two hours without intermiſſion, I held a long converſation with her, and was greatly pleaſed with the polite and ready manner with which ſhe expreſſed herſelf upon different topics. Upon taking leave, I made ſeveral apologies for having dirtied her houſe, thanked her for her kind reception, and endeavouring to ſlip a piece of money into her hand, was ſurpriſed at her declining to accept it.

All theſe circumſtances inciting my curioſity to obtain ſome intelligence concerning this old woman, I collected the following account. She is a native of Lower Engadina, of a good family, and formerly poſſeſſed a tolerable fortune: ſhe married, when very young, a nobleman of the firſt family of Milan, who came into Engadina, renounced

renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and embraced the Proteſtant doctrines. They lived for many years in the greateſt harmony, till having diſſipated almoſt all her fortune, he one day took leave of her, with a promiſe of returning in a ſhort time. From that moment ſhe never ſaw him, nor heard from him, and ſhe was afterwards informed that he was gone to Italy, and, having reimbraced the Roman Catholic religion, had turned monk: upon receiving this information, his wife collected the ſcanty remains of her fortune, and retired to the ſpot where I found her.

Towards the extremity of Lower Engadina I croſſed the Inn over St. Martin's bridge, at a little village of the ſame name: on the other ſide I came into Tyrol, where that river ſtruggles through a very narrow channel, between two ridges of high and rugged rocks. I now took a farewel of the Inn, which I had accompanied from its ſource. At St. Martin's bridge it forms the ſeparation of Engadina and the Tyrol; on receiving the torrent Schargenbach, it quits the territory of the Griſons, and paſſing through the Tyrol and the Electorate of Bavaria, joins the Danube at Paſſau with ſo large a body of water, as to equal, if not ſurpaſs, the celebrated river in which it loſes its name. Hence Scheutzer

has laboured to prove, that the Danube may be ſaid to riſe in the Rhetian Alps with more juſtneſs than in the mountains of Suabia, becauſe the proportion of waters, which deſcend from the former, is greater than what is ſupplied from the latter.

In the village of St. Martin Romanſh is ſpoken; on the other ſide of the bridge juſt mentioned German is the language of the country. From the ſteep banks of the Inn I aſcended a high mountain, along an excellent road, lately formed at the expence of the emperor, in order to facilitate the communication between Milan and the Tyrol. From the top I had a fine view of the Inn and Lower Engadina, and then deſcended to Nauders, where I dined upon a cold fowl, which Mr. Planta had ordered my ſervant to put up for me, without which precaution I ſhould have made but an uncomfortable meal.

From Nauders I went along a ſmall pleaſant valley, bounded on the left by a ridge of mountains which ſeparate the Tyrol from Engadina. The valley is about a quarter of a mile broad, and almoſt level: it is covered with rich paſture, and watered by a lively torrent that falls into the Inn. At the end of this valley I came to a gentle aſcent, on the other ſide of which I found a lake, which is one of the firſt ſources of the Adige; beyond

beyond this is another lake, and further on a third: the banks of theſe lakes are prettily ſkirted with villages, at one of which I paſſed the night.

Having a long day's journey from thence to Bormio, I ſet out at five this morning, and proceeded by the ſide of the torrent which flows from the lakes and forms the Adige. The country is agreeable, and in high cultivation, eſpecially where it opens into a rich and extenſive view beyond Mals, which town I paſſed at a little diſtance on my left hand, and turned ſhort into the road that leads to the valley of Munſter. At the bottom of the firſt aſcent I went through Laitch, which is ſubject in ſpiritual affairs to the biſhop of Coire, in temporal to the Houſe of Auſtria. From thence I mounted through a rich riſing valley to Santa Maria. Tauven is the laſt village in the Tyrol where the inhabitants ſpeak German. A little beyond that place I paſſed the barrier, and again entered the territory of the Griſons, where the Romanſh is the common tongue.

I ſtopped at Munſter, in order to ſee a monaſtery for women, from * which the name of the town and of the valley is derived. It is very

* Monaſterium.

antient, and ſaid to have been founded by Charlemagne: I was not, however, permitted to examine it, as it is againſt the rules of all nunneries to admit a male viſitant within the walls. I proceeded to Santa Maria, from whence I am now writing.

This valley of Munſter contains Santa Maria, Munſter, Valdera, Cierfs, and ſeveral other villages, which form a community in the league of God's Houſe. Formerly the biſhop of Coire had conſiderable influence and power in the government of the valley. Juſtice was adminiſtered in his name, and he received the amercements for criminal offences; but having violent diſputes with the inhabitants, he ſold theſe rights in 1727 to the emperor Charles the Sixth: the republic of the Griſons, however, objecting to this tranſfer of immunities, which they conſidered as unalienable, the biſhop was obliged to re-purchaſe, and diſpoſe of them to the inhabitants, who are now perfectly independent. The people are divided into Catholics and Proteſtants, the former inhabiting the town of Munſter, with its immediate dependencies, the others the remainder of the valley: the magiſtrates and judges are choſen equally from both parties, who live together in tolerable harmony. The common language is the Romanſh, the ſame as ſpoken in Lower Engadina,

Engadina, though not quite ſo pure, as, on account of its proximity and connection with the Tyrol, it is blended with a great number of German words.

LETTER 74.

Paſſage of Mount Bralio—County and Town of Bormio.

Bormio, Auguſt 7th.

THE paſſage from Santa Maria to this place was very tedious, and would have been attended with ſome danger if I had been detained a day later; as the great quantity of rain, which has poured down without intermiſſion, would have rendered the Alpine paths extremely ſlippery. I continued to aſcend two hours from Santa Maria to the top of Mount Bralio, which ſeparates the valley of Munſter from the county of Bormio. This body of Alps is ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Tacitus mentions under the name

of *Juga Rhætica* *. I aſcended the whole way by the ſide of the torrent Ramo, the ſame which flows by Laitch, and falls into the Adige † below Mals. I traced it to its ſource, where it ruſhes from a glacier, amidſt an encloſure of ſurrounding rocks: A few paces further, having reached the ſummit of the Bralio, I obſerved another torrent fall from the ſame glacier in a contrary direction, which forms the firſt ſource of the Adda.

From this point a deſcent commences, and continues, with little interruption, to Bormio. The tops of theſe mountains produce no wood, but yield excellent paſture; they were covered with cattle. The moſt elevated parts are of granite, but not near ſo fine grained as that which I obſerved upon the St. Gothard, and ſome of the other Swiſs Alps. I then went down a very narrow rugged path, and in an hour entered the county of Bormio, and a ſmall plain about a mile in length, in the midſt of which is a ſingle houſe, that is termed an inn; and which is the firſt habitation I met with ſince I quitted the valley of Munſter. I found no one within but a

* Hiſt. lib. i.

† Or rather two torrents form by their junction the Adige.

woman

woman and two children, who ſpoke a corrupt Italian: the woman was greatly affronted on my inquiring if ſhe talked Romanſh; being a Roman Catholic, ſhe ſeemed to conſider it as a kind of hereſy to underſtand that language.

I followed the courſe of the Adda, which flows through the plain; it is at firſt a ſmall torrent, but gradually increaſes, by a continued acceſſion of water from the neighbouring mountains. At the end of this ſmall plain the deſcent recommences, and the track from thence to Bormio, is as craggy as the higheſt parts of Switzerland. Since I have travelled in the country of the Griſons, I have not yet met with ſuch aſtoniſhing ſcenes of wildneſs, horror, and majeſty, as occurred in this day's journey. Deſcription generally fails in repreſenting the moſt ordinary exhibitions of nature; how inadequate then muſt it be to the ſingular combination of ſublime objects, which I ſhall now attempt to delineate?

I had no ſooner quitted the ſmall plain abovementioned, than I entered ſuddenly into a moſt barren and deſolate region; on my right hand huge piles of miſhapen Alps; on my left a large maſs of ice and ſnow. Cloſe to the path the Adda foams from precipice to precipice in broken cataracts; lower down it ſhoots over a ſucceſſion of natural ſteps, which ſeem as if they had been

hewn in the rock by art; at the diſtance of about a mile, it is contracted into a narrow channel, through which it labours with inceſſant fury. Over this tremendous gulph is a ſlight wooden bridge, which is partly ſupported upon a detached fragment of rock, and partly ſuſpended upon the ſides of the oppoſite mountains: as we paſſed over, it tottered with our weight. I then continued upon the edge of a deep abyſs, the Adda roaring beneath, though no where viſible, ſuggeſting to my imagination cataracts more ſtupendous than any I had hitherto ſeen. Its channel is cut perpendicularly in the rock, which has evidently been hollowed to the depth of ſome hundred feet by the attrition of the waters.

We now arrived at a barren ſpot, where the vale was entirely cloſed by an impaſſable mountain: a ſtream burſts from a ſmall opening in the rock, and then expanding as it falls, forms a conſiderable torrent, foaming amidſt vaſt fragments of ſtone. We turned ſuddenly to the left, by an opening through which the Adda ſeems to have forced a paſſage, and diſcovered ſome fertile fields lying upon the ſide of a diſtant mountain, which beautifully contraſted with the wild and uncultivated ſcenes we had juſt quitted: a few paces further we came upon the proſpect of a fertile

plain

plain extending to Bormio, the Adda flowing in a milder ſtream, which a moment before roared underneath our feet, over broken precipices. In about half an hour I reached the baths of St. Martin, in the valley of Premaglia; they are formed by ſeveral hot ſprings which riſe near Molina, and are much frequented at this ſeaſon of the year. They are of the ſame nature with thoſe of Bath, but did not appear ſo hot.

From thence I deſcended into the plain, which produces ſome corn, and yields excellent paſture, and in ſhort time arrived at Bormio. Every thing now wears an Italian look: the villages are very inferior to thoſe in the Griſons. The houſes are plaſtered, and have a dirty appearance; and it was no bad remark of my ſervant, that the villages looked as if the inhabitants were moſtly dead, and the place deſerted.

This road over the Bralio, although ſo indifferent, was formerly the principal paſſage for the merchandiſe ſent from the Tyrol, through the Valteline, into the Milaneſe: at preſent it is much leſs frequented.

The county of Bormio, ſubject to the Griſons, lies at the foot and in the midſt of the Rhetian Alps, and borders upon Engadina, the valley of Munſter, the Valteline, Tyrol, Trent, and the Venetian territories. It is entirely encloſed with-

in

in the mountains, except a narrow opening, which connects it with the Valteline: the other acceſſes to it lie acroſs the rugged Alps, and are ſimilar to the paſſage over the Bralio: in winter they are frequently impaſſable.

This county, once a part of theMilaneſe, became ſubject to the Griſons in 1512: the concurrence of extraordinary circumſtances, which occaſioned this revolution, will be related in the following letter, upon the hiſtory of the Valteline; for, as the latter came under the dominion of the Griſons at the ſame period, and from the ſame cauſes, the two hiſtories are ſo intimately blended, that they cannot be ſeparated.

The county is divided into five diſtricts, 1. Bormio, which compriſes the capital, and ſeveral dependent villages. 2. The valley of Furba. 3. The valley of Pedinoſa. 4. The valley of Cepino. 5. The valley of Luvino. The inhabitants of the Luvino poſſeſs ſeveral privileges, particularly the power of judging civil cauſes within a certain value. They do not, however, appoint any of the magiſtrates, who are all choſen from the four other diſtricts.

The county of Bormio enjoys very ample immunities, ſome of which are not extended to the Valteline, or Chiavenna; in virtue of which, the inhabitants are exempted from the oppreſſions ſo

wantonly exerciſed by the Griſon governors in the other ſubject countries.

1. The inhabitants pay a fixed contribution to the Griſons, which is very moderate, and cannot be increaſed. 2. They collect and enjoy their own duties upon exports and imports, which ſecures them from injudicious and oppreſſive taxes. 3. The fines for criminal offences belong to the community; a circumſtance very friendly to the adminiſtration of juſtice; for no part of them being aſſigned to the governor, as is the caſe in the other ſubject provinces, he is not intereſted to convict criminals. 4. But the principal privilege which diſtinguiſhes this country from the Valteline, is the freedom of its government, and the limitation of the podeſta's authority.

Bormio, like all the other ſubject countries, is governed by a ſupreme magiſtrate called *Podeſtà*, who is ſent from the Griſons, and continues two years in office: his authority is ſo exceedingly circumſcribed, that he enjoys ſcarcely any power, but with the concurrence of the councils. He preſides in theſe councils without giving a vote, except in caſe of equality; he has neither the power of arreſting a criminal, nor of pardoning or leſſening the puniſhment; he receives a yearly ſtipend from the country of about £. 80, ariſing partly from a payment in money, partly from

from an allowance of rye, and partly from the coſts of ſuit in civil and criminal cauſes. But the reſtrictions laid on his authority will beſt appear from the following ſhort ſketch of the eſtabliſhed government.

The ſupreme authority reſides in the podeſta and councils, which conſiſt in a civil and criminal tribunal, whoſe members are annually choſen by the people.

The criminal court, or the council of Sixteen, who are changed every four months, is compoſed of two regents, the treaſurer, the notary, and ſixteen counſellors, ten of whom are taken from the town, and two from each of the vallies of Furba, Pedinoſa, and Cepino: of theſe members only the ſixteen counſellors have any vote. At the requeſt of the two regents, this council is convened by the podeſta. In order to arreſt a criminal, the whole council ought to aſſemble, or at leaſt ſeven of the members; but in any caſe of importance, the podeſta and two regents may give an order of arreſt; this, however, being contrary to law, muſt be referred to the firſt meeting of the council, which, if ſatisfied, decrees in the words of their code, *Male captus*; *bene detentus*; the arreſt was illegal, but expedient. The proceſs is formed, and the priſoner examined by the podeſta and two regents, who lay the proceedings before

before the council. If the criminal is convicted, and will not confeſs his crime, the majority of the council decide whether the proofs are ſtrong enough to juſtify torture: if that horrid expedient ſhould be deemed requiſite, it muſt be applied in the preſence of the podeſta, the two regents, the treaſurer, and notary.

The fines are paid to the community, which (if the priſoner is inſolvent) defrays the expence of the proceſs. If the proofs againſt the priſoner appear inſufficient for his conviction, the podeſta and counſellors receive nothing for their attendance: this regulation, which was deſigned to prevent frivolous proſecutions, is productive of this ill effect, that it induces the judges to ſtrain the ſlighteſt circumſtances into proofs of guilt, and not unfrequently occaſions the infliction of torture *.

The civil tribunal conſiſts of twelve members, taken from the town of Bormio, who determine all civil cauſes in the firſt inſtance: from their deciſion there lies an appeal to the ſyndicate of the Griſons.

* Little more is wanting to the reformation of criminal juriſprudence in Bormio, than to render the examinations public; to pay the judges for their attendance, whether the priſoner is innocent or guilty; and to aboliſh torture.

The

The members of theſe councils are choſen annually in the following manner, by the aſſembly of the people, conſiſting of, 1. All thoſe who have been magiſtrates; 2. Of ſixty perſons from the town, nominated by the two chiefs of the people; 3. Of ſixty perſons choſen equally by the three vallies; 4. Of three deputies from the valley of Luvino. All theſe repreſentatives aſſemble on the 15th of June, in the town-hall of Bormio: the election is carried on in the moſt democratical manner, upon a plan calculated to prevent all influence; which, however, can never be entirely excluded by the moſt complicated mode of election ever invented. Without enlarging upon the form of voting by ballot uſed at Bormio, I ſhall, on account of its ſingularity, only briefly deſcribe the ceremony of chooſing the two regents. After the nomination of the counſellors, the regent laſt in office points to ſome perſon in the aſſembly. At the ſame inſtant the treaſurer mentions ſome number, as for inſtance, ten, fifteen, &c. This number is immediately counted by the regent, beginning from the perſon to whom he is pointing: the laſt ſix of the perſons counted retire into a ſeparate room, and chuſe ſix members of the aſſembly, namely, three from the diſtrict of Bormio, and three from the valleys, who appoint ſix candidates. The names

names of the latter are thrown into ſix bags, and ballotted for, and the two, who have the greateſt number of ballots, are regents. They remain in office only four months, in order to prevent their abuſing their power, which is very great.

The expences of government are regulated with a democratical jealouſy; and the accounts are annually ſubmitted to the inſpection of each diſtrict, in the following manner: When the regents retire from office, the treaſurer delivers in a ſummary of the expences and receipts incurred during their adminiſtration, which is read to the council of Sixteen, and cannot paſs without their approbation. In October the council elects three examiners, two of whom are always taken from the inhabitants of the town, and one reciprocally from each of the three valleys. Theſe examiners make a report, which is laid before a deputation from the town and the valleys on the 3d of May, and five copies are diſtributed to the ſeveral deputies, for the inſpection of their reſpective conſtituents: laſtly, the report is read before the aſſembly of repreſentatives, who meet for the election of the magiſtrates, when it is either finally approved or rejected.

The revenue of the country of Bormio, however trifling, is nearly adequate to the current

rent expences: it ariſes in the following manner:

	£.	s.	d.
Duty upon merchandiſe, which this year amounted to	29	5	0
Letting of the paſture upon the Alps of Frederiga, Gallo, and Braglio,	30	13	4
For liberty of cutting wood,	6	13	4
Profits ariſing from the ſale of the corn granted by the government of Milan,	25	4	0
Rent of the baths,	13	6	8
Fines, upon an average,	14	0	0
Tythes of corn produced,	103	12	0
	222	14	4

The following is a Table of the average Expences.

	£.	s.	d.
For making and repairing roads and bridges,	83	6	8
Salary of the magiſtrates,	71	8	0
Salary of the podeſta and ſyndicate,	57	7	6
	212	2	2

In this calculation a few occaſional expences are omitted, which render the general outgoings greater than the receipts: the overplus is ſupplied by equal aſſeſſments. For the purpoſe of aſſeſſing, there is a perpetual committee, conſiſting of twelve members choſen from the town, and two from each valley, which is convoked by the

the regents. The ſum required being laid before them, they fix the quota according to a calculation of property.

The mountainous parts of this country produce only paſturage and wood: the lower diſtrict about Bormio yields corn, but not ſufficient for domeſtic conſumption. The inhabitants export cattle, a ſmall quantity of cheeſe, and iron: the latter is obtained from the mine of Freli, in the valley of Pedinoſo, worked at the expence, and for the profit, of a private perſon, who pays to the community a ſmall annual rent. Wine is imported from the Valteline, corn from the Tyrol, corn and rice from Milan, linen from Bergamo and Appenzel, and cloth from Germany.

Popery is the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, and the exerciſe of every other worſhip is prohibited: even the podeſta himſelf, if a Proteſtant, is not entitled to any indulgence in this particular *. Spiritual affairs are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Coire, who has a vicar's court at Bormio, in which all eccleſiaſtical cauſes are tried.

The prieſts have peculiar privileges, which are even extended to thoſe who wear a clerical dreſs.

* For the cauſes of this prohibition, which takes place in all the provinces ſubject to the Griſons, ſee the next letter.

Although many abuſes reſult from thoſe exorbitant immunities, yet, from the nature of the government, they are more reſtrained here than in the Valteline.

Moſt of the peaſants poſſeſs a ſmall portion of land, and, in conſequence of the freedom of the government, are much happier than the people of the Valteline and Chiavenna.

The town of Bormio is not unpleaſantly ſituated, at the foot of the mountains, cloſe to the torrent Fredolfo, which falls at a ſmall diſtance into the Adda. It contains about a thouſand inhabitants, but has a deſolate appearance. The houſes are of ſtone plaſtered: a few make a tolerable figure amidſt many with paper windows; ſeveral, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window ſhutters. This faſhion may not be uncomfortable in the mild climate of Italy, but cannot be very agreeable in this country, ſubject to ſudden changes of weather, and occaſionally cold even in the midſt of ſummer, when the bleak winds blow keenly from the Alps.

The landlord of the inn in which I am lodged is one of the regents, and is, I find, a man of great conſequence. I ſit down to table with him, the podeſta, and his wife. The podeſta has been lately appointed to this government, and I can

collect,

collect, from the converſation which has paſſed, that he is perfectly ignorant of the laws and conſtitution of this country; in all my queſtions he refers me to my landlord, who is thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of the courts of juſtice, and well verſed in the moſt minute circumſtances, relative to the adminiſtration of affairs.

It has rained all day without intermiſſion, and the ſhowers in theſe Alpine countries pour down with ſuch uncommon violence, that I eſteem myſelf very fortunate in being well ſheltered. The bad weather, however, did not prevent me from ſeeing every thing which is worthy of attention in Bormio, and in paying ſeveral viſits to the principal families of the town, who conſider an Engliſhman in this country, as a kind of phænomenon, and ſhewed me every attention and civility in their power.

The Palazzo, or town-houſe, contains a ſuite of wretched apartments for the reſidence of the podeſta, a chamber for the courts of judicature, and an apartment where the repreſentatives of the people aſſemble. In one of the rooms is an engine of torture, which, in defiance of common ſenſe, as well as humanity, is ſtill uſed in theſe countries to force confeſſion.

Being deſirous of ſeeing the archives, I found it occaſioned more trouble than I at firſt apprehended. The door of the apartment, in which they are depoſited, has ſeveral locks; and it was neceſſary for all the magiſtrates, who are entruſted with the different keys, to be preſent at the ſame time: no objection, however, was made to my admiſſion, and all parties readily aſſembled upon this occaſion. The archives, which are in the greateſt diſorder, contain many records relating to the hiſtory and conſtitution of Bormio, the criminal and civil ſtatutes, and ſeveral charters from the ſovereigns of Milan, confirming original privileges and adding others. The earlieſt of theſe acts is dated 1378, and ſigned by John Galeazzo Viſconti.

The moſt important of the papers is the charter, by which the Griſons confirm, in the moſt ample manner, the immunities granted to this country by the dukes of Milan: it was paſſed in the diet of Ilantz, under Paul, biſhop of Coire, in 1513, the year ſubſequent to that in which the Griſons annexed Bormio to their dominions. Many circumſtances have concurred to deter the Griſons from infringing this charter: the two principal cauſes are, the ſituation of Bormio, and the ſpirit of freedom which diſtinguiſhes the inhabitants. By its ſituation upon the confines of the

the Tyrol, the people, in caſe of the leaſt diſcontent, would receive encouragement and aſſiſtance from the Houſe of Auſtria. This local advantage procured them, while under the government of Milan, much better treatment than was experienced by their neighbours in the Valteline; and a ſimilar reaſon ſtill continues to operate upon the conduct of the Griſons.

The ſpirit of freedom alſo, which pervades the conſtitution, has no leſs materially contributed to the ſecurity of their privileges: theſe people have always watched with a jealous eye the ſlighteſt advances of encroachment; and have never failed to remonſtrate with great unanimity and reſolution, whenever the podeſta has diſcovered the leaſt inclination to exceed the bounds of his authority. Hence the Griſons have uniformly acted towards them with great moderation, and have ever paid the readieſt attention to their repreſentations and remonſtrances.

LETTER 75.

Tirano—Sketch of the Hiſtory of the Valteline.

Tirano.

I QUITTED Bormio this morning about ten. The torrents are conſiderably ſwelled with the late rains; and the ſides of the neighbouring mountains are ſprinkled with yeſterday's ſnow. From Bormio I paſſed along the narrow valley of Cepino, through ſeveral wretched villages, among which not the leaſt wretched is Cepino itſelf, conſiſting of a few ſtraggling cottages, many of which are in a ruinous ſtate. Having croſſed the Adda, and continued on the left ſhore of that torrent, which daſhes with great violence through a rocky country, in three hours I came to a paſs called La Serra, where almoſt the whole ſpace between the impending rocks, excepting a ſmall path, is occupied by the Adda.

The path runs under the gateway of an ancient tower, and leads from the county of Bormio into the Valteline. At Sondalo, which ſtands

ſtands on the banks of the river upon an eminence, under a richly cultivated mountain, the valley widens, and becomes more and more fertile: in ſome places it is about a mile, in others ſcarcely a hundred yards in breadth. Near Tirano the valley exhibits an appearance of extraordinary fertility. The left ridge of mountains is chiefly overſpread with hanging groves of cheſnut trees, intermixed with a few vines; above them are meadows and foreſts of fir. The ridge fronting the ſouthern ſun, is richly covered with vines, which reach almoſt to the ſummit, ſtudded occaſionally with cluſters of large trees: on both ſides churches and houſes half concealed by the foliage enliven the proſpect. Below runs the Adda. The plain on each ſide of its banks produces abundance of corn and paſture, mulberries, walnuts, and other fruit-trees, and vines carried over the corn and paſture in beautiful feſtoons from tree to tree.

Tirano is the capital of the Upper Terzero, and the reſidence of the podeſta. Although the town contains ſeveral handſome buildings, yet, on account of the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and number of ruinous houſes, its general appearance is deſolate. The Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a ſtone bridge of a ſingle arch. I obſerved remains of ſtone walls,

with which this place was formerly ſurrounded. Theſe walls, together with an adjoining fortreſs, were built by Ludovico Sforza, againſt the incurſions of the Griſons; but were diſmantled by the latter, when they acquired poſſeſſion of the Valteline.

Tirano carries on but little trade, except during the time of the fair. The ſtaple commerce of the town conſiſts in the exportation of wine and ſilk; the former article, which is the moſt conſiderable, is ſent in large quantities into the country of the Griſons, to Bormio, and into the territories of Venice. The ſilk, which is drawn from this diſtrict of the Valteline, is not of the beſt quality, nor very abundant: part is ſent to Venice, and the remainder, through Chiavenna, to Germany.

About half a mile from the town, on the other ſide of the Adda, is the church of the Madonna, or the Virgin Mary, much viſited by the Catholic pilgrims. It is a large handſome building, conſtructed with marble, and ſtone ſtuccoed. Part of the church is ancient, for I obſerved a date of 1206: the carved ornaments in this part are groteſque, but by no means badly finiſhed. The modern building is in an elegant ſtyle of architecture. The principal entrance is formed by two Corinthian pillars ornamented with foliage

and

and feſtoons of flowers, while the pilaſters are neatly adorned with *baſſo relievos*, in the ſtyle of the antique. The æra of the workmanſhip, as I collected from an inſcription over the door, was 1533.

In the large area before the church is held, in the month of October, the fair of Tirano, remarkable for the number of cattle which are brought for ſale: they are fed upon the higheſt Alps, where they continue until the ſnow begins to fall, and are chiefly ſent from hence into Italy. The fair continues three days, during which time the authority of the podeſta is ſuſpended; and the governor of the Valteline has abſolute juriſdiction over the town and diſtrict.

I cannot deſcribe to you how much I am perplexed with a variety of languages. I ſpeak Italian or French with the principal gentry, and ſometimes am obliged to hold a converſation in Latin. I talk a ſmattering of German with my ſervant, who underſtands no other language, and, with my guide and the common people, a kind of corrupt Italian, like the Milaneſe. I write my notes in Engliſh, and during my progreſs through Engadina, was employed in collecting a vocabulary of the Romanſh. I muſt therefore warn you not to be ſurpriſed, ſhould you find a confuſion of tongues in my Letters.

The

The Valteline, called by the inhabitants *Valle-Telina*, extends from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, about the length of fifty miles. It is entirely encloſed between two chains of high mountains; the northern chain ſeparates it from the Griſons, the ſouthern from the Venetian territories: on the eaſt it borders on the county of Bormio, and on the weſt on the dutchy of Milan.

The Valteline, together with the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio (which had long been the conſtant ſource of hoſtility between the biſhops of Como and Coire) came in 1336 under the dominion of Azzo Viſconti, ſovereign of Milan, who quietly tranſmitted them to his ſucceſſors. Upon the death of John Viſconti, one of Azzo's ſucceſſors, his extenſive territories were divided between his nephews Galeazzo and Barnabas*. Upon the demiſe of Galeazzo, his ſon John Galeazzo ſecured the perſon of his uncle Barnabas, and having confined him in the caſtle of Trevio until his death, which happened in 1395, annexed his dominions to his own, and became by this union the greateſt and moſt powerful prince in Italy. Maſtino, ſon of Barnabas,

* I do not mention Matthias, the eldeſt brother, becauſe he died ſoon afterwards.

took

took ſhelter, upon his father's impriſonment, with Hartman, biſhop of Coire, and died in exile, without recovering any ſhare of his inheritance. Previous to his death he formally ceded all his right and title over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, as a mark of gratitude for his protection.

To this ceſſion, at that time of no avail, the Griſons owe the poſſeſſion of theſe provinces. The claim lay dormant for above half a century, until ſome diſcontents ariſing in the Valteline in 1487, the Griſons made an irruption into that country, in ſupport of the biſhop's right; but their arms not being at that time attended with ſucceſs, they purchaſed a peace, by renouncing all pretenſions to the Valteline. They renewed, however, their claim in 1512, when Ludovico, called the Moor, Duke of Milan, was taken priſoner by Lewis the Twelfth, and the whole Milaneſe, compriſing the Valteline, occupied by that monarch.

Upon this revolution, the Griſons, in conjunction with the biſhop of Coire, entered the Valteline, and, having expelled the French troops, took poſſeſſion of the country: they were received with joy by the inhabitants, who did homage to their new ſovereigns, and in return obtained from them the confirmation of all their privileges. A compromiſe

promiſe was immediately entered into between the biſhop of Coire and the three leagues, to ſhare between them the ſovereignty of this country. In the following year Maximilian Sforza, raiſed to the ducal throne of Milan upon the expulſion of the French, ceded in perpetuity the poſſeſſion of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, and the Griſons; and this ceſſion was ratified by Francis the Firſt, in the treaty of peace which he concluded with the Swiſs and their allies the Griſons in 1516, when he obtained poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe.

In 1530 the Republic of the Griſons acquired the whole dominion of the Valteline, to the excluſion of the biſhop of Coire; under pretence, that the latter had not furniſhed his quota of men and money in the war with James of Medici, in defence of theſe ceded countries: accordingly they compelled the biſhop to ſell his ſhare of the ſovereignty over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, for a yearly income of 573 florins to be paid to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors out of the cuſtoms of Chiavenna. From that period theſe provinces were poſſeſſed by the Griſons without moleſtation, until the rival intereſts of France and Spain, the intrigues of the pope, religious enthuſiaſm, the zeal of party, and the exac-

tions

tions of the Griſon governors, kindled an inſurrection, which commenced with a general maſſacre of the Proteſtants, and raged for a ſeries of years with the moſt ſavage and unremitting fury.

In no country has the ſpirit of diſcord been more prevalent, or religious diſputes been carried to ſo great an height. The zeal of contending factions has communicated itſelf to the hiſtorians of theſe tranſactions; each of whom is evidently enliſted in a party, and gives different repreſentations of the ſame facts, according to the intereſts he has eſpouſed. Under theſe diſadvantages, I found no other method of arriving at the truth, than by comparing contradictory accounts, and rendering them mutually ſubſervient to the detection of each other's impoſition; and I am concerned to find, that on both ſides religion has been pleaded as a ſanction to the moſt atrocious actions, and been alledged by one party as an excuſe for tyranny, and for rebellion by the other.

As the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, originally belonged to the Milaneſe, the ſovereigns of that dutchy always looked upon the Griſons with a jealous eye, and ſecretly embraced every opportunity to foment the inteſtine diſturbances with which they, in common

with all democratical ſtates, are occaſionally convulſed.

Upon the extinction of the family of Sforza in the perſon of Francis the Second, the emperor Charles the Fifth ſeized the Milaneſe as a fief reverting to the empire, and diſregarding the claims of the French king, gave the inveſtiture to his own ſon Philip. With the poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe Philip ſucceeded to his pretenſions upon the Valteline; and although both he and his ſucceſſor, Philip the Third, entered into treaties of alliance with the three leagues, by which they reſigned all claims to this country, yet their renunciation was never ſincere. They never finally relinquiſhed all intention of recovering a province which had been once diſmembered from the Milaneſe, and which the conteſts between France and Spain rendered more valuable to them, than to their predeceſſors in the dutchy of Milan.

During the conſtant wars, which from the acceſſion of Philip the Second the reſtleſs ambition of the Spaniſh court entailed upon Europe, the German and Spaniſh branches of the Houſe of Auſtria were inſeparably united; and the councils of Vienna were directed by the cabinet of Madrid. Under theſe circumſtances the Valteline, which, by connecting the Tyrol and the Mila-

neſe, afforded the only ſecure paſſage for the junction of the Auſtrian and Spaniſh troops, became of ſignal importance. Hence the Spaniſh governors of Milan, highly ſolicitous to acquire influence among the people, ſecretly fomented the ſpirit of diſaffection, which the conduct of the Griſon governors had too juſtly provoked; promiſed their aſſiſtance to the aggrieved inhabitants, and gained by theſe means a powerful party in favour of their court. The minds of the inhabitants being thus gradually won over to the Spaniſh intereſt, the Count of Fuentes, governor of Milan, ventured, in defiance of the Griſons, to conſtruct the fort * which bears his name, for the purpoſe of commanding the paſſage of the Valteline.

The ſame reaſons which rendered the Spaniards deſirous to ſecure the Valteline, induced the French to obſtruct their deſigns. Henry the Fourth, with his uſual vigour, zealouſly eſpouſed the cauſe of the Griſons, and was preparing to ſend effectual aſſiſtance againſt the attempts of Fuentes, when he was cut off by ſudden aſſaſſination; and the inteſtine troubles, which took place upon his death, for a time totally withdrew the attention of France from this quarter. The

* See Letter 68.

Spaniards,

Spaniards, thus freed from their moſt formidable rival, purſued their projects upon the Valteline without oppoſition, and availed themſelves of the domeſtic diſſenſions between the Griſons and the inhabitants.

The Griſons had long attempted to introduce the Reformation into the Valteline with the moſt injudicious zeal, and without paying ſufficient attention to the prejudices of a ſuperſtitious people. Churches for the worſhip of the Reformed religion were conſtructed, and miniſters regularly ſettled with a permanent ſalary. Schools for Proteſtant children were eſtabliſhed at Sondrio, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the Romiſh prieſts, and the oppoſition of the people. Many privileges of the Popiſh eccleſiaſtics were taken from them; privileges*, which though exorbitant, and repugnant to every principle of ſound government, were ſanctified by uſage, and could not at once be aboliſhed without exciting general diſcontent.

To theſe religious grounds of diſſatisfaction were added others, ariſing from the tyrannical proceedings of the Griſon governors, whom the

* They were (as they are at preſent) independent of the civil authority for all delinquencies, and amenable only to the biſhop of Coire.

advocates

advocates for rebellion painted, and it is to be feared with too much juſtice, in the moſt odious colours. "A ſyſtem, they cried, of avarice and extortion is eſtabliſhed by law; the magiſtrates purchaſe their offices, and indemnify themſelves by the plunder of the country. All things are venal; life, honour, and even conſcience itſelf has a price. It is not poſſible for the governors to be more iniquitous, nor for the people to ſuffer a greater complication of calamity."

Theſe well-grounded complaints were aggravated, and the criſis of rebellion accelerated by an act of flagrant injuſtice. Many inhabitants of the Valteline ſuſpected of favouring the Spaniſh court, and particularly thoſe, who had oppoſed with the greateſt zeal the introduction of the Reformed doctrines, were arreſted, and conveyed into the country of the Griſons. Mock courts of juſtice were eſtabliſhed in ſeveral places, by which the priſoners were fined to a large amount; and ſome were even wantonly ſentenced to the torture.

Among the ſufferers was Nicholas Ruſca, a prieſt of Sondrio, who had gained the univerſal eſteem of the Catholics, by his unremitted reſiſtance to the Proteſtant doctrines, and who, for the rigid auſterity of his manners, was revered by

the multitude as a ſaint. The death * of this perſon ſo much reſpected, amidſt the moſt excruciating torments, raiſed a ſpirit of fury among the people too violent to be appeaſed. The emiſſaries of Spain did not fail to increaſe the general ferment, and to ſuggeſt the moſt plauſible motives for immediate inſurrection. They repreſented, that, as the Griſons were convulſed by factions, and France diſturbed by inteſtine commotions, a moſt favourable opportunity preſented itſelf to ſhake off the yoke under which they groaned: animated by theſe ſuggeſtions, the inhabitants determined to commence hoſtilities by a general maſſacre of the Proteſtants.

The 20th of July, 1620, was the day appointed for the perpetration of this horrid deſign. At dead of night Robuſtelli, the leader of the conſpiracy, accompanied by about a hundred followers, arrived at Tirano, and having aſſembled the chief Catholics of the place, laid before them the intention of extirpating the Proteſtants: the dreadful propoſal was embraced with all the zeal of reſentment, inflamed by fanaticiſm. At break of day the ſignal for the maſſacre being given by ringing the bells; great part of the inhabitants iſſued from their houſes, and repaired to the

* See Letter 80.

market-

market-place with terror and anxiety. In this moment of perplexity the conſpirators fell upon the Proteſtants, and encouraged the people to follow their example, by deſtroying the enemies of the Catholic faith. Few words being neceſſary to exaſperate an incenſed and ſuperſtitious multitude; every perſon ſeizing the firſt arms which preſented themſelves, ſcoured the ſtreets, ſtormed the houſes, and aſſaſſinated the Proteſtants.

During this dreadful ſcene, the podeſta, his family, and ſome of the principal Proteſtants took refuge in the town-houſe, and barricadoed the doors: the Catholics, however, ſoon forced a paſſage, and burſt into the apartments where the fugitives were collected. Their fury was for a moment ſuſpended, at the affecting ſight of the podeſta and his wife upon their knees, preſenting their infant children with uplifted arms. But ſuch was the implacable barbarity of the enraged multitude, who demanded with repeated inſtances the death of the podeſta and his family, that this ſhort reſpite was of no avail, and only ſerved to embitter their fate: they were firſt impriſoned, and then put to death, without diſtinction of ſex or age.

The next ſcene of the maſſacre was exhibited at Teglio, whither ſome of the conſpirators were diſpatched from Tirano: they were dreſſed in red,

as a ſignal to the inhabitants that the riſing a Tirano had ſucceeded. The Catholics ſoon collected themſelves into a body, and repaired to the church, where the Proteſtants were aſſembled for the celebration of divine ſervice. One of them levelled his piece againſt the miniſter, who was preaching; but miſſing his aim, the Proteſtants roſe up, drove out the Catholics, and barricadoed the doors. The aſſaſſins then climbed up to the windows, and ſhot from the outſide upon the crouded audience; the doors at length being burſt open, all the Proteſtants were put to the ſword excepting thoſe who renounced their religion.

Another party of Catholics made their way towards Sondrio, where the governor of the Valteline reſided. That magiſtrate, being appriſed of their deſign, ordered the inhabitants to take arms, and ſummoned the people of the neighbouring diſtrict to his aſſiſtance: in obedience to this injunction, both Proteſtants and Catholics began to aſſemble, but the former were intercepted, and deſtroyed. Some attempting to eſcape towards Engadina and Pregalia were overtaken in their flight, and involved in the common ruin. Even the women laid aſide the natural ſoftneſs of their ſex, and hardened by ſuperſtition, practiſed every ſpecies of outrage upon the bodies of the deceaſed.

Mean

Mean while the Catholic troops entered Sondrio, and exciting their partiſans with the cry of "*down with the enemies of the Catholic faith,*" made a general ſlaughter of the unhappy Proteſtants. Mercy, however, was extended to the governor and his family, in a manner which does honour to the chiefs of the revolt who conducted the attack of Sondrio. He was firſt impriſoned, but afterwards, in conſideration that he had always treated the Catholics with mildneſs, was diſmiſſed with his family, and eſcorted in ſafety to the confines of the Valteline.

It would be ſhocking to humanity to enumerate any further particulars of this ſavage maſſacre, or to trace its devaſtation in the ſeveral towns of the Valteline. It continued, without intermiſſion, for three ſucceſſive days; nor were its horrid effects confined merely to thoſe who were aſſaſſinated upon the ſpot. Many who had eſcaped into the country were hunted down like wild beaſts; others, after eluding the fury of their purſuers, were conſumed by hunger and fatigue; and numerous dead bodies were diſcovered in the woods, caverns, and torrents. Several Catholics, who were allied to the Proteſtants, ſhared in the general diſaſter; even women and infants were ſlain in the moſt deliberate manner. Some Proteſtants ſaved their lives by abjuring

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their religion, and many, who refuſed to purchaſe their ſafety by this conceſſion, were burnt alive.

In the midſt of this dreadful carnage, one inſtance of ſingular humanity deſerves to be recorded. Bartholemeo Peretti, the principal Catholic at Berbeno, being exhorted to put all the Proteſtants of that town to death, appriſed them of their danger, and aſſiſted them in effecting an eſcape. But this act of clemency was the occaſion of his own deſtruction, and he was executed as an enemy to religion.

All the Proteſtants being either deſtroyed or driven out of the country, the remaining inhabitants renounced their allegiance to the Griſons, and framing a new form of government, threw themſelves under the protection of the king of Spain, who ſent an army to their ſupport.

The people of Bormio followed the example of the Valteline, with this difference, that they did not maſſacre, but only expelled the Proteſtants. Having entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the inhabitants of this valley, they alſo erected themſelves into an independent commonwealth.

The Griſons, divided among themſelves, were totally unequal to the chaſtiſement of their revolted

volted ſubjects. The Catholics were deſirous of employing the mediation of Spain, for the purpoſe of recovering the Valteline; the Proteſtants, inclined to vigorous meaſures, propoſed an application to the Swiſs cantons, Venice, and France. After violent diſſenſions, which were not terminated without bloodſhed, the Proteſtant intereſt prevailed, and a deputation was ſent to the powers above-mentioned.

Zuric and Berne inſtantly diſpatched a body of troops, while the Catholic cantons refuſed to act againſt thoſe of the ſame perſuaſion with themſelves. Venice, alarmed at the growing power of the Houſe of Auſtria, and deſirous of a paſſage through the Valteline, gave a flattering anſwer to the requeſt of the Griſons, but, with a ſpirit of delay natural to a republic, deferred ſending any actual ſuccour. France too, having juſt emerged from a civil war, was more diſpoſed to negociate than to act with deciſion. Baſſompiere was diſpatched to Madrid to ſolicit the reſtitution of the Valteline; and although a league was concluded between the king of France, the duke of Savoy, and the Republic of Venice, to aſſiſt the Griſons unleſs the Valteline was reſtored; yet all that could be obtained from the Spaniards was, that the forts of the valley ſhould be placed in the hands of the pope: but as the pope was a ſecret

partiſan of the Houſe of Auſtria, and inclined to favour the rebellion of the Valteline, it was evident that he would reſtore the forts to the Spaniards upon the firſt opportunity. In this interval the united troops of the Griſons, Zuric, and Berne, being defeated with great ſlaughter; the Valteline ſeemed upon the point of being for ever diſmembered from the Griſons, when the French court ſuddenly changed its plan of operation, entered into the war with a zeal as ſincere as it was politic, and vigorouſly interpoſed in behalf of the Griſons.

This revolution in the French politics was owing to the aſcendancy of cardinal Richelieu, who no ſooner began to preſide in the cabinet, than the kingdom ſeemed to awake from that deep lethargy, into which it had ſunk during the feeble adminiſtrations of Ancres and Luynes. That great miniſter inſtantly perceived the importance of the Valteline; without waſting a moment in deliberation, he demanded an immediate reſtitution of that country, and enforced this demand by ſending a detachment of troops to the aſſiſtance of the Griſons, under the command of the marquis de Couvres.

The general, animated with the ſpirit of the new miniſter, penetrated into theſe parts; joined his army to the Swiſs and Griſons, and in two campaigns

campaigns drove the Spaniards from the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio. The two latter provinces were immediately reſtored; but when the Griſon deputies repaired to the French general at Sondrio, to demand the ceſſion of the Valteline, Couvres propoſed, that the exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion ſhould be aboliſhed throughout the valley; that the inhabitants ſhould appoint their own magiſtrates, and pay a yearly tribute of 20,000 crowns; and he ſhewed himſelf ſo ſtrongly inclined to circumſcribe the authority of the Griſons over the inhabitants of the Valteline, that he was ſuſpected of being bribed by the latter. But it ſoon appeared, that this conduct was occaſioned by directions from his court, and proceeded from a reconciliation, which, unknown to the Griſons, had taken place between the kings of France and Spain.

Richelieu, the ſoul of the French monarchy, having now brought to maturity his project for ſubjugating the Hugonots, was too great a politician to be embarraſſed with a foreign war at the eve of a civil commotion; and well aware, that he could not maintain poſſeſſion of the Valteline without an expence of troops; which he could ill ſpare, temporiſed for the moment, and made overtures to Philip the Fourth. The latter, harraſſed by the long continuance of hoſtilities, ſeemed

ſeemed equally deſirous of an accommodation: accordingly preliminaries of a new treaty were immediately adjuſted by the contracting powers, at Moſſon in Arragon. It was agreed, that the Valteline ſhould again be reſtored to the Griſons under the following conditions: that no other religion but the Roman Catholic ſhould be tolerated; that the inhabitants ſhould elect their own governors and magiſtrates either from themſelves or from the Griſons, but always from perſons of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion; that the governors ſhould be confirmed by the Griſons. In return for theſe privileges, it was ſtipulated that the inhabitants ſhould pay an annual tribute, the amount of which was to be ſettled by mediation. In conſequence of this treaty, concluded on the 5th of March, 1626, the French reſigned the forts of the Valteline into the hands of the pope, and evacuated the country.

In conformity to this alliance, the inhabitants having elected Robuſtelli, who began the maſſacre, for their governor, and appointed twelve magiſtrates, ſent a deputation to Coire to demand the confirmation of the Griſons. The latter, however, were by no means diſpoſed to accede to a treaty ſo deſtructive to the rights of ſovereignty, which they poſſeſſed over the Valteline. Openly excited by the Republic of Venice,

nice, and ſecretly encouraged by the French miniſter, they refuſed to acknowledge the treaty of Moſſon. But as they were not in a ſtate to ſupport their claims upon the Valteline by force of arms, they could only remonſtrate and negociate, without producing any immediate effect.

Affairs continued in this ſtate for three years; until Richelieu, having completed the reduction of the Hugonots by the taking of Rochelle, found himſelf in a ſituation to turn the whole force of France againſt the houſe of Auſtria; the diminution of whoſe power he had long meditated. He now threw off the maſk: the dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria were invaded on all ſides, and every part of Europe became the theatre of his vaſt deſigns. Among other enterpriſes, the Valteline engaged no inconſiderable ſhare of his attention. The duke of Rohan was diſpatched to the Griſons with a formidable army, and having worſted the Spaniſh troops in various encounters, diſpoſſeſſed them of the Valteline.

Upon this deciſive ſucceſs, the French abated much of their ſolicitude for the intereſts of the Griſons; and although they began the war with a poſitive demand of an unconditional reſtitution of the Valteline, yet they were no ſooner in poſ-

ſeſſion

ſeſſion of the country, than they again profeſſed, as on the former conqueſt, a great tenderneſs for the privileges of the inhabitants. They refuſed to ſurrender their acquiſition to the Griſons, unleſs upon terms more favourable to the people than had been offered even by the treaty of Moſſon.

The Griſons having no proſpect of aſſiſtance from any other quarter, found themſelves under a neceſſity of acceding to theſe humiliating ſtipulations. The French, with a view probably of retaining the Valteline in their own hands, continued to delay its reſtitution, and clogged every ſubſequent negociation for that purpoſe, with conditions ſtill more unfavourable.

The Spaniards artfully availing themſelves of theſe circumſtances, held out to the Griſons the moſt flattering overtures of accommodation. The latter, encouraged by theſe well-timed offers, and incenſed at the repeated inſtances of duplicity they had lately experienced, roſe up in arms, and drove the French from the Valteline. The treaty of Milan was the conſequence of this revolution; a cloſe alliance was concluded between the Spaniards and the Griſons; and the Valteline was reſtored to the Griſons, under the guarantee of that very power, which had originally excited the inhabitants to revolt.

This

This treaty, contracted in the year 1635, ſecured to the Spaniards the paſſage of the valley, which had been the great object of the war, and reſtored the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the Griſons, under the following articles: An act of oblivion; the immunities of the ſubject countries to be confirmed as they exiſted before the revolution of 1620; no other religion but the Catholic to be tolerated therein; no perſon of any other perſuaſion to be permitted to reſide, excepting the governors, during the two years they ſhould continue in office, and the Proteſtants poſſeſſed of lands, who ſhould not be allowed to remain in the country above three months in the year; the privileges of the eccleſiaſtics to be reſtored in their full latitude.

A few alterations were made in the government of the Valley, and ſome regulations introduced, for the purpoſe of ſtemming the torrent of injuſtice and corruption, that prevailed in the courts of juſtice before the revolution: they conſiſted chiefly in a new method of nominating the governors, and in the creation of the office of aſſeſſor. The articles are guarantied by Spain, and inſerted in the capitulation, or treaty, ratified in 1639, at Milan, in the preſence of the deputies from the Valteline.

The

The deputies reproached the Spaniards, for having ſummoned them to Milan, in order to be preſent, in ſilence and with tears, at the ſubverſion of their liberty; and when the treaty was announced to the inhabitants of the Valteline, a general deſpair ſpread itſelf through all ranks. The people univerſally lamented that they had been deluded into a revolt under a promiſe of protection; that they had expended, during this fatal war, above twenty-five millions of florins*, for no other purpoſe than to procure an alliance between Spain and the Griſons, and to be reſtored to their original maſters, exaſperated by their revolt, and preparing to renew the former acts of injuſtice and tyranny which had driven them to rebellion. Nor were theſe murmurs ill-grounded; for, except the total excluſion of the Proteſtant religion, no material alteration was made in the fate of this valley.

Since this treaty the laws have been no leſs perverted than before, the exactions of the governors have continued as exorbitant, and the courts of juſtice as iniquitous and corrupt. The change in the adminiſtration of juſtice has proved no alleviation; the creation of the aſſeſſor's office ſerved only to give the ſanction of law to the moſt iniquitous proceedings, or to vary the mode

* Near £. 2,000,000 ſterling.

of

of oppreſſion. This innovation has been moreover attended with this bad effect to the bulk of the inhabitants, that whereas, before the rebellion, the nobles were principally ſubject to the rapacity of the Griſon judges; ſince the pacification, the people have become more expoſed to exactions.

I have thus brought down the hiſtory of the Valteline to the pacification of 1637. Since that period no material change has taken place in the ſituation of affairs. The ſovereigns of Milan have always cultivated the friendſhip of the Griſons; and the inhabitants of this valley, having no power to reſort to for protection, have endured a regular courſe of oppreſſion under the government of a free ſtate.

LETTER

LETTER 76.

Government of the Valteline.

THE geographical diviſion of the Valteline is into three principal diſtricts, and the political into five governments.

The three diſtricts are, 1. *Terzero di Sopra*, or the Upper Diſtrict. 2. *Terzero di Mezzo*, or the Middle Diſtrict. 3. *Terzero di Sotto*, or the Lower Diſtrict.

The five governments are, 1. Of the Upper Diſtrict. 2. Of the Middle Diſtrict, called alſo the Government of Sondrio. 3. Of Teglio. 4. Of Morbegno. 5. Of Traona.

Each of theſe five governments is ſubject to a magiſtrate appointed by the Griſons, who is changed every two years. The magiſtrate over the Middle Diſtrict is called *governor* of the Valteline, and poſſeſſes in ſome reſpect a ſuperior degree of authority to the others, who are ſtyled *podeſtas*. He is alſo captain general of the Valteline.

But

But before I proceed to explain the form of government, it may be neceſſary to lay before you the method of electing the governor and podeſtas, to whom the Griſons delegate their authority over the Valteline.

In the year 1602, the venality and injuſtice of theſe magiſtrates had ariſen to ſuch an exceſſive height, that ſome remedy ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary. The cauſe of this injuſtice was evidently derived from the public ſale of the governments, and the ſhare of the fines for criminal offences, which were partly appropriated to the Griſons, and partly to the governors*. In order to prevent corruption in the diſtribution of the offices, and exaction in the governors, two important changes were made. Inſtead of one perſon being appointed to fill the vacant office, four candidates were nominated by the community, to whom the turn of election belonged, and theſe four drew lots for the charge. But this alteration would have been attended with few beneficial effects, if it had not been followed by another, namely, that the ſtipend of the governors ſhould be tripled, and that they ſhould have no ſhare in

* It is neceſſary to appriſe the reader, that when I uſe the word *governor* ſimply, I apply it indiſcriminately to the governor of the Valteline and the four podeſtas.

the fines: yet theſe ſalutary regulations, as they prevented the Griſons from ſelling the governments at ſo high a price, were a few years afterwards aboliſhed by the diet. In order, however, to preſerve ſome appearances of impartiality in the choice of the magiſtrates; it was ſtipulated in the treaty of Milan, that three candidates ſhould be nominated by the community to whom the election belongs, and that one of theſe ſhould be appointed by the diet. Yet this mode is a mere formality: three are always preſented; but the diet never fails to nominate the perſon recommended by the community. Theſe magiſtracies are allowed to be openly purchaſed: in general, part of the money is aſſigned to the public fund of the community, and the remainder is diſtributed among the body of the people, in whom the right of election is veſted, and whoſe votes are ſeldom obtained without additional bribes. It will eaſily be imagined what a dreadful ſcene of * corruption is opened by this mode of

* All authors, both natives and foreigners, who have written upon the Griſons, have not failed to enumerate the ill effects reſulting from this ſale of governments, which is authoriſed by law; but none have expreſſed their diſapprobation in ſtronger terms than Fortunatus Juvalta, in the following

of proceeding; and how frequently perſons are appointed to the governments, who are totally inadequate to the diſcharge of their truſt.

Theſe magiſtrates, as repreſentatives of the ſovereign ſtate, enjoy the ſupreme authority, and are entruſted with the power of life and death; and if they are apparently controlled by the laws, they deviſe means to evade them. But their authority will be beſt underſtood from a detail of the civil and criminal courts of juſtice eſtabliſhed in this country.

lowing paſſage, from a manuſcript account of the Griſons:

Qui ad honores et præſertim ad quæſtuoſas illas præfecturas aſpirabant, non aliter quam ambitu et largitionibus voti compotes fierent. Omnia enim venalia proſtabant, non ſecus ac aliæ merces.

Neque vero privati tantum homines mercimonia illa exercebant, ſed communitates integræ etiam cauponabantur, neque erubeſcebant præfecturam communitatis cum legationibus ad dietas ſeu conventus publicos, quarum in ipſorum manu erat electio, cum officiis ad ſubditos et aliis emolumentis communitati proveni-entibus, conſilio publ ico, ſolenniter, conſtituto pretio in multos annos vendere, et ne quid ambigi poſſet, publicis tabulis perſcriptis conſignare. Indignæ prorſus aureâ libertate, utpote quæ illam tam turpiter et ſcelerate profanarent ac proſtituerent. Emtores iſti emebant, ut carius venderent, ideoque ubi ſpes aliqua lucri affulgebat, merces ſuas venales exponebant, et plus offerentibus addicebant.

The criminal tribunal is compoſed of the governor, vicar, and aſſeſſor.

The governor arreſts, impriſons, and examines the delinquent: though, according to the letter of the law, no examination ought to be made but in the preſence of the vicar and aſſeſſor. The criminal being convicted, and the ſentence paſſed, the governor enjoys the power of remitting or diminiſhing the puniſhment, excepting in caſes of high treaſon, premeditated murder, or ſuch enormous crimes. He has a ſmall annual ſtipend paid by the Valteline, but the chief part of his income is derived from the fines for criminal offences, of which he receives two-thirds. In all trials he is bound to follow the penal ſtatutes, which are drawn up with great preciſion and clearneſs.

The vicar is always a Griſon; and he is choſen by rotation from the ſeveral communities, in the following manner: Three candidates are preſented to the inhabitants of the Valteline, who appoint one of them to the vacant office. This mode was adopted in the treaty of 1639, in order to check corruption, but it has not been attended with the deſired effect. The community, in whoſe turn it is to elect the three candidates, leaves to the perſon who has purchaſed the office

the

the power of nominating his two aſſociates; and the diet, in delivering in the three names, recommends the perſon who had been previouſly deſigned by the community, and this recommendation is always accepted by the Valteline. The vicar ought to attend in perſon all trials when the governor examines the priſoners; but this cuſtom is now fallen into diſuſe, and in lieu of his attendance, he receives an annual ſum of 1127 Griſon florins, about £. 83. from the governor of the Valteline and each of the four podeſtas: a ſhameful eluſion, as the vicar was deſigned to be a kind of counſel in favour of the priſoner, and to prevent injuſtice in the mode of examination. When the priſoner is convicted, an account of the proceſs is laid before the vicar, who muſt confirm the ſentence. Torture, for the purpoſe of forcing confeſſion, cannot be inflicted without his conſent, and in his preſence, which is never diſpenſed with. Beſides a ſmall ſalary, and the above-mentioned annual ſum of 1127 florins, as a premium for not attending at the trials, he has a ſtated allowance, as well for every conſultation, as for every time that he is preſent at the infliction of torture.

The aſſeſſor muſt be an inhabitant of the Valteline: he is nominated by the vicar from three candidates, choſen reciprocally from each of the three Terzeros. His vote is neceſſary to concur with the vicar in ordering torture: he muſt alſo attend when it is applied, and muſt confirm the ſentence paſſed againſt the convicted perſons. He has no regular ſalary, but his profits depend upon the number of proceſſes in which he is conſulted. This is the only office which gives to the inhabitants of the Valteline any ſhare in the criminal juriſprudence.

The aſſeſſor, according to the original intention of the ſtatutes, ought to be a perſon well verſed in the laws of the country, and ſhould be conſidered as an advocate for the accuſed; but as he is obliged to the vicar for his nomination *, he is commonly his creature, and ſeldom gives his vote in oppoſition to him. Nor indeed is it yet a decided point, whether the concurrence of the aſſeſſor is abſolutely neceſſary for paſſing a definitive ſentence. The caſe is without precedent, but was once very near being brought to a deciſion. The aſſeſſor differed from the opinion

* Uſually the aſſeſſor either pays the vicar for his appointment, or elſe delivers him all his regular fees of office.

of the governor and vicar, and refuſed to give his concurrence for the conviction and puniſhment of a criminal. In this dilemma the affair was referred ſucceſſively to the two other candidates for the aſſeſſorſhip, who had been preſented to the vicar for his nomination. Notwithſtanding they agreed with the aſſeſſor, it was ſtill diſputed whether the aſſeſſor, as a ſervant of the vicar, could act in direct oppoſition to his opinion, and prevail againſt him. The caſe was ſo extraordinary, that it was propoſed to appeal to the diet; but ſome of the chief nobles of the Valteline, concluding, that the Griſons would decide in favour of their own repreſentatives, induced the vicar to drop the appeal; and the affair was compromiſed without coming to a deciſion.

Such is the general theory of the criminal juriſprudence in this country, by which it appears that the power of the governor is limited as well by the ſtrict letter of the law, as by the interference of the vicar and aſſeſſor, whoſe concurrence is neceſſary for paſſing a final ſentence. But this limitation exiſts only in theory; for the laws are eaſily eluded, and even made ſubſervient to the conviction of the innocent as well as the guilty. The vicar and aſſeſſor, be they ever ſo upright,

can hardly prevent the oppreſſion of the judges; and if they are themſelves rapacious, they receive their ſhare of the plunder, by conniving at the governor's injuſtice.

As I have gained ſome inſight into the practice of the courts of juſtice, I ſhall lay before you the general mode of proceeding, from arreſting the criminal to his final ſentence, interſperſing the account with occaſional remarks, which will ſerve to ſhew the abuſes introduced into the adminiſtration of juſtice.

The governor ſends out the order of arreſt, and commits the criminal to priſon. He detains him in confinement as long as he pleaſes, delaying or haſtening the inquiry as he thinks fit. The examination is ſecret, no one being preſent but the governor, or his ſubſtitute, and the notary, who writes down the proceſs. It muſt be evident to all, with how much eaſe perſons verſed in the arts of chicanery can brow-beat the ignorant, and perplex the priſoners, who are allowed no counſel. If the criminal is found guilty, whatever is his crime, he may make a compoſition with the governor, before the caſe is referred to the vicar; or, in other words, as the examination is ſecret, the governor can dreſs out the proceſs in the moſt favourable manner, and may give what explanation to the affair he pleaſes.

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If no compoſition is made, the caſe is laid before the vicar and the aſſeſſor, who are obliged to give their vote according to the letter of the law; and as the ſtatutes are very ſevere, the penalties are either heavy fines or corporal puniſhment. In the former circumſtance, the governor receives two-thirds of the fine; and, as in the latter, he has the power of remitting the puniſhment, excepting for the moſt atrocious crimes, he generally accepts a commutation in money, if the priſoner is able to pay it. By theſe means moſt offences may be eaſily compounded for; a circumſtance which empowers the rich to commit crimes with impunity. It is, however, a matter, of little conſequence to the governor whether the priſoner is rich or poor: in the firſt inſtance he may receive a compoſition from the priſoner himſelf, in the latter from the pariſh. For, in caſe the puniſhment for the crime is corporal, the expences attending it are conſiderable, as the executioner of Coire muſt inflict it; for which reaſon the governor generally remits the penalty, and receives from the pariſh a compoſition in money ſomewhat leſs than the expences of inflicting corporal puniſhment would have been attended with.

We may add to the liſt of grievances above-mentioned,

mentioned, the power poſſeſſed by the magiſtrates of delegating their authority without reſiding in the government. If the delegate is a Griſon, he is called *Aſſiſtente*, if an inhabitant of the Valteline, *Tenente*. He either purchaſes the fines and perquiſites upon a calculation of their average value, or is reſponſible for them to the governor. In ſome places the delegation is almoſt always bought by the ſame perſon, who reſides upon the ſpot, and becomes as it were a perpetual judge. In others a ſociety of perſons join to purchaſe the profits of the magiſtracy; they appoint the nominal delegate, and ſecretly direct the proceſſes. Such a delegation may be called a ſettled tyranny, and according to the expreſſion of an elegant author *, "*eſtabliſhes a wholeſale traffic between criminals and courts of juſtice.*"

From this general view of the criminal juriſprudence of the Valteline, we may readily infer the wretched ſituation of the inhabitants; where the ſupreme magiſtrate purchaſes a temporary office at an exorbitant price, and has an inadequate ſalary; where the principal profits of his charge ariſe from the fines for criminal offences;

* Eden's Principles of Penal Law, p. 61.

and

where it is his intereſt to arraign and to convict; and where he is himſelf the interpreter of the laws, of which he is commonly ignorant, the accuſer of the party, and the judge.

I have already mentioned the power which the governor enjoys of pardoning all offences except the moſt atrocious crimes. A pardon of this ſort is called *liberatione*; and there are printed papers that contain its form, in which blank ſpaces are left for the name of the perſon, for the crime committed, for the date, and for the ſignature of the judge. I encloſe a copy of a liberation *: it brings

* The following is the form of a liberation:

Podeſtà Regente della Giuriſdizione di Tirano, e ſue Pertinenze, &c. Giudice de Maleficî con Mero, e Miſto Impero, e con autorità di Spada, &c.

Per tenor della preſente, ed in ogni altro miglior modo, &c. abbiamo liberato ed aſſolto, ſiccome liberiamo ed aſſolviamo, libero ed aſſolto eſſere vogliamo, e dichiariamo, che ſia.

Here the name of the perſon is inſerted.

da ogni, e qualſiſia pena pecuniaria, arbitraria, o afflittiva del

brings to my recollection thoſe acts of indulgence, which the Catholics obtain from Rome for the abſolution of their ſins; with this difference, that the latter refers to a future ſtate, the former to this life.

The price of theſe pardons varies according to the magnitude of the crime, the condition of the perſon who committed it, and more particularly the time in which it is granted; for the ſum is greater when a governor firſt enters upon his office, than when he is retiring from it.

Sometimes, during the laſt two or three hours previous to the expiration of the office, pardons may be procured at the loweſt rate; and I was aſſured from very good authority, that a liberation

del Corpo, nella quale ſia incorſo, o abbia potuto incorrere per avere.

Here the crime is mentioned.

Item. Da ogni altra coſa anneſſa, commeſſa; incidente; riſultante; emergente, e dipendente dalle premeſſe, &c. Però caſſando, &c. annullando, &c. commandando, &c. imponendo, &c. reſtituendo, &c. ſupplendo, &c. Eſſendo Noi alla ſuddetta Liberazione divenuti atteſa l'Autorità, con cui, &c. ed atteſa una tenue compoſizione con Noi, in nome ancora dell' E. C. D. fatta, e pagataci.

Dat. in Tirano dal Pretorio queſto giorno anno

for

for homicide has not unfrequently been obtained for about four-pence.

Do not ſuppoſe that this account of the venality which reigns throughout the Valteline is heightened, for I have taken great pains to aſcertain the truth, and it has been confirmed to me by perſons of all ranks, both in the Griſon and ſubject countries.

Nor will you be led to imagine that all the governors are equally rapacious and unjuſt. Like the Roman proconſuls, ſome carry their rapine to the height, others are leſs exacting, and a few are free even from the moſt diſtant imputation of injuſtice.

The civil courts of juſtice remain to be conſidered.

Although the governor preſides in theſe courts and paſſes ſentence, yet by a ſingular privilege the cauſe is not always left to his abſolute deciſion. He examines the witneſſes, and makes out the proceſs; but, at the requeſt of either party, the cauſe may be referred to an arbitrator, who is called *Savio*. He is either nominated by the plaintiff and defendant; or, if they cannot agree, is choſen by lot in the following manner: The plaintiff and defendant appoint each ſix perſons; from the ſix appointed by the defendant

the

the plaintiff ſelects one; the defendant nominates one of the ſix choſen by the plaintiff; and theſe two perſons draw lots who ſhall be arbitrator. He then examines the acts of the proceſs, gives his opinion, which is called in the ſtatutes of the country *Il Conſiglio del Savio*, and the governor is bound to ſubmit to his deciſion. The obligation of the governor to follow the opinion of the arbitrator is ſo ſtrong, that according to the ſtatutes, if he refuſes to paſs ſentence, the opinion of the Savio is *ipſo facto* a deciſion.

From this deciſion there lies an appeal to two arbitrators called *Probi*, who are appointed by the parties in the manner abovementioned: ſhould they diſagree, then the two parties amicably nominate a counſellor, who accedes to one of the Probi; and this ſentence is final, if it concurs with that of the Savio; but otherwiſe, there lies a farther appeal either to the ſyndicate or diet, and ultimately to the ſeveral communities of the three leagues. When the governor decides in the firſt inſtance he receives three *per cent.* of the conteſted property, but only one *per cent.* when recourſe is had to arbitration, the other two *per cent.* being paid to the Savio.

By this ſingular privilege of referring to arbitration in all cauſes of property, the civil courts of juſtice are not open to ſuch corruption as the criminal

criminal tribunals; and yet venality has taken ſo deep a root in the affairs of this unhappy country, that bribery finds its way even into the civil tribunals.

When the civil cauſes are brought in the governor's court, and decided by him without the intervention of the Savio and Probi, there lies an appeal to the ſyndicate, a body whoſe office I ſhall now explain.

At the end of every two years, when the magiſtracies expire, ſyndicates are appointed by the Republic of the Griſons, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the adminiſtration of the ſeveral governors, and of hearing appeals from their deciſions. This court is compoſed of nine members, including the preſident; they are choſen reciprocally by the communities, three from each league. They make a circuit into each of the ſubject provinces; ſend out proclamations, that they are ready to receive all accuſations againſt the governors, examine witneſſes, decide all appeals, and can mitigate all fines impoſed, without the concurrence of the vicar and aſſeſſor. They do not, however, finally determine in civil cauſes, in the laſt reſort, which may be referred from their deciſion to the diet. The ſyndicate, which was intended to oppoſe corruption and injuſtice, is nevertheleſs the great ſupport of both. Nor can it

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be otherwiſe; for the ſyndics purchaſe their office from the ſeveral communities; and as their ſalary is very ſmall, they can only reimburſe themſelves by receiving bribes from the judges or from the appellants. Their office is bought for a greater or ſmaller ſum, as there are more or leſs appeals of conſequence to be ſubmitted to their arbitration. And what is pregnant with ſtill greater abuſes, when a cauſe of great importance is to be referred to the ſyndicate, the governors frequently purchaſe from the ſeveral communities, in whoſe right the election is for that time veſted, the power of nominating the ſyndics, and of courſe appoint their own creatures. Hence this court is become ſo corrupt as to give riſe to a proverb, "*as venal as the ſyndicate.*"

Having thus endeavoured to draw a general ſketch of the civil and criminal juriſprudence in this country, I ſhall now mention the domeſtic adminiſtration of affairs.

All public concerns, which do not fall under the juriſdiction of the Griſons, are diſcuſſed and determined by a council compoſed of five repreſentatives, one from each diſtrict, which meets as occaſion requires at Sondrio. Previous to its ſitting, the public notary writes to the ſeveral pariſhes of the five governments, informing them of the buſineſs to be tranſacted: each pariſh has its

its meeting, in which every houſeholder poſſeſſes a vote; and each diſtrict has its aſſembly compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral pariſhes, who chooſe the repreſentatives. In all affairs of importance, the repreſentatives are bound to vote in conformity to inſtructions received from their conſtituents, and all tranſactions are decided by a majority of voices. The council is empowered to demand a redreſs of grievances from the Griſons, and to remonſtrate againſt infractions of the privileges granted to the inhabitants by the Capitulation of Milan. The governor of the Valteline is preſent, but has no vote.

The tribute which the Valteline pays to the Griſons is ſo ſmall, the ſalaries of the governors ſo inconſiderable, and all duties ſo trifling, that moſt writers, who have had occaſion to mention this valley, have deſcribed it as the moſt happy and the leaſt oppreſſed of all ſubject provinces; without reflecting, that notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the country is annually drained of a ſum very diſproportionate to the ability of the inhabitants.

It is difficult to aſcertain the exact amount of this ſum, as it ariſes chiefly from the ſecret as well as public profits of the courts of juſtice. But when we conſider that the greateſt part is pro-

cured by extortion; that ſcarcely any diſtinction is made between innocence and guilt; that great crimes are committed with impunity, and petty offences are ſeverely puniſhed; we may add, that the mode of exaction is more detrimental to the country than the loſs of the ſpecie itſelf; inaſmuch as a corrupt adminiſtration of juſtice is the worſt of all oppreſſions.

The clergy of the Valteline are not reſponſible to the ordinary courts of juſtice, their immunities being ſo exorbitant as to render them almoſt independent of the civil authority. They are only amenable to the court of the biſhop of Como. If a prieſt is guilty of any miſdemeanor, his perſon cannot be ſecured without the concurrence of the biſhop, and governor of the diſtrict in which the crime was committed. It is therefore extremely difficult to bring an eccleſiaſtic to juſtice, as impunity is eaſily purchaſed, either by ſecuring the favour of the biſhop's vicar or of the magiſtrate. Nor are theſe pernicious privileges confined merely to the clergy, but extend to all perſons wearing an eccleſiaſtical dreſs, by the permiſſion of the biſhop of Como.

The Griſons have frequently endeavoured to annihilate theſe immunities, but always without effect. The nobles of the Valteline are intereſted

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to ſupport the privileges of the clergy, becauſe they can eaſily procure the permiſſion of wearing the eccleſiaſtical dreſs, and becauſe they can ſecure their property, by leaving their eſtates to the clergy at the extinction of all the heirs named in the ſucceſſion. Such eſtates, called *beneficia gentilitia*, are very common in the Valteline, and cannot be ſeized for debt, or confiſcated.

All civil cauſes of the clergy, below the value of two hundred livres*, are decided by the vicar of the biſhop of Como: above that ſum they are brought before the biſhop. An appeal from his deciſion lies to the pope's nuncio at Lucern, from him to the eccleſiaſtical tribunal at Aquilea, and from thence to Rome.

* Sixty-four Valteline livres = a pound ſterling.

LETTER 77.

Teglio—Sondrio—Anecdotes of the Painter Ligario —Morbegno—Delebio.

INSTEAD of proceeding by the neareſt road from Tirano to Sondrio, I made a circuit by Teglio. I paſſed over the plain of Tirano, rich in all the productions of nature, and continued for ſome way at the foot of the northern ridge of mountains, which are highly cultivated to their very ſummits. Lower towards the ſouth-eaſt, and further towards the north-eaſt, the tops of the rugged Alps make their appearance, gliſtening with ſnow. I paſſed through a continued vineyard, and the ſoil is ſo fertile, that corn, millet, flax, and hemp, are ſown among the vines, which hang over them in beautiful feſtoons. Every village is adorned with a thick grove of cheſnut-trees, whoſe rich and dark foliage produces a pleaſing effect.

Teglio, the capital of the government of the ſame name, is ſituated upon the top of a mountain, about nine miles from Tirano, and twelve from

from Sondrio. It is a long ſtraggling place, and contains about three hundred houſes. Cloſe to the town are the ruins of a fortreſs ſtanding upon an inſulated rock, and formerly eſteemed of great ſtrength. This elevated ſpot commands a very rich and extenſive proſpect from Tirano to the lower part of the valley beyond Sondrio, as far as Morbegno. The government of Teglio is ſaid to compriſe the twelfth part of the Valteline: it is the moſt populous diſtrict, and contains about eight thouſand ſouls. It produces in a good ſeaſon much more corn than is ſufficient for the conſumption of its inhabitants, and rivals Sondrio and Tirano in the goodneſs of its wine.

Finding little at Teglio but the face of the country to excite my curioſity, I proceeded in my journey to Sondrio, through a tract equally cultivated with that which I had already paſſed. I deſcended by a gentle ſlope until I came to the Adda, which I followed, as it roars through the plain, ſometimes confined in a narrow channel, ſometimes expanding itſelf in a wider bed, and threatening the country with continual inundations.

Sondrio is the capital of the valley, the reſidence of the governor of the Valteline and of the vicar; but, like all the towns I have hitherto ſeen in this

valley, it has a deſerted appearance: there is little appearance of trade, and no animation. The town, partly built in a plain, and partly upon the ſides of a rock, is placed in a very romantic ſituation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both ſides of the Malenco, a furious torrent which frequently overflows its banks. Many of the houſes are very ancient; for I obſerved the arms of the Viſconti, formerly the ſovereigns of this country, painted upon their walls; theſe arms, repreſenting an enormous ſerpent cruſhing a man between his teeth, are too remarkable to eſcape obſervation.

The Valteline, from its neighbourhood to Italy, has imbibed a taſte for the fine arts, and there are many collections of pictures which are not unworthy of notice. This country, however, has produced few artiſts of any eminence. Pietro Ligario is almoſt the only painter who deſerves to be mentioned, and his name is ſcarcely known beyond the limits of the Valteline.

Ligario was born at Sondrio in 1686, of the ancient family of Ligario, which took its name from a neighbouring village of that appellation. Having diſcovered a lively genius, and a taſte for the elegant arts, he was ſent when very young to Rome, under the care of Lazaro Baldi, from whom he learnt that exact-

neſs

neſs of deſign which characteriſes the Roman ſchool. From thence he repaired to Venice, where he paſſed ſome time in ſtudying that exquiſite colouring, for which the Venetian maſters are ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed. He made himſelf firſt known at Milan, where he met with ſome encouragement; and in 1727 he returned to the Valteline. He found, however, but little employment, until he was honoured with the patronage of Count Deſalis, Envoy from Great Britain to the Republic of the Griſons. As he roſe in reputation his buſineſs increaſed; but, being always very poor, he was frequently compelled to finiſh his productions with ſuch haſte, as rendered it impoſſible to give all of them that perfection, which he was capable of beſtowing. Hence ariſes that inequality which is ſo remarkable in his paintings.

There is ſcarcely a church in the Valteline which does not poſſeſs one of his pictures: the moſt capital of his pieces are the martyrdom of St. Gregory, in one of the churches at Sondrio, and St. Benedict, in the chapel of a nunnery near the town. Theſe were his lateſt performances; and as they were, contrary to his uſual cuſtom, finiſhed with great labour and exactneſs, may be conſidered as the teſt, from which we ought to eſtimate his abilities as a painter. The figures

are well grouped, the principal characters diſtinctly marked, and the expreſſion of the heads is admirable: the ſtyle of colouring is lively without being gaudy; and chaſte without being dull. A few days after he had painted St. Benedict, he was ſeized with a violent fever, and expired in 1752, in the 67th year of his age.

Ligario is deſcribed by the connoiſſeurs as a painter who united correctneſs of deſign to beauty of colouring. He is remarkable for grouping his figures to the beſt advantage, and his heads are drawn with a noble ſimplicity. He is, however, repreſented as too much inclined to an imitation of the antique: his figures often reſemble ſtatues; and the folds of his drapery fall with too much preciſion, like the wet drapery in the ſculpture of the ancients. The character of his faces is chiefly Grecian; but it is remarked, that they are too ſimilar to each other, and look like the portraits of perſons who are of the ſame family; a circumſtance not unuſual to thoſe, who too ſervilely copy the antique.

Beſide painting, Ligario was ſkilled in muſic, mechanics, and agriculture, and has left behind him ſpecimens of no ordinary acquaintance with each of thoſe arts. He made, for his own amuſement, an organ of very large dimenſions, and conſtructed a clock with a cylindrical pendulum, remarkable for the accuracy of its move-

ments,

ments. He was fond of rearing plants and ſimples, and was ſo much attached to the ſtudy of agriculture, that he wrote inſtructions to his family, upon the cheapeſt and beſt method of cultivation. He endeavoured to infuſe into his ſon and daughter, Cæſar and Victoria, a fondneſs for the polite arts. They both followed their father's profeſſion, but although not without ſome degree of merit, they failed of equalling his reputation. Victoria was chiefly diſtinguiſhed for her ſkill in vocal and inſtrumental muſic.

I rode this morning to ſee the painting of St. Benedict, at the nunnery about a mile and an half from Sondrio. After I had examined the painting, the abbeſs ſent a meſſage, deſiring the favour of my company, which I accepted with pleaſure. Upon entering the parlour, I made my obeiſance to the abbeſs, who, in company with two nuns, was ſeated on the other ſide of the grate. After the uſual compliments, and inquiries if I was pleaſed with the picture, wine and cakes were brought in. The wine was the produce of their own vineyards, and was excellent. The cakes were ſhaped like ſkulls and bones.

The abbeſs and her friends behaved with great eaſe and politeneſs; they aſked many queſtions relating

relating to England, natural to perſons ſequeſtered from ſociety; and one of them apologized for their curioſity, by remarking, that women were not leſs inquiſitive or leſs fond of talking, becauſe they were ſhut up in a nunnery. The perſon who made this remark was pale, but not unhealthy; her figure was remarkably fine, and ſhe had been very handſome: a diſappointment in love, as I am informed, firſt induced her to take the veil, and to bury ſo much beauty and elegance in a convent. I was ſo much ſtruck with her manner and addreſs, that I could not help wiſhing ſhe may never live to regret ſuch a ſtep, and that ſhe may feel all that eaſe and tranquillity of mind, which are expected, but not always found by thoſe who take the veil.

I am juſt returned to Sondrio, from a ſmall excurſion I made to Morbegno and towards the extremity of the Valteline as far as Delebio. Near Sondrio the valley is about two miles in breadth, and remarkably fertile in vines and all kinds of grain. The right-hand chain of mountains is clothed almoſt from the bottom to its ſummit with a continued vineyard, which is eſteemed to yield the beſt wine in the Valteline. I rode along the plain which ſtretches, without interruption, from Sondrio to the lake of Como. The middle part of this plain is occupied, and frequently

frequently overflowed by the unruly Adda, and being marſhy yields nothing but coarſe paſturage. The ſides riſe gradually into gentle acclivities, and diſplay a rich variety of natural productions.

Morbegno lies on the left ſide of the Adda, at the foot of the ſouthernmoſt chain. It is the handſomeſt town in the Valteline, and appears to have more ſhops, and to carry on more trade, than all the others united. Mr. Planta, the preſent podeſta of Morbegno, no ſooner heard of my arrival, than he politely waited upon me at the inn, and invited me to his houſe. Finding that I was deſirous of proceeding to Delebio, he inſiſted upon accompanying me; and having ordered his carriage without delay, propoſed an immediate departure, that we might return to his houſe by ſupper. This gentleman is the ſame perſon to whom I was obliged for ſo hoſpitable a reception at his houſe at Cernetz; and I am happy to find from all quarters, that he may be reckoned among the few who act with honour and integrity in this land of extortion. When vicar of the Valteline, he diſcharged the duties of that important office with great credit, and has entered upon his government with the ſame ſpirit of integrity. There is a pleaſure in receiving acts of politeneſs in a foreign country; but it is a double

double ſatisfaction to be obliged to perſons whoſe characters are deſerving of the higheſt eſteem.

The road from Morbegno to Delebio runs along the foot of the chain of mountains, which ſeparate the Valteline from the Venetian territories. This chain having a northern aſpect yields few vines, but is richly clad with hanging groves of cheſnut-trees, checquered with meadows and fields of corn. The Valteline expands gradually as we advanced towards the lake of Como: in this part the whole plain is chiefly a moraſs, expoſed to the inundations of the Adda, which flows through it in a wide channel. The ſilk, which begins to be of great importance in the trade of this valley, is chiefly exported from Delebio, through Chiavenna, into Germany. Upon my return to Morbegno, I ſupped with Mr. Planta, and after the repaſt was entertained with an excellent concert.

In my return to Sondrio, I croſſed the Adda oppoſite Morbegno, over a handſome ſtone bridge, and proceeded along a road carried at the foot, and along the ſides of the northern chain of mountains. It was almoſt a continued vineyard, with millet, Turkiſh corn, flax, and hemp, growing between the ranges of vines.

The romantic beauties of the Valteline are greatly heightened by the numerous remains of ancient

ancient fortreſſes and caſtles ſcattered throughout the country. They were all diſmantled ſoon after the capitulation of Milan *, from a recent experience, that the inability of the Griſons to provide them with ſufficient garriſons, expoſed them to the enemy, and rendered them for the moſt part a ſource of annoyance rather than of protection. It might be imagined, that ſome of theſe fortreſſes ought to have been retained for the purpoſe of awing the inhabitants: ſuch an abſolute confidence, however, is repoſed by the Griſons in the guaranty of the country by the houſe of Auſtria, that they do not maintain a ſingle ſoldier throughout the whole Valteline.

* See Letter 89.

LETTER

LETTER 78.

Commerce—Productions—Population—of the Valteline.

THE chief commerce of the Valteline is carried on with Milan and the Griſons. The principal exports of the country are wine and ſilk, which turn the balance of trade in its favour: they enable the inhabitants to exiſt without any manufactures, and help to ſupply the money which is exacted by the governors.

The wine is ſent into the Griſons, Germany, the Venetian ſtates, Bormio, and occaſionally to Milan. Upon a rough calculation 73,000 ſoma, or horſe-loads, are annually exported: this year the ſoma ſold for a pound ſterling, which may be conſidered its average value.

The ſilk is ſent to England, Zuric, and Baſle. The diſtrict of Delebio and Talomara produces the fineſt ſilk, the neighbourhood of Sondrio the next in quality, and the diſtrict of Ti-

rano ſupplies an inferior ſort. Three thouſand pound of the fineſt ſort, which is eſteemed as good as the ſilk procured from Piedmont, is ſent annually to England by way of Oſtend.

The greateſt part of the ſilk is wound in the Valteline, for which purpoſe there are ſilk mills in the principal diſtricts.

Beſides theſe commodities, the Valteline exports planks, cheeſe, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants receive from Milan corn, rice, ſalt, ſilken ſtuffs; from Germany and Switzerland cloth and linen; from Genoa ſpices, coffee, and ſugar.

There are no manufactures in the Valteline, and almoſt all the menial trades are exerciſed by foreigners.

The population of the Valteline may be eſtimated from the following rough ſketch:

Upper Diſtrict contains	—	20,000 ſouls.
Government of Teglio	—	8,000
Middle Diſtrict —	—	18,000
Lower Diſtrict —	—	16,000
Total of the population	—	62,000

The cottages of the peaſants, which are built of ſtone, are large, but gloomy, generally without glaſs windows: I entered ſeveral, and was every

every where diſguſted with an uniform appearance of dirt and poverty. The peaſants are moſtly covered with rags, and the children have uſually an unhealthy look, which ariſes from their wretched manner of living. Such a ſcarcity of proviſions has been occaſioned by laſt year's drought, that the poor inhabitants have been reduced to the moſt extreme neceſſity. The price of bread was unavoidably raiſed ſo high, that in many parts the peaſants could not purchaſe it; and their only food was for ſome time a kind of paſte, made by pounding the hulls and ſtones of the grapes which had been preſſed for wine, and mixing it with a little meal. Famine, added to their oppreſſed ſituation, reduced the inhabitants to the loweſt condition of human miſery, and numbers periſhed from abſolute want. But it is a pleaſure to reflect that they are in ſome meaſure relieved by the plentiful harveſt of the preſent year.

Perhaps no part of Europe is more fruitful than the Valteline, and yet there is no country in which the peaſants are more wretched.

Many reaſons are to be aſſigned for the miſery to which they are reduced. The firſt and principal cauſe is the form of government. The governors, as I have ſhewn in a former letter, generally abuſe the exorbitant authority entruſted to them

them by the laws, the peaſants are impriſoned upon the ſlighteſt information; and as all tranſgreſſions are puniſhed by fines, an accuſed perſon is ſeldom found innocent; ſo that a conſiderable number of peaſants are annually ruined in the courts of juſtice.

Beſide the individuals who are ſuppoſed to ſuffer for their own guilt, the pariſhes are ſubject to continual aſſeſſments, towards defraying the expences for the trial and impriſonment of the poor pariſhioners: if the latter are unable to pay the ſum required, it is demanded from the pariſh to which the criminal belongs. In this caſe it frequently happens, that the aſſeſſments, inſtead of being laid upon the landholders, are impoſed upon each hearth, by which means the chief burden falls upon the poor.

Another cauſe of their wretchedneſs proceeds from the preſent ſtate of property. Few of the peaſants are landholders; as from the continual oppreſſion under which the people have groaned for above theſe two laſt centuries, the freeholds have gradually fallen into the hands of the nobles and Griſons, the latter of whom are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs half the eſtates in the Valteline. The tenants who take farms do not pay their rent in money, but in kind; a ſtrong proof of

general poverty. The peaſant is at all the coſts of cultivation, and delivers near half the produce to the landholder. The remaining portion would ill compenſate his labour and expence, if he was not in ſome meaſure befriended by the fertility of the ſoil. The ground ſeldom lies fallow, and the richeſt parts of the valley produce two crops. The firſt crop is wheat, rye, or ſpelt, half of which is delivered to the proprietor; the ſecond crop is generally millet, buck-wheat, maaze, or Turkey corn, which is the principal nouriſhment of the common people: the chief part of this crop belongs to the peaſant, and enables him in a plentiful year to ſupport his family with ſome degree of comfort. The peaſants who inhabit the diſtricts which yield wine are the moſt wretched: for the trouble and charge of rearing the vines, of gathering and preſſing the grapes, is very conſiderable; and they are ſo very apt to conſume the ſhare of liquor allotted to them in intoxication, that, were it not for the grain intermixed with the vines, they and their families would be left almoſt entirely deſtitute of ſubſiſtence.

Beſides the buſineſs of agriculture, ſome of the peaſants attend to the cultivation of ſilk. For this purpoſe they receive the eggs from the landholder, rear the ſilk-worms, and are entitled to

half

half the ſilk. This employment is not unprofitable; for although the rearing of the ſilk-worms is attended with much trouble, and requires great caution, yet as the occupation is generally entruſted to the women, it does not take the men from their work.

With all the advantages, however, derived from the fertility of the ſoil, and the variety of its productions, the peaſants cannot, without the utmoſt difficulty, and a conſtant exertion, maintain their families; and they are always reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, whenever the ſeaſon is unfavourable to agriculture.

To the cauſes of penury among the lower claſſes above enumerated, may be added the natural indolence of the people, and their tendency to ſuperſtition, which takes them from their labour. Upon the whole, I have not, in the courſe of my travels, ſeen any peaſantry, except in Poland, ſo comfortleſs as the inferior inhabitants of this valley. They enjoy indeed one great advantage over the Poles, in not being the abſolute property of the landholder, and transferable, like cattle. They are therefore at liberty to live where they chuſe, to quit their country, and ſeek a better condition in other regions; a relief to which diſtreſs often compels them to have recourſe.

Chiavenna, Auguſt 15.

I quitted Sondrio yeſterday after dinner, and went up the valley of Malenco; yielding vines, cheſnut-trees, rye, oats, and paſturage. As I aſcended, the ſides of the mountains were clothed with birch and firs; and their ſummits produced nothing but a ſcanty herbage. The inhabitants of this valley appear healthier, better clothed, and more induſtrious, than the other peaſants of the Valteline. In conſequence of their diſtance from the ſeat of government, or of being in general too poor to excite the rapaciouſneſs of the Griſon governors, they are, perhaps, leſs oppreſſed, and for the moſt part poſſeſs a ſmall portion of land. The valley is narrow, and watered by a torrent, which forms a continued cataract. The road is a faint path, by the ſide of a precipice, and carried over huge fragments of rocks. I paſſed the night in a ſolitary hut at the bottom of the Muret; the next morning mounted a rugged aſcent in the channel of a ſmall ſtream; obſerved nothing but bare rocks, without the leaſt appearance of vegetation; came to the top of the Muret, and paſſed over a large maſs of ſnow and ice.

In theſe alpine ſituations the traveller ſees, within the ſpace of a few hours, nature in all her

ſhapes.

ſhapes. In the Valteline ſhe is rich and fertile; here ſhe is barren and ſtupendous. Theſe regions are ſo dreary and deſolate, that if it were not for an occaſional traveller, the flights of a few ſtrange birds, the goats browſing on the rugged alps, and the ſhepherds who tend them, nature would appear quite inanimate. In theſe elevated ſpots, while I was

" Placed above the ſtorm's career,"

I noticed the pleaſing effect produced by the vapours and miſts floating in mid air beneath me; circumſtances finely felt and deſcribed by the author of the Minſtrel.

" And oft the craggy cliff he lov'd to climb,
" When all in miſt the world below was loſt:
" What dreadful pleaſure there to ſtand ſublime,
" Like ſhipwreck'd mariner on deſart coaſt,
" And view the enormous ſea of vapour, toſt
" In billows lengthening to the horizon round,
" Now ſcoop'd in gulphs, with mountains now emboſs'd!"

From the top of the Muret I deſcended about three hours a craggy, deſolate, and uninhabited country; and noticed the gradual increaſe of vegetation as I approached the road leading to Chiavenna, a little above Caſazza. This paſſage over the Muret, which ſerves for the tranſportation of

wine and other merchandiſe from the Valteline to the Griſons, is only open about five months in the year.

LETTER 79.

Chiavenna—Valley of St. Giacomo—Chapel of St. Gulielmo.

Chiavenna, Sept. 16.

MY correſpondence with you has been for ſome time interrupted by a diſorder which has detained me in theſe parts above ſix weeks. The day after my arrival from the Valteline, I was ſeized with a laſſitude, which I attributed to the fatigue of the journey; it ended in a violent pain and ſwelling of my right-hand, the effects of a rheumatiſm, which probably ſeized me the night I paſſed at the bottom of the Muret: not being able to procure a bed, I ſlept in the hay-loft, and ſuffered much from the piercing north wind, which blew from the glacier. I likewiſe imprudently

prudently walked the next morning, without intermiſſion or refreſhment, for the ſpace of ſeven hours, from the top of the Muret to Bondo, ſo that the cold and fatigue brought on a rheumatic complaint which has detained me here ſix weeks. During great part of the time I wore my arm in a ſling, and was incapable of writing a line. What I moſt regret in this delay is, that I have been prevented from being preſent at the general diet of the Griſons, which was held at Davos the latter end of laſt month.

The county of Chiavenna came under the ſovereignty of the Griſons in the ſame manner and at the ſame time with the Valteline. During the war of the Valteline it frequently changed its maſters, but at the peace of Milan was finally reſtored to the Griſons. It is ruled, like the other ſubject provinces, by a Griſon governor, who is called Commiſſary, and who in a few inſtances is even leſs limited in his power than the judges of the Valteline.

The criminal court of juſtice is formed by the commiſſary and the aſſeſſor. The latter is appointed by the commiſſary, from three candidates nominated by the county. He muſt attend all examinations, concur in ordering torture for the conviction of a criminal, be preſent when it is in-

flicted, and ratify the final ſentence: but as the aſſeſſor owes his place to the commiſſary, and ſhares in his exactions, he is a mere cypher, and never ventures to exert his right of interpoſing a negative. This circumſtance renders the courts of juſtice in Chiavenna more uniformly iniquitous than even thoſe of the Valteline: for the cloſe union between the commiſſary and aſſeſſor almoſt precludes a chance of redreſs, and gives unbounded ſcope to oppreſſion. It would be unneceſſary to deſcribe the mode of proceeding eſtabliſhed in this court of juſtice, as it is ſimilar to that of the Valteline. In civil cauſes the commiſſary receives five *per cent.* of the conteſted property; and an appeal from his deciſion may be ſubmitted to the ſyndicate.

Chiavenna, the capital of the county, is ſituated at the foot and upon the ſide of a mountain, and contains about 3,000 ſouls. The inhabitants carry on but little commerce. The principal article of exportation (excepting the ſtone pots mentioned in a former letter *) is raw ſilk. The whole country produces about 3,600 pounds of that commodity. A manufacture of ſilk ſtockings, the only one in the town, has been lately eſtabliſhed. The neighbouring country is cover-

* See Letter 69.

ed

ed with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre ſort, and only a ſmall quantity is exported. The great ſupport of Chiavenna is the tranſport of merchandiſe, this town being the principal communication between the Milaneſe and Germany. From hence the goods are ſent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregalia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. There is a duty laid by the Griſons upon all the merchandiſe which paſſes through Chiavenna; but this duty is ſo ſmall, that the whole cuſtoms, including thoſe in the Valteline, are farmed for 17,000 florins, or about £. 1260 per annum.

The principal object of curioſity in the environs of Chiavenna is the fortreſs in ruins, ſeated upon the ſummit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the hiſtory of the Griſons for its almoſt impregnable ſtrength. The only road which leads up to it is ſteep and craggy. The walls occupy a large ſpace of ground, and are now partly covered with vines. The ſtrongeſt part of the fortreſs was conſtructed upon an inſulated rock, rent, as ſome perſons conjecture, from the contiguous mountain, by a violent convulſion of nature. It is on all ſides abſolutely perpendicular, and its only communication with the caſtle was formed by a draw-bridge thrown

acroſs

acroſs the intervening chaſm. Others again* ſuppoſe the ſeparation of this rock from the remaining part of the fortreſs to have been the work of art, and affirm, that it was excavated in 1343, by order of Galeazzo Viſconti. Its length is above 250 feet, its height about 200, and its greateſt diſtance from the adjoining rock about 20 feet.

This fortification, though always deemed impregnable, was taken at different periods, ſometimes by aſſault, but more frequently by famine or ſtratagem. It was finally demoliſhed by the Griſons themſelves.

Cloſe to Chiavenna is a rock of aſbeſtos, a kind of mineral ſubſtance, of a greyiſh ſilver colour, which can be drawn out into longitudinal fibres as fine as thread, and is ſuppoſed to be indeſtructible by fire; the ancients manufactured it into a ſpecies of cloth reſembling linen. This ſpecies of cloth is frequently mentioned by Pliny. It was principally uſed for ſhrouds, in which the bodies of the great were enveloped before they were placed upon the funeral pile; and which,

* We may, perhaps, reconcile theſe two opinions, by admitting that the opening was originally occaſioned by a violent convulſion of nature, but was afterwards enlarged and faſhioned by art.

not

not being liable to be conſumed by fire, preſerved the aſhes of the body ſeparate from thoſe of the wood. The art of weaving the aſbeſtos into linen is not loſt, as ſome authors have aſſerted: but as it is very troubleſome and expenſive, and as the cuſtom of burning bodies, which gave it a value, is no longer in uſe, the manufacture is diſcontinued. Beſide the rock of aſbeſtos juſt mentioned, near Chiavenna, ſeveral mountains in theſe parts yield the ſame ſubſtance. The beſt ſort is found in the mountains that border the valley of Malenco, of which I have ſeen many very fine ſpecimens.

Upon quitting Chiavenna, I entered the valley of St. Giacomo, which is narrow, and watered by the torrent Lira. It is part of the county of Chiavenna, contains about ten pariſhes, is under the juriſdiction of the commiſſary, and poſſeſſes ſeveral important privileges, that preſerve the inhabitants from the oppreſſion which their neighbours endure.

All the cauſes are tried in the valley. The criminal ſtatutes are the ſame as thoſe of Chiavenna, with this difference only, that inſtead of the aſſeſſor the valley chuſes four perſons, who are always preſent at the examination; and without whoſe concurrence torture cannot be inflicted, nor ſentence paſſed.

The valley has its own code of civil juriſprudence, and courts independent of the commiſſary, from the deciſion of which there lies an appeal to the diet.

The lower part of the valley produces vines and corn: the upper part rye, barley, and paſture, mixed with large groves of fir and pine. I paſſed on my left hand the church of St. Guglielmo, which I mention becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have been erected in honour of William king of Sicily. This William was the laſt ſovereign of the male branch of the Norman line, which commenced in Count Roger, who conquered Sicily from the Saracens in the latter end of the eleventh century.

Roger was twelfth ſon of Tancred of Hauteville, a Norman baron, and brother of the celebrated Robert Guiſcard, the braveſt of thoſe brave Norman adventurers* who ſallied from their native country, formed a flouriſhing but temporary eſtabliſhment in the ſouthern parts of Italy, and furniſhed by their exploits ſuch ample materials

* I would refer the curious reader to Mr. Gibbon's ample and accurate narrative of the hiſtory and exploits of theſe Norman adventurers, in the fifth volume of his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

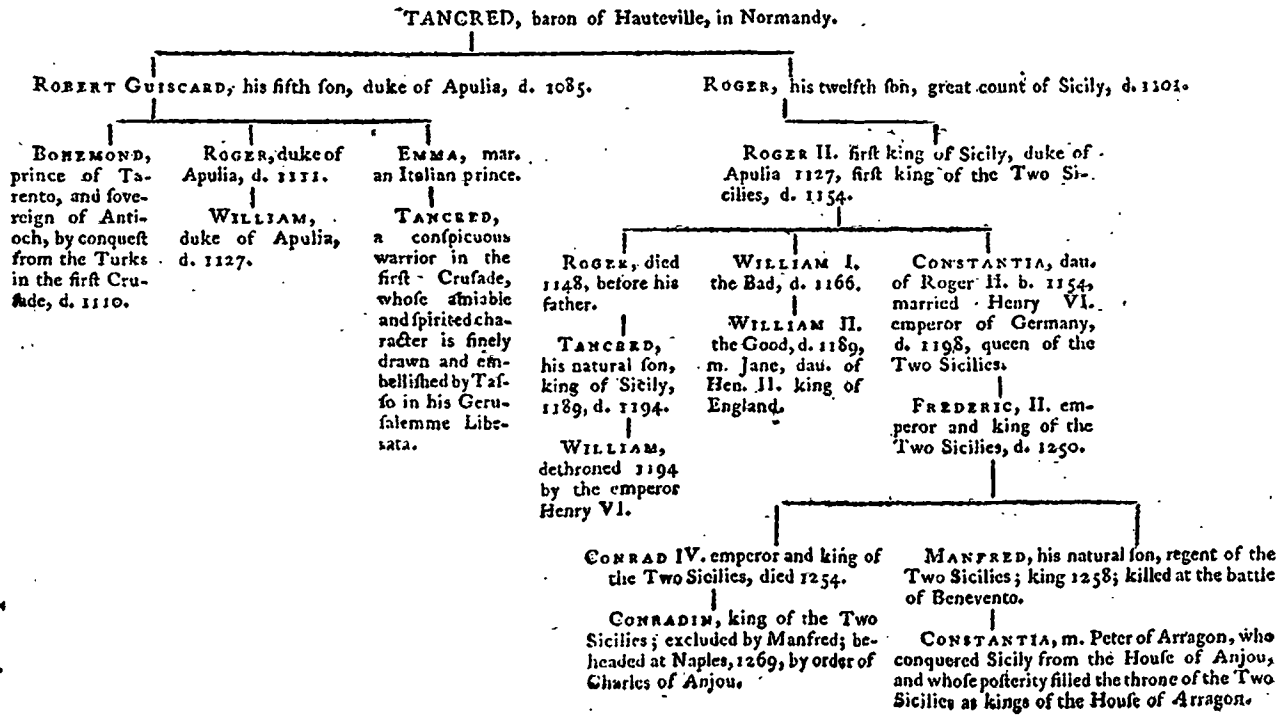
for hiſtory and romance. The ſon of Count Roger, who inherited the name and ſpirit of his father, erected Sicily into a kingdom: at the extinction of the male line of Robert Guiſcard in the perſon of William, duke of Apulia, he annexed Apulia and Calabria to Sicily, and reigned over thoſe territories, under the title of the Two Sicilies, which now comprehend the preſent kingdom of Naples and Sicily. The throne of Roger was ſucceſſively filled by his ſon William the Firſt, ſurnamed the *Bad*, and by his grandſon William the Second, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Good*. On the demiſe of the latter without iſſue male, the Sicilians ſet aſide Conſtantia, daughter of Roger, and wife of the emperor Henry the Sixth, and elected Tancred, illegitimate grandſon of the firſt king. Tancred died in 1193; and William, his only ſurviving ſon, was crowned while an infant. Being dethroned by the emperor Henry the Sixth, who claimed the Two Sicilies in right of his wife Conſtantia, he was impriſoned, together with his mother Sibilla, in the fortreſs of Ems, near Coire. Some authors aſſert that he was deprived of his ſight, others that he was caſtrated, by order of Henry. Some relate that he died in priſon, others that he was releaſed, together with his mother Sibilla; that he accompanied her to France,

France, but growing weary of the world retired to this ſpot, and paſſed the latter part of his days as an hermit, with ſuch a reputation of ſanctity, that he was canoniſed after his death. Such contradictory accounts occur frequently in the hiſtory of the darker ages. Muratori, who from his inſight into the ancient records of thoſe ages, is the moſt capable of ſolving this difficulty, leaves the queſtion undecided; but ſeems rather inclined to believe, that William was releaſed from his captivity, and that he afterwards turned hermit.

As the genealogy of the Norman line is very complicated and obſcure, and erroneouſly repreſented by many writers, I ſhall here ſubjoin a table of thoſe ſovereigns and their principal deſcendants.

GENE-

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.



employed

I employed about three hours in mounting from Chiavenna to the pleaſant plain of Campo Dolcino, and aſcended from the extremity of that plain to Iſola, the laſt village in the valley of St. Giacomo, from whence I am now writing.

In theſe parts, where mountains riſe over mountains, and alps tower above alps, thoſe fallings of ſnow, which I mentioned in a former letter *, under the name of *Avalanches*, are extremely common. They are juſtly and warmly deſcribed by the poet of nature †.

Among theſe hilly regions, where embrac'd
In peaceful vales the happy Griſons dwell;
Oft, ruſhing ſudden from the loaded cliffs,
Mountains of ſnow their gathering terrors roll.
From ſteep to ſteep, loud thund'ring down they come,
A wintry waſte in dire commotion all;
And herds and flocks, and travellers and ſwains,
And ſometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or hamlets ſleeping in the dead of night,
Are deep beneath the ſmothering ruin hurled.

* Letter 31. † Thomſon's Seaſons.

LETTER

LETTER 80.

Splugen — The Grey League — Rheinwald — Via Mala — Tuſis — Nicholas Ruſca.

FROM Iſola the aſcent is ſteep and rugged to the top of mount Splugen. I paſſed by the ſide of the torrent Lira, which roars from precipice to precipice in ſeveral ſtupendous cataracts. The road is hewn in the ſolid rock: in many parts it has the appearance of ſteps, in others is perforated through the mountains. In purſuing my way over this dreary tract, I was frequently reminded of the road down the Gemmi *. Toward the ſummit of the Splugen there is an oval plain about two miles long and one broad, encircled with craggy points: it produces no trees, but yields rich paſturage. Near the ſummit I noticed ſeveral rude blocks of a whitiſh kind of marble.

I baited my horſes at a ſmall inn which ſtands at the extremity of the oval plain, and is the only

* Letter 33.

houſe between the valley of St. Giacomo and Splugen. Before the door I obſerved at leaſt a hundred horſes laden with merchandiſe. Three hundred horſes are ſaid to paſs daily in this ſeaſon of the year.

Gently aſcending from this oval plain, I obſerved the ſource of the Lira, which falls into the lake of Chiavenna, and ſoon afterwards croſſed the higheſt ridge, on the other ſide of which the torrents flow towards the Rhine. The country is wild, and ſcarcely produces a ſingle tree. As I deſcended lower, firs began to make their appearance; at firſt thinly ſcattered over the rocks, and gradually thickening into large foreſts. This paſſage over mount Splugen is principally uſed for the tranſport of merchandiſe to and from Coire: it is kept open even in winter, though not without great difficulty. In that ſeaſon the merchandiſes are chiefly tranſported on ſledges, of which forty or fifty paſs in a day.

The territory of the Grey League, into which I have juſt entered, occupies all the eaſtern tract of this mountainous country, and is by far the moſt conſiderable, in extent as well as population, of the three Griſon leagues. The etymology of the word Grigia, or *Grey*, which gives its name to this league and the whole country,

is extremely uncertain. Some authors have conjectured, that the people of this diſtrict were the original inhabitants of the country, and that they were called *Grey*, in order to diſtinguiſh them from the more modern inhabitants, by an alluſion to *grey* hairs, an emblem of antiquity. Others, on the contrary, dating this appellation from more modern times, aſſert that the firſt authors of the revolution, which, in 1424, gave liberty to the ſeveral communities in the Grey League, were dreſt in the coarſe *grey* cloth of the country; and that in commemoration of this great event the league was called *Grey* from their dreſs. It is certain, however, that this appellation is of very high antiquity, and exiſted long before the revolution in queſtion. Tacitus calls the inhabitants of this country *Rhætos Griſeos, id eſt, canos*; and Ammianus Marcellinus ſtyles the country about Coire, *Canos campos*, or the *Grey* Fields. Hence it appears how very fruitleſs muſt be any inveſtigation concerning the true etymology of this word, which lies hid in very remote antiquity, beyond the reach of our moſt inquiſitive reſearches. Without entering, therefore, too minutely into etymological diſquiſitions, we may only remark in general, that the term Griſons, or *Grey* people, was the general name by which *all*

the inhabitants of Rhetia were diſtinguiſhed, and was not confined to that particular diſtrict now called the Grey League. The appropriation of the term to that particular body, may be thus accounted for. When the inhabitants of this diſtrict firſt roſe in arms, for the purpoſe of aſſerting their independence, they naturally ſtyled themſelves, the League of the people called Griſons, or the *Grey* League; while thoſe of the two other leagues, who afterwards formed ſimilar aſſociations, although equally known by the name of Griſons, took other appellations to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the firſt confederacy.

The territory now occupied by the Grey League, was formerly ſubject to the abbot of Diſentis, the counts of Werdenberg, of Sax, of Maſox, and the baron of Retzuns. The people ſeem to have originally poſſeſſed conſiderable privileges, which were gradually undermined, and occaſionally violated by their chiefs and barons; the latter, being engaged in perpetual hoſtilities with each other, laid great exactions upon their ſubjects, in order to pay their troops, who could only be prevented from diſbanding by repeated largeſſes. Theſe exactions were at length carried to ſuch an exceſs, and the people ſo wantonly

tonly oppreſſed by the tyranny of their deſpots, that, excited by the example of the neighbouring Swiſs republics, they determined to deliver themſelves from the grievous ſubjection under which they laboured.

The meeting of the inſurgents was by no means attended with any unwarrantable exceſſes, naturally to be expected from an enraged populace, but was conducted with the greateſt compoſure. The leading members of the ſeveral communities having previouſly concerted the plan, a ſolemn deputation was diſpatched to the reſpective ſovereigns, who were aſſembled at Truns: the deputies laid the ſeveral grievances before the chiefs, from whom they not only extorted redreſs, but alſo procured a confirmation of ſeveral obſolete privileges, and the addition of many others. In conſideration of theſe conceſſions, the chiefs reſerved to themſelves certain prerogatives, which ſome of their deſcendants or ſucceſſors poſſeſs at this day; a diſtinction which is now peculiar to this league, and renders its general conſtitution in ſome reſpects more ariſtocratical than that of the other two leagues.

Theſe prerogatives conſiſt in being preſent at the annual diet of the league, and in alternately propoſing three candidates for *Landrichter*, or

chief of the league, from whom one is nominated by the deputies. The counts of Werdenberg being extinct, the prerogatives juſt mentioned are now confined to the emperor of Germany, as baron of Rhetzuns, the abbot of Diſentis, and the temporary count of Sax. No real count of Sax now exiſts; for, upon the extinction of that family, certain communities * of the Grey League ſeized the domains, and continue to exerciſe the rights which were formerly enjoyed by the counts of Sax.

The mode of creating a titular count, for the purpoſe of exerciſing theſe rights, is as follows: A few days before the meeting of the diet of the league aſſembled at Truns, the communities in queſtion reciprocally elect a perſon who repreſents the count. He is called in Romanſh † *Cau de Saxe*, and, although not unfrequently a common peaſant, ſits, at the diet, upon the ſame bench with the repreſentative of the Houſe of Auſtria and the abbot of Diſentis, is addreſſed by a title equal to his ſuppoſed dignity, nominates the Landrichter every third year, and, having diſ-

* Theſe communities are Lungnets and Vals, Ilants and Grub, Flims and Caſtris.

† Literally *head* of Sax. *Cau* is ſuppoſed to be a corruption from *caput*.

charged

charged his office, ſinks at the expiration of a few days into his ordinary rank.

Another diſtinction peculiar to the Grey League ought not to be omitted. Like the other leagues, the particular diſtricts poſſeſs their courts of criminal juſtice in the laſt reſort; but in all civil cauſes above a certain value there lies an appeal from the deciſion of the ſeveral courts to ſixteen deputies annually aſſembled at Truns. I only mention the fact in this place, but ſhall have occaſion to enlarge upon it in a future letter.

Splugen, ſituated upon the riſe of an hill, at the bottom of a rugged chain of alps, is the principal place in the valley of Rheinwald which forms a high juriſdiction of the Grey League. The Rheinwald is ſo called from the Hynder Rhine, which takes its riſe upon the Vogelſberg, at about the diſtance of twelve miles, and runs through this valley. It was my intention to have viſited this ſource, but my late indiſpoſition will not permit me at preſent to take fatiguing journeys in theſe mountainous regions.

The inhabitants of the Rheinwald ſpeak German, although they are entirely ſurrounded by people who uſe a different language. Towards the ſouth, beyond the mountains of Splugen and St. Bernardin, in the valleys of St. Giacomo and

Maſox, Italian is the common tongue: towards the north and eaſt, in the valleys of Schams, of St. Peter, and of Lugnetz, Romanſh is ſpoken. This remarkable circumſtance has led many authors to conjecture that the people of this and other diſtricts of the Griſons, who talk German, are deſcended from the *Lepontii*, ſuppoſed to be a Celtic nation, and conſidered as the original inhabitants of this country, before the eſtabliſhment of the Rhetians. As I ſhall have occaſion to examine this ſubject more fully in a future letter* upon the languages of the Griſons, I ſhall for the preſent only remark, that although the inhabitants of this diſtrict are immediately encircled by people who talk Italian and Romanſh, yet the German language is ſpoken at Avers, Cepina, Tuſis, and Furſtenau, which are only at a ſmall diſtance from the Rheinwald.

I quitted, on the other ſide of mount Splugen, the Italian climate and productions: the air of this valley is ſo piercing, that we may agree with the proverb, "there are nine months winter and three months cold." Two high roads meet at Splugen, one from Chiavenna, which I traverſed

* See Letter 90.

yeſterday,

yeſterday, the other leads over the Bernard into Bellinzone.

From Splugen to Arder the road continues by the ſide of the Hynder Rhine, through a mountainous region, which preſents at every ſtep the moſt awful magnificence of ſcenery.

The inhabitants of Suffers, the laſt village of the Rheinwald, talk German; and at a ſmall diſtance I entered the valley of Schams, where I heard the peaſants ſpeaking Romanſh. I made myſelf tolerably underſtood by a kind of jargon, compoſed of German, Italian, and Romanſh. I took out my vocabulary of the Engadina language, and compared the different modes of expreſſion and pronunciation. The inhabitants call their language Romanſh; but it differs widely from the Romanſh ſpoken in the valley of Surſet, and ſtill more from that of the Engadinas. The Bible and other books uſed in this valley, are in the ſame dialect as thoſe which are read in the other parts of the Grey League, and the language is ſimilar, with a ſmall variety in the pronunciation.

The valley of Schams, a community of the Grey League, contains eight or nine inconſiderable burghs or villages ſituated at ſmall diſtances upon each ſide of the Rhine. It is much lower and more fruitful than the Rhein-

wald. I croſſed the Rhine at Zillis, leaving on my left hand Donat, where the collective body of people meet every year to chuſe their magiſtrates, and regulate all civil and political affairs. Soon afterwards I came into the *Via Mala*, ſo called from the ſuppoſed difficulties and dangers of paſſing through it. Such dreadful deſcriptions have been given by different travellers, that I expected to have found it the worſt road which I had hitherto travelled. But I was agreeably deceived, for it was not more incommodious than the way from Splugen to Anders; nor did I once think it neceſſary even to diſmount from my horſe, except when I ſtopped to take a nearer view of any particular ſcene which ſtruck my fancy: the road even admits carriages. No reaſon occurs to me, why this particular way ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Via Mala*, unleſs ſuch deſcriptions allude to former times, and modern writers have adopted them as the mere echos of ancient travellers. Perhaps the peculiar gloom of the valley, through which the road paſſes, may have helped to convey theſe ideas of terror to perſons not accuſtomed to Alpine regions.

The Via Mala runs through a dark and uninhabited valley, overſpread in many parts with thick foreſts, which admit only a kind of twilight

light gloom, and ſo exceedingly narrow, that the ſteep rocks, which encloſe it, hang over, and ſeem almoſt to 'meet towards their ſummits. The Rhine foams at the bottom, ſometimes not viſible, and ſometimes faintly glimmering through

" —— *darkſome pines, that, o'er the rocks reclin'd,*
" *Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.*"

POPE.

About three miles from the commencement of the Via Mala we came to a ſtone-bridge of a ſingle arch, thrown acroſs a gulf; a ſublime ſcene, which I ſtopped to admire, and which I left with regret. The Rhine falls in a beautiful caſcade, rolls in a narrow channel at the depth of above four hundred feet perpendicular, furiouſly daſhes under the bridge, expands itſelf into a wide baſon, and then is loſt under a rock, through which it has forced a paſſage. The impending mountains, partly bare, and partly embrowned with firs, caſt an awful gloom over the gulf beneath.

I was here greatly ſtruck with one circumſtance, which I examined with much attention, and which I had obſerved in ſeveral other valleys of Switzerland, but never in ſuch perfection as in this place. The Rhine, which is at preſent about four hundred feet below the bridge, ſeems evidently

dently to have once flowed as high, or even higher than the place where the bridge now ſtands; to have gradually worn away the rock, and excavated the deep channel in which it now runs.

Having paſſed the bridge, I went through a ſubterraneous opening a few paces in length, which had been cut through the overhanging rock, and a little further croſſed a ſecond bridge ſimilar to the firſt.

Soon afterwards I quitted the Rhine, and began aſcending. This part of the country is ſo entirely uninhabited, that I did not meet with a ſingle houſe until I came to Roncalia, a village in the community of Tuſis, upon the top of a ſteep mountain. From thence I deſcended to Tuſis, ſituated near the torrent Nolla, at the beginning of the valley of Tomliaſca. This town is ſaid by the antiquaries to have been built by the Tuſcans, when they took refuge in theſe parts under Rhætus.

Tuſis is well known in the hiſtory of the Griſons for the *Staffgericht*, or court of juſtice, which ſat in 1618, for the trial of perſons accuſed of holding a correſpondence with Spain, and of oppoſing the introduction of the Proteſtant religion into the Valteline. Amongſt thoſe who ſuffered in this iniquitous tribunal, the moſt remarkable

was

was Nicholas Ruſca, whom I had occaſion to mention in my letter on the troubles of the Valteline, the cruel circumſtances of whoſe death excited the general reſentment of the Catholics, who ſoon afterwards broke out into open rebellion.

Nicholas Ruſca, a native of Bedano, in the bailliage of Locarno, was educated in the Jeſuits' college at Milan, at the expence of cardinal Boromeo, and made ſo great a progreſs in his ſtudies, that, in 1589, he was appointed principal of the church of Sondrio, although he was only in the 24th year of his age. He immediately ſignaliſed himſelf by his zeal in preaching againſt the reformed doctrines; and was one of the diſputants who ſupported the Roman Catholic faith againſt the Proteſtant miniſters, in two public conferences held at Tirano in 1595, and the following year. His character has been placed in the moſt oppoſite lights by the reſpective hiſtorians of the two contending parties: by the one he is repreſented a ſaint, and by the other an aſſaſſin. But if we examine with impartiality, it will appear, that though he was hurried on by a violent ſpirit of fanatical zeal, yet he cannot be ſuppoſed guilty of the atrocious crimes which his enemies have laid to his charge. Soon after

after his promotion to the benefice of Sondrio, a miſunderſtanding broke out between him and the Proteſtants, which gradually increaſed during the violence of the religious diſputes, and was carried upon the following occaſion to the higheſt degree of animoſity.

One Chiappinus, and three gondoliers of Venice, were arreſted under ſuſpicion of a deſign to aſſaſſinate Scipio Calandrinus, the Proteſtant miniſter of Sondrio, at the inſtigation of Ruſca; a confeſſion of guilt and of Ruſca's privity being drawn from Chiappinus by the force of torture. The governor of the Valteline referring the affair to the diet of the Griſons, Ruſca was cited before that aſſembly, but declined to appear; either, as his enemies pretend, from a conſciouſneſs of guilt, or, as his friends alledge, from a dread of putting himſelf in the power of the Griſons, ſo violently incenſed againſt him. Having eſcaped from the Valteline, he waited at Bedano while his cauſe was publicly pleaded before twelve judges deputed by the Griſons. Being acquitted of the charge, he returned to Sondrio, where his zeal, inflamed by his late proſecution, continued to diſplay itſelf by an unremitting oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of a Proteſtant ſchool at Sondrio; a favourite meaſure of the oppoſite party.

His

His enemies, baffled in their firſt attempt, brought againſt him a charge of a more public nature: they accuſed him of oppoſing the decrees of the Griſons, and of exhorting the inhabitants of Morbegno not to bear arms againſt the king of Spain, the protector of the Catholic religion. In conſequence of theſe inſinuations, a troop of ſixty Griſons arrived at Sondrio by night, and, ſeizing Ruſca, carried him to Tuſis, where he was not only impeached of high treaſon in the temporary court of juſtice there aſſembled, but was likewiſe again examined, contrary to every principle of equity, for having abetted the aſſaſſination of Calandrinus: as he peremptorily denied theſe charges, he was condemned to be tortured; which horrid ſentence was three times inflicted in the dead of night. The execution of the ſentence failing to extort from him the ſmalleſt confeſſion of guilt, he was, on the following night, twice ſubjected to a repetition of the ſame dreadful proceſs. Being of a weak frame, and full of infirmities, he was overcome by exceſs of agony, and expired amidſt the torments*.

Some

* *Die dominica, quæ Auguſti 23 erat, ter ſine tamen pondere elevatus fuit; perſtititque in negativa, ſæpius miſericordiam Dei*

Some writers have aſſerted, that Ruſcá died of poiſon, which he had taken previous to his laſt examination; but this ſuppoſition ſeems to be totally devoid of foundation, and was only advanced in order to reſcue the judges from the odium of having tortured him to death. For when it is conſidered, that, according to the common mode of applying torture in this country, he was five times drawn up by a pully, with his arms tied behind, ſo as to occaſion a diſlocation of his ſhoulders; that he remained in that excruciating poſition above half an hour each time; and that he was in an infirm ſtate of body, unable to endure ſuch extremity of pain, we have no occaſion to ſeek for any extraordinary cauſe of his death.

The advocates for the Proteſtant party in vain endeavour to exculpate Ruſca's judges from an intolerant ſpirit of bigotry, by aſſerting that the whole tranſaction was a civil and not a religious

ac hominum implorans, quas voces dolor tormentorum ipſe exprimebat, erat enim homo crebris febribus vexatus, ac proinde ſuſtinendi torturam impos erat. Sequente die lunæ, facies illi velo obtegitur, ne a quoquam ſignum habere queat ullum, et bis abſque tamen pondere elevatur: tumque obſervatus eſt ſpiritus deficere, et cum ſolveretur tortura jam exſpiraverat, tenens linguam dentibus admorſam ſic ut ſanguis adpareret. Aporta Hiſt. Reform. Eccl. Ræt. vol. II. p. 268, 269.

proceſs;

proceſs; for it is evident that theological rancour, however diſguiſed under the maſk of patriotiſm, was the leading motive to this proſecution. Independent indeed of all theoretical reaſoning, every rational Chriſtian, whatever his perſuaſion may be, muſt recoil with horror from enormities ſo inconſiſtent with the firſt principles of humanity, and contradictory to the meekneſs of that religion, which ought to be the rule of our actions *.

* Mr. Aporta, with the impartiality of an honeſt hiſtorian, ſpeaking of the iniquitous acts of this tribunal, ſays, "*Deum immortalem! Quid eſt carbones irritare, hoſtes ſtudio conquirere ac in ſe concitare, ſummis ima miſcere, ſi hoc non erat? Nullus tamen actus majorem huic tribunali invidiam conciliavit quam ſubita mors Nicolai Ruſcæ, qui tormentis ſolutus ſub judicum oculis exſpiravit.*" Hiſt. Ref. Eccl. Ræt. vol. II. p. 266.

LETTER 81.

Valley of Tomliaſca—Retzuns—Reichenau.

Coire, Sept. 21ſt.

FROM Tuſis I continued my route along the valley of Tomliaſca, by the ſide of the Rhine, which here ſeparates the Grey League from that of the Houſe of God: numerous towns, villages, and caſtles *, lie agreeably ſcattered through the vale in the moſt romantic ſituations. I paſſed through Catzis, leaving on my left the fruitful mountain of Henzenberg, called in Romanſh Montagnia, and remarkable in theſe parts for its fertility and population. I then proceeded to Retzuns, and turned a little out of my way to the caſtle of that name, which makes ſo conſpicuous a figure in the hiſtory of the Griſons. Antiquarians derive the name of Retzuns from *Rhætium*

* Guler, the hiſtorian of Rhetia, ſays, that no region of Europe contains ſuch a number of ancient caſtles as the country of the Griſons; and adds, that in the ſmall valley of Tomliaſca, not more than a German mile long, and a quarter broad, there are more than ſeventeen caſtles.

tium or *Rhætia Ima* (Lower Rhætia), and give the following account of its conſtruction. In the early ages of the Roman hiſtory a numerous army of Gauls penetrated into Lombardy, and took poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of that country, which was then occupied by the Tuſcans. A conſiderable body of the latter being driven from their native country accompanied their leader, Rhætus, into theſe Alps, and eſtabliſhed themſelves in theſe regions. Rhætus gave his own name to the whole region, and conſtructed that fortreſs which he called Rhætia Ima, ſince corrupted into Retzuns. Livy relates the emigration of the Tuſcans into theſe parts without mentioning the name of their leader, who is called Rhætus by Pliny and Juſtin; and the number of places ſtill exiſting in theſe alps, which bear a reſemblance to that appellation, ſeem ſtrong teſtimonies in favour of this account.

But as events of ſuch high antiquity will always be liable to much doubt, let us deſcend to later times, which admit of no diſpute. The caſtle was the reſidence of a baron, who poſſeſſed the adjacent territory, and was called Baron of Retzuns. His name frequently occurs in the ancient hiſtory of this country, when the territory of the Griſons was divided into ſeveral petty ſovereignties. He is alſo mentioned among

the chiefs, who aſſembled in 1424 at Truns, and confirmed and enlarged the privileges of the people, when the ſeveral communities united and formed the Grey League. At that time the baron reſerved to himſelf certain prerogatives, which are now poſſeſſed by his ſucceſſors. In 1459, the male line being extinct, the barony deſcended to a collateral branch, and in 1470 came by purchaſe into the poſſeſſion of the emperor Maximilian the Firſt. Ferdinand the Firſt mortgaged the barony for 14,000 florins to John Planta, in whoſe family it continued until the year 1679, when it was redeemed by the emperor Leopold, and it now belongs to his grand-daughter Maria Tereſa, the preſent empreſs *. The revenues of this territory are very ſmall, amounting to 2,000 florins, or ſcarcely £. 200 *per ann.*; but by the poſſeſſion of it the Houſe of Auſtria enjoys conſiderable influence in the political affairs of the Griſons.

The delegate of the empreſs, who is called Adminiſtrator, has a vote in the diet of Truns, and nominates every third year the *Landrichter*, or Chief of the Grey League.

* The empreſs was alive when I wrote this letter: on her deceaſe it deſcended to Joſeph II. and on his death to his brother Leopold.

Being

Being deſirous of ſeeing the caſtle, I ſent my compliments to the Auſtrian delegate, who inſtantly made his appearance, and politely attended me round the caſtle. The preſent building was raiſed by Leopold, upon the foundation of the ancient ſtructure, of which there are ſcarcely any remains. I could not, upon the cloſeſt inſpection, diſcern the ſlighteſt traces of Roman workmanſhip.

This caſtle is the uſual reſidence of the Auſtrian Envoy to the Republic of the Griſons; but as the preſent envoy dwells in his own houſe at Reichenau, it is now occupied by the Auſtrian delegate. It is ſituated upon an eminence, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country. The rich plain, which extends as far as Reichenau, is bounded on all ſides by high mountains, and yields, among other productions, abundance of wheat. The Lower Rhine flows through it in a wide and ſtony channel.

The delegate finding, during our converſation, that I had a letter of recommendation from Count Firmian to the Auſtrian Envoy at Reichenau, invited me to dinner, and politely offered to accompany me in the afternoon to Reichenau; an invitation which I made no ſcruple to accept. The company at table conſiſted

ſiſted of the adminiſtrator, his wife, and a capuchin friar. The lady ſpoke nothing but Romanſh, ſo that I was not able to enjoy much of her converſation. I could only drink her health, and make her a ſhort compliment, which I had learned by rote. I held a long converſation, in the French tongue, with the adminiſtrator, upon the barony of Retzuns, on which ſubject he kindly gave me the following information. As delegate of the empreſs of Germany, he has a kind of territorial juriſdiction over the village and diſtrict of Retzuns. The barony of Retzuns compriſes the villages of Retzuns, Bonadutz, Embs, and Feldſberg, which form a High Juriſdiction in the Grey League, and ſend two deputies to the general diet of the Griſons; the people are free; they aſſemble annually in the court of the caſtle to elect their magiſtrates, when every male at the age of fourteen has a vote. The delegate nominates the Landamman from three candidates appointed by the people: the empreſs receives the fines for criminal offences, and pays the expences of the proceſs; the priſoners are confined in the caſtle, but are tried by judges choſen by the people.

After dinner I accompanied my hoſt through a rich and fertile plain to Reichenau, and waited upon Mr. Buol, the Auſtrian envoy, who receiv-

ed

ed me with great attention and politeneſs; and obligingly invited me to remain ſome time at Reichenau: an invitation I declined for the preſent, through my impatience of arriving at Coire, where I expected to receive ſeveral letters from my friends in England, from whom I had not heard ſince my departure from Milan. Reichenau is ſituated upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. The lower branch is the ſame which I followed during the greateſt part of its courſe from Splugen; the upper branch riſes near the mountain of St. Gothard, and flows through the valley of Sopra Selva. The caſtle, or houſe of Mr. Buol, is placed in a moſt romantic ſituation upon a ſmall eminence, a little above the junction, and the garden advances to the Rhine. At this place there are two bridges, which were built by the nephew of Grubenman, that deſerve particular notice; one, which is thrown acroſs the lower branch of the Rhine, meaſured thirty-five paces, or about a hundred and five feet. The ſecond is built acroſs the Rhine below the point of union, and forms a moſt beautiful object. It is a wooden bridge of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon the ſame plan, with this difference however, that the road is not carried in ſo perfect a level. The ſpan of the arch is

two hundred and twenty feet in length. As the banks of the Rhine in this ſpot are more elevated than thoſe of the ſame river at Schaffhauſen, the bridge of Reichenau is raiſed conſiderably higher above the ſurface of the water than that of Schaffhauſen *. And as it preſents alſo to the eye but a ſingle curve, its general appearance is far more pictureſque, and its effect more ſtriking. But it is not near ſo beautiful a piece of architecture as the bridge of Wettingen, which is Grubenman's maſter-piece †. The more I examine theſe bridges, the more I am ſtruck with the ſublime ſimplicity of the ſtructure; the more I am aſtoniſhed, that the perſon who firſt conceived the plan was a common carpenter, totally unacquainted with the theory of mechanics, and indebted to a natural genius for having carried practical architecture to ſuch perfection.

In my way from Reichenau to Coire I ſtopped at Embs, in order to inquire if there are any remains of an old caſtle, in which William, ſon of Tancred king of Sicily was confined. At preſent there is not the ſmalleſt veſtige of ſuch a fabric; but according to the tradition of the country it formerly ſtood upon a hill, whereon the church is now erected.

* Letter 2. p. 5. † See Letter 13.

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The valley from Reichenau to Coire is about two miles broad, and produces corn, paſture, and ſome vines, which begin to make their appearance near Embs. The Rhine flows through it with the rapidity of a torrent. Several inſulated rocks are ſcattered on the banks of the river, ſome barren, others covered with wood, which greatly diverſify the ſcenery. The chain of mountains fronting the northern aſpect is overſpread with groves of fir, while the oppoſite ridge is richly clothed for ſome way with oaks, and its ſummits crowned with firs and pines. A little way beyond I entered the League of the Houſe of God, and arrived in good time at Coire.

LETTER

LETTER 82.

League of God's Houſe—Town and Biſhopric of Coire—Convent of St. Lucius.

THE whole territory, which is now compriſed within the League of the Houſe of God, was under the dominion of the biſhop of Coire, until the people, oppreſſed by their rulers, threw off the yoke, and having formed a general league, compelled the biſhop to ratify their independence.

The æra of this important revolution is not preciſely marked in the annals of this country. Some hiſtorians have even aſſerted, that it happened ſo early as the latter end of the fourteenth century, and was anterior to the formation of the Grey League. But this opinion does not ſeem to be grounded upon ſufficient evidence; as the facts alledged in its ſupport intimate little more than that the biſhop granted ſeveral immunities to the inhabitants, but by no means prove, that the com-

communities formed themſelves into a league at ſuch an early period, and afforded the *firſt* * example of liberty in theſe parts. For that honour is undoubtedly due to the Grey League. This revolution, which finally exalted the league into its preſent ſtate of freedom, probably took place between 1424, the æra of the formation of the Grey League, and 1436, the year in which the Ten Juriſdictions roſe into independence.

This league is denominated in Romanſh *La Ligia de la Chiada* †; in German, *Gottſhauſbund*, from which we call it the *League of the Houſe of God:* it takes this appellation as well from the cathedral ſituated in its capital, as from having once been under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Coire.

It is divided into eleven diſtricts; each of which (Coire excepted) is ſubdivided into two little republics, or communities. By this ar-

* Campell eſpouſes this notion, and his authority undoubtedly carries great weight: but we muſt conſider that he grounds his opinion merely upon conjecture, and that, as a member of the League of God's Houſe, he was inclined to give to that League the preference in point of antiquity over the Grey League.

† *Chiada*, or as it is ſometimes written, *Ca-de*, ſignifies cathedral. Hence the French call it *La Ligue Caddé*.

rangement the league comprehends twenty-one republics *, and ſends twenty-two deputies to the general diet.

Formerly the burgomaſter of Coire was perpetual chief of the league without election, but in the latter end of the laſt century the other communities claimed a power of nominating to this office in their turn. The affair being referred to the arbitration of Zuric, it was decided, that for the future the twenty-two deputies of this league ſhould chooſe two candidates from the members of the ſenate of Coire; and that theſe two candidates ſhould draw lots for the charge; a mode of election which is now in uſe. The chief thus appointed is called *Bunds-preſident*, and has ſeveral privileges which diſtinguiſh him from the chiefs of the two other leagues. He receives all the letters addreſſed to the Republic of the Griſons from foreign powers, and is alſo perpetual preſident of the Congreſs, becauſe that aſſembly is always held at Coire.

Coire is ſituated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain between two or three miles wide; a conſiderable breadth of valley for this mountainous country. Oppoſite is the chain of moun-

* See Introduction.

tains

tains which ſeparate the country of the Griſons from the canton of Glarus: of this chain the Calendar is eſteemed the higheſt point; but it is far inferior in elevation to ſeveral of the Swiſs and Savoy Alps I viſited in my laſt tour, and wants one certain criterion of great height, perpetual ſnow.

The town lies partly in the plain, and partly upon the ſteep ſide of a rock, and is ſurrounded with ancient brick walls, with ſquare and round towers, in the ſtyle of fortification prior to the invention of powder. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty. Several towns of Upper Engadina, although not ſo large, make a neater and more elegant appearance. It contains about three thouſand ſouls.

Many fables are related concerning the foundation of Coire: the moſt probable account ſeems to be, that it owes its origin to the emperor Conſtantius, who, in the 355th year of the Chriſtian æra, penetrated into Rhetia, and fixed his ſtation for ſome time near the ſpot where Coire now ſtands. A town, as it often happened on ſuch occaſions, was perhaps conſtructed near the camp; and from the imperial reſidence it is ſuppoſed to have derived the name *Curia*, its ancient appellation, ſince corrupted into *Coira* and *Coire*. The remains of two or three towers, which are evidently

evidently of Roman conſtruction, atteſt its antiquity, and ſerve to eſtabliſh the truth of theſe conjectures concerning its origin.

The town of Coire was formerly a city of the German empire, under the dominion of its own counts, and came in the ninth century under the juriſdiction of the biſhop. Like many other cities of Germany, it obtained conſiderable privileges from the different emperors; and the inhabitants, having gradually circumſcribed the authority of the biſhop, at length eſtabliſhed an independent republic.

The government of Coire is of a mixed form, partly ariſtocratical, partly democratical. The ſupreme legiſlative authority reſides in the citizens, whoſe number amounts to two hundred and ninety-four, divided into five tribes. Each citizen has a voice at the age of twenty. The ſuffrages are never collected in a meeting of the whole body of the people aſſembled together in one ſpot; but the object of deliberation is ſeparately laid before each tribe, and is decided by the majority of the five tribes.

The executive power is entruſted to the council of ſeventy, compoſed of fourteen members annually elected from each tribe. This ſovereign council is divided into ſeveral leſſer departments, of which the principal is the ſenate, or council

of

of fifteen, who have the chief direction of affairs, either ſolely or conjointly with other members of the ſovereign council. The chiefs of Coire are two burgomaſters taken from the members of the ſenate, who, although liable to be removed, invariably continue in office for life. Theſe two magiſtrates enjoy the ſupreme dignity by rotation, each for the ſpace of a year; during which term the acting chief, under the title of reigning burgomaſter, preſides in the uſual councils. The criminal tribunal is compoſed of the ſenate and fifteen other members of the ſovereign council. The priſoners are examined and the proceſs made out by the ſecret council, formed of the ſeven oldeſt members of the ſenate. The majority of theſe ſeven muſt concur, to order the infliction of torture. After examination and conviction, the acts of the proceſs are laid before the criminal tribunal, which ultimately paſſes ſentence; and all offences, excepting great crimes, are commonly puniſhed by fines.

My curioſity led me this morning to the apartment in which the general diet of the Griſons is held every three years; although it contained no object worthy of deſcription, yet it did not fail to ſtrike my attention, as being the

place

place where the parliament of a free nation is aſſembled.

Coire ſends two deputies to this diet, who are generally the two burgomaſters; but if one of theſe ſhould be chief of the league, the other deputy is choſen by rotation in the five tribes, with this condition, that he muſt be a member of the council of ſeventy.

From the apartment in which the diet is held I went to the town-hall, in order to ſee the form of adminiſtering the oath to the new *Bunds-preſident*. In general the ceremony takes place juſt before the meeting of the diet, in the preſence of the deputies of the League of God's Houſe; but as the perſon to whom the office now devolves was not preſent at the diet, it was neceſſarily poſtponed. All the parties being aſſembled, Mr. Tſcharner, the laſt preſident, with the public notary, ſtood at the upper end of the room; the gentleman appointed to ſucceed him ſtood at the lower end, with the *Bunds-weiber*, or ſecretary, dreſſed in a cloak half black and half white, the livery of the league. Mr. Tſcharner addreſſed to his ſucceſſor a ſpeech of about ten minutes, in German, acquainting him, that he was appointed by the deputies of the league Bunds-preſident for the enſuing year, giving him joy of his promotion, and

congratulating the League upon the nomination of a perſon ſo well calculated by his integrity and abilities to fulfil the duties of the office. At the concluſion of this ſpeech, the public notary read the oaths for the preſident, for himſelf, and the ſecretary. Mr. Tſcharner then told them to hold up three fingers of their right-hand, and to repeat after him their ſeveral oaths; which ceremony being concluded, the new preſident made a ſhort ſpeech, that he was highly flattered with the honour conferred upon him, and that he would ſtrive, as far as his abilities would permit him, to promote the welfare of the League of which he had been elected preſident. Then the former preſident bowing to the new chief, the latter walked firſt out of the room; and thus ended the ceremony.

It is remarkable, that although in the nomination of the magiſtrates, preſident, and deputies, the ariſtocratical party has the entire direction, yet that the appointment to the vacant governments of the ſubject provinces ſhould be left wholly to chance. When the turn belongs to Coire, the five tribes meet ſeparately, and a candidate is appointed by lot from each tribe. Theſe five perſons then draw lots for the office, and the ſucceſsful candidate may ſell the turn; with this reſtriction, that the preference of

purchaſing it ſhall be given firſt to a member of the ſame tribe, ſecondly to any citizen of Coire, thirdly to an inhabitant of the League of God's Houſe. It frequently happens, that the five perſons, who are to draw lots for the government, agree to divide the profits of the ſale.

Upon the higheſt part of the town ſtands the biſhop's palace, the cathedral, and the houſes belonging to the chapter.

The biſhopric of Coire is very ancient, and was probably erected ſoon after the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in theſe parts under Conſtantine, or his ſon. This dioceſe once extended over the whole Roman province of Rhetia, which comprehended the preſent country of the Griſons, Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, the eaſtern diſtrict of Switzerland as far as the lake of Conſtance, and part of Tyrol. The biſhop's territorial poſſeſſions were alſo conſiderable, and his revenues by no means inadequate to his power and dignity. It would be unintereſting to trace the diminution of his authority, and the gradual annihilation of his juriſdiction over the town of Coire, and the commonwealths of this League. I ſhall therefore obſerve, that his authority was principally leſſened by the formation of the League of God's Houſe, and the limitation of his prerogatives in 1527: by the former he was compelled

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to ratify the independence of the communities; by the latter the principal prerogatives, from which he derived great influence in the political affairs of the Griſons, were at once annihilated; and he was reduced to the condition of a private perſon, in that country wherein he had formerly been conſidered as a ſovereign prince. Theſe privileges conſiſted in having admiſſion, and a voice in the general diet of the Griſons; in appointing ſeveral deputies for the ſame aſſembly; in nominating the chief magiſtrates of ſeveral communities; and in receiving appeals in civil cauſes from the deciſion of the provincial courts of juſtice. All theſe prerogatives were abrogated by a general diet of the Griſons in 1527; and the few remaining rights have been either purchaſed or taken away. The introduction of the proteſtant religion gave the final blow to his power; for his revenue ſuffered great diminution by the loſs of the tythes, which were ſeized by the reformed communities.

The biſhop is prince of the Roman empire; a dignity annexed to the ſee in 1170, by the emperor Frederic the Firſt, and is ſtyled Lord of Furſtenberg and Furſtenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about £. 2,000, ariſe chiefly from eſtates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives alſo the annual ſum of about

£. 70 from the cuſtoms of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the Republic of the three leagues*. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an abſolute juriſdiction both in civil and criminal affairs within the ſmall diſtrict in which his palace and the chapter are ſituated. Beyond this diſtrict he enjoys not the leaſt power: ſo far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants choſe to exclude him; a right which they aſſerted in 1764, upon the following occaſion. A Catholic, in order to avoid being arreſted for a crime of which he had been guilty, took refuge from the hands of juſtice in the cathedral. The inhabitants, inflamed by the biſhop's refuſal to deliver him up, raiſed a gate cloſe to the only opening which leads into the epiſcopal diſtrict; by which means the avenue to the palace was cloſed: this manœuvre conquered the biſhop's obſtinacy, and the criminal was delivered up. The gate ſtill exiſts, and is ready to be uſed upon another occaſion.

The biſhop is choſen by the chapter. Many diſputes relating to his election have ariſen between the canons and the League of God's Houſe: the latter, in virtue of a treaty contracted in 1541 with the biſhop, proteſts, that only a native of

* See page 92.

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the League can be promoted to the ſee. This treaty was obſerved until 1692, when a foreigner was elected; from that period the canons have diſregarded the right aſſerted by the League, and have without reſerve given their votes to aliens: at every new election the League remonſtrates, but without effect. The preſent biſhop is Francis Dionyſius, of the ancient family of Roſt in the Tyrol.

This epiſcopal diſtrict is only a few hundred paces in circumference, and is ſurrounded by high walls. I examined the biſhop's palace: the greateſt part is modern, excepting a ſquare tower, which is ſuppoſed to have been conſtructed by the Romans. It is of ſtrong but clumſy workmanſhip, and is in no degree entitled to notice, except as a monument of antiquity.

In the cathedral I obſerved no one object of curioſity, unleſs the bones of St. Lucius, richly ornamented after the faſhion of Roman Catholic relics, ſhould be thought worthy of attention.

The chapter conſiſts of twenty-four canons, of whom ſix are reſident. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are all Catholics.

Above the palace, and upon the higheſt extremity of the town, is the convent of St. Lucius. It takes its name from a ſmall chapel dedicated to that ſaint, who, according to the legends of

the Romiſh church, was a king of England in the latter end of the ſecond century. Having embraced Chriſtianity, and being inflamed with religious zeal, he quitted his throne, and wandering into theſe parts built an hermitage upon the ſpot where his chapel now ſtands, and by his preaching and example converted numbers to a belief of the goſpel. He is ſtyled the apoſtle of the Griſons, and is greatly revered as a ſaint by the Catholics, while the Proteſtants of the town pay him not the leaſt veneration. Burnet, in his Travels, relates, that he endeavoured "*to ſhew the good old biſhop that the legend of Lucius was a fable in all the parts of it, but moſt remarkable in that which related to the Griſons; and that we had no kings in Britain at that time, but were a province to the Romans; that no ancient authors ſpeak of it, Bede being the firſt that mentions it; and that the pretended letter to pope Eleutherius, together with his anſwer, has evident characters of forgery in it. All this,* he adds, *ſignified nothing to the biſhop, who aſſured me that they had a tradition of that in their church, and it was inſerted in their Breviary, which he firmly believed.*"

As I was well aware, that my endeavours to convince the monks of the falſity of the legend would have ended as unſucceſsfully as the reaſoning

ing of Burnet, I did not imitate his example; but without entering into the merits or demerits of the ſtory, contented myſelf with admiring the beautiful proſpect, which was the motive that induced me to viſit the convent. The environs of Coire are delightful. The plain is richly diverſified with corn and paſture; the hills gradually ſloping to the foot of the mountains are covered with vines, which yield wine of an agreeable flavour, but not ſtrong. The points of view vary ſurpriſingly, from agreeable to romantic, from romantic to wild. The Rhine, which flows rapidly through the plain, at about the diſtance of a mile, begins here to be navigable by rafts, and merchandiſe is tranſported toward Lindau and Zuric.

LETTER 83.

Caſtle of Haldenſtein—Seminary of Literature.

I RODE this evening, in company with two gentlemen of Coire, from whom I have received great marks of attention and politeneſs, to Haldenſtein, which may be called the ſmalleſt ſovereignty in Europe. We paſſed along the ſide of the hills, and at the bottom of the rugged rocks which lead to the League of the Ten Juriſdictions; and enjoyed the whole way a fine view of the rich plain, ſtretching from the town of Coire as far as Embs. The beautiful verdure of the meadows, the ſloping hills clothed with vines, the craggy mountains, partly covered with vines, partly overſpread with wood, and partly bare, formed altogether a ſtriking proſpect. We croſſed the Rhine to Haldenſtein, a ſmall village conſiſting of about ſixty houſes, and proceeded to the houſe occupied by the preſent baron, Rhodolph de Salis, who received me with great politeneſs, and kindly indulged my curioſity, by

ſhewing

ſhewing me his little territory, and anſwering my inquiries with great readineſs and exactneſs. The baron, a gentleman of conſiderable learning and indefatigable induſtry, has formed a large collection of manuſcripts relative to the Griſons, from which he has drawn ample materials for a publication, in which he is at preſent engaged. His reſearches are chiefly biographical; and his work is intended to illuſtrate the memoirs of the principal perſons, who have rendered themſelves conſpicuous among the Griſons by their actions and abilities *.

With reſpect to the barony of Haldenſtein, he informed me, that it was formerly under the protection of the ſeven ancient cantons of Switzerland; that ſince the year 1568, it has been an independent ſovereignty, under the protection of the three leagues; that in the middle of the ſixteenth century it was poſſeſſed in right of marriage by John de Caſtron, French ambaſſador to

* This work is announced as not yet finiſhed, in Haller's *Schweitzer-Bibliothek*, vol. II. p. 364, under the following titles: 1. *Rhætia Illuſtrata, contenant l'hiſtoire ou les principaux évenemens de la vie des Hommes célébres qui ont paru au pais des Griſons.* 2. *Rhætia Literaria, ou Catalogue de tous les auteurs Griſons, de leur vie, et de leurs ouvrages.*

The baron is ſince dead, and I have not heard that theſe works have been publiſhed.

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the Republic of the Griſons, and at his death, in 1565, came into the family of Schauenſtein: that the male line being extinct, it was divided between two females of the collateral branches, one of whom married a de Salis, and the other an Hartmannis. In the beginning of this century the deſcendants of the former purchaſed the other half, and again reunited it under one perſon.

The whole barony conſiſts of a ſmall ſemicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the bottom of the Calendar, about five miles in length, and ſcarcely one in breadth. It occupies alſo part of the mountain, which is ſo ſteep as not to be inhabited. It contains only two villages, that of Haldenſtein and Sewils, and the whole number of ſubjects amount to no more than between three and four hundred. The people were ſerfs, or vaſſals, until the year 1701, when the grandfather of the preſent baron gave to them ſeveral immunities. At preſent the lord has territorial juriſdiction; the excluſive privilege of hunting and fiſhing; a claim of two days work annually from each of his ſubjects, and a load of dung from each peaſant. He appoints the judge in the criminal court, receives the fines for offences, from which he pays the expences of the proceſs, and has the power of pardoning. He nominates the preſident, and part of the jury in civil

civil cauſes, and in all caſes of appeal judges in the laſt reſort.

The baron ſhewed me ſeveral coins ſtruck by his predeceſſors: the moſt ancient was a gold piece of 1611, the year in which the emperor Matthias conferred the right of coining money upon the baron of Haldenſtein; a privilege which he ſtill enjoys.

The ancient caſtle of Haldenſtein, from which the barons took their title, is now in ruins; but its remains are ſtill viſible upon the ſides of the mountain: above it is another ruined caſtle called Lichtenſtein, which was formerly inhabited by an anceſtor of prince Lichtenſtein of Vienna, and from which he is ſaid to derive his title. The prince is ſo convinced of his deſcent from the ancient poſſeſſors of this caſtle, and ſo proud of their antiquity, that he was at the expence of procuring a ſtone from theſe ruins, for the foundation ſtone of a ſuperb palace which he has built at Vienna, that it might be ſaid to contain ſome materials of the original caſtle in which his anceſtors once reſided.

The preſent houſe, occupied by the baron of Haldenſtein, was built in 1545, by James de Caſtrio; it is pleaſantly ſituated near the Rhine, and commands a fine view of the town of Coire, and the adjacent country.

A few years ago the caſtle of Haldenſtein was converted into a ſeminary for the education of youth. An inquiry into the origin of this inſtitution, and the cauſe of its ſubſequent decline, has led me to gain ſome inſight into the general ſtate of literature in this country.

It had long been a ſerious cauſe of complaint, that in the whole country of the Griſons there was no public ſeminary for completing the education of youth; and that all who followed any of the learned profeſſions were obliged to repair to foreign academies. M. de Salis of Marchlins, and ſome other perſons of the firſt conſequence among the Griſons, conſidering this defect a diſgrace to their country, projected a plan for the inſtitution of an academy; and having obtained the ratification of the general diet, which aſſembled at Davos in 1761, carried it into immediate execution at their own expence, with a zeal for literature which reflects the higheſt honour upon their exertions.

The plan was extenſive and uſeful, and ſeemed well calculated to ſecure ſucceſs: for a ſhort time it wore a flouriſhing appearance; but this proſperous beginning was not ſucceeded by any beneficial conſequences. Its decline was owing to the little countenance given to literature; was haſtened by quarrels which aroſe between the profeſſors;

feſſors; and in 1779, within the ſpace of fifteen years from its firſt eſtabliſhment, the inſtitution was diſſolved.

The general ſtate of literature among the Griſons is at a very low ebb. One of the moſt learned men in this country, and who would be far from depreciating the knowledge of his countrymen without ſufficient foundation, thus expreſſes himſelf upon this head *:—"As the adminiſtration of affairs is entirely in the hands of the people, the greateſt part conſidering nothing but their own profit, deſpiſe every ſpecies of polite learning, and are unwilling to allow any ſalaries, or beſtow any honours upon the profeſſors; ſo that all perſons who cultivate the ſciences are incited merely by the love of glory, and a diſintereſted

* *In Rhætia noſtra rerum adminiſtratio omnium a plebe dependet, cujus numerus potior non niſi quæ ante naſum ſunt, aut lucrum adferunt, ſapit, quicquid de reliquo agatur, litteras politiores, cum omni gloria et commodis quæ ex illis ſubſequuntur, quaſi rejicienda contemnit; nullum earum profeſſoribus premium, nullum meritum, laudem nullum tribuit; ſic ut qui litteras ament, et excolant, ex generoſo quopiam animi impetu id agant, ſepoſito omni alio fine, et abſque ullo ad eas calcari. Et his tamen non obſtantibus, reperti et apud Nos qui generoſi ediderunt pectoris documenta; reperti etiam, qui ſcientiarum culturam, ac amorem quibuſvis aliis prætulerunt, licet illorum labores ac memoria fere cum ipſis intereat, nec ſit qui eam ab interitu vindicet. Aporta Hiſt. Reformat. Rhætic. Præfat.*

zeal."

zeal." If this is the caſe, it would be chimerical to expect the arts and ſciences to flouriſh in an ungrateful ſoil, where they meet with no encouragement: but even amidſt theſe obſtacles to improvement, there have never been wanting, and there ſtill are to be found, men of ſuperior ſouls, who have dedicated their time to the cultivation of letters; and who merit the higheſt praiſe, for labouring in the vineyard without hopes of profit.

The Proteſtants who receive a liberal education repair for the moſt part to Zuric or Baſle, and the Catholics to Milan, Pavia, or Vienna.

Each community has a ſmall ſchool, in which the children are taught to write, read, and caſt accounts; but which is only open in winter, from the 9th of November to the 7th of March. Thoſe parents who wiſh to give their children a better education, and who can ſupport the expence, muſt either ſend them to foreign parts, or have a private tutor at home.

There is a Latin ſeminary at Coire for the children of the burghers, and another, inſtituted in 1763, for the education of perſons intended for the church; and although theſe eſtabliſhments are poorly endowed, yet they have been productive of ſome literary advantages to the country. There is alſo a typographical ſociety at Coire for Latin,

Latin, German, and Romansh: books in the latter tongue are also printed in the Lower Engadina and at Disentis.

LETTER 84.

League of Ten Jurisdictions—Fatzerol—Baths of Alvenew—Davos—Valley of Pretigau—Malantz—Mayenfield—Baths of Pfeffers.

I QUITTED Coire yesterday morning, in order to make an excursion into the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; but before I proceed in my account of this expedition, I shall send you a short abstract of this league, from its first foundation to its perfect independency.

This league ought properly to be called, and indeed is not unfrequently denominated in this country, the League of the *Eleven* Jurisdictions, from the number of communities of which it is composed; but as upon its first union it was formed

formed of ten juriſdictions, it ſtill retains its original appellation, although one of the juriſdictions has been ſince that period ſubdivided into two.

The territory of this league was formerly under the dominion of the barons of Vats, whoſe authority was limited, as the people poſſeſſed very conſiderable privileges. Upon the death of Donatus, the laſt baron, the count of Toggeburg, who had married his eldeſt daughter, ſucceeded to his poſſeſſions; and Frederic, one of his deſcendants, dying in 1436 without iſſue, the ſeveral communities united, formed an offenſive and defenſive alliance, and erected themſelves into a league. But although by this alliance they increaſed their immunities, yet they were by no means perfectly independent; for the male heirs of the count of Toggeburg obtained the lordſhip over theſe juriſdictions, after having confirmed all their privileges, and added others. Afterwards Sigiſmond, archduke of Auſtria and count of Tyrol, purchaſed the baronial rights. Upon his death they devolved to his heir, Maximilian the Firſt, and the ſucceſſors of that emperor. Theſe prerogatives conſiſted in the appointment, in ſeveral of the communities, of the criminal judge, in the power of pardoning, in receiving part of the

the fines, in nominating the principal magiſtrates from three candidates, and in other ſimilar privileges, which gave to the Houſe of Auſtria conſiderable influence in the interior adminiſtration of affairs. Theſe rights exerciſed by means of a governor who reſided at Caſtels, but who could not be appointed without the concurrence of the league, were gradually annihilated, either by purchaſe or conceſſion; the ſeveral communities became entirely independent; and this independence was ſolemnly ratified by the emperor Ferdinand the Third, ſoon after the peace of Weſtphalia.

After about half an hour's aſcent from Coire, I entered the League of the Ten Juriſdictions near Malix; paſſed along the vale, and through the community of Churwalden, in which the hamlets lie prettily ſcattered about the vale, and upon the ſides of the mountains. I made a ſmall circuit in order to paſs through the village of Fatzerol, which conſiſts only of five or ſix houſes, and ſtands at the bottom of ſome very high and rugged mountains; it is celebrated in the hiſtory of the Griſons as being the place where, in 1471, the firſt perpetual alliance was ratified by the deputies of the three leagues. I was accompanied to the ſpot by one of the principal inhabitants, who was not diſpleaſed with the enthuſiaſm I teſ-

tified at beholding the birth-place of their liberties. The houſe is now in ruins, and the apartment which was remarkable for the meeting of the deputies no longer remains. Having, with the aſſiſtance of my companion, traced its ſite, I conſidered with reſpect the ſpot which was once ſanctified by the ratification of the general union; lamented that ſo venerable a pile of building ſhould be ſuffered to fall into decay; and felt diſappointment, that there was no inſcription by public authority, in order to conſign to poſterity the date of the tranſaction, and to conſecrate the place which had been witneſs to an event the moſt memorable in the annals of this country.

Having ſatisfied my curioſity in viewing theſe reſpectable remains, I deſcended through Brientz to the baths of Alvenew. The ſource which gives celebrity to the laſt-mentioned place is ſulphureous, and reſembles both in ſmell and taſte the Harrowgate water. The ſituation of theſe baths is highly romantic, by the ſide of the torrent Albula, at the bottom of the majeſtic Alps.

Having paſſed through Alvenew and Anderwiſen, I mounted a very ſteep rugged aſcent through a thick foreſt, and then purſued a narrow path upon the ſide of a rock called Zug, over a ſteep precipice, with a torrent flowing beneath.

neath. This rock is moſtly bare, excepting a few ſtubbed firs, the remains of a foreſt which was formely deſtroyed by fire; hence it is called the *Burnt Wood*, and exhibits a moſt deſolate appearance. At the bottom of this rock, cloſe to the torrent, are mines of ſilver, which were formerly worked. I entered the juriſdiction of Davos at the village of Glarus, and took up my lodging in a neat cottage.

The diſtrict of Davos is a long plain, about a quarter of a mile broad, gradually riſing into hills, which terminate in high mountains. It is not unlike the valley of Upper Engadina, but is more fertile. Near the church of St. John there is a ſmall cluſter of eight or ten houſes contiguous to each other: in the other parts the cottages are thickly ſtrewed over the plain, and upon the gentle acclivities, as in the canton of Appenzel, each with its little territory. The country produces oats, rye, large quantities of rich paſture, and yields two crops of hay in one ſeaſon. It is now the ſecond harveſt, and the fields are covered with mowers. The bordering mountains are overſpread to their ſummits with foreſts of fir and larch, intermixed with meadows: above them tower the rugged Alps. A clear murmuring ſtream flows through the midſt of the plain, with a gentle though lively courſe; its banks prettily

ornamented with ſcattered cottages, which are remarkably neat and commodious. Some are built of trees piled one upon another; others have ſtone foundations, and the upper part of wood; others are conſtructed with ſtone plaiſtered and white-waſhed. I walked to the valley of Dieſma, leading to Scampf in Upper Engadina, which is cloſed at ſome diſtance by a high mountain covered with ſnow, ſaid to be one of the moſt elevated in the country of the Griſons. It is called the Swart-Horn, and is part of the Scaletta Alps, which communicates with the Julian Alps, the Set, and the chain that ſeparates the Valteline from Upper Engadina and Pregalia. Cloſe to my inn is the town-houſe, in which the deputies compoſing the general diet of the Griſons are aſſembled every three years. It is alſo the place of meeting for the deputies of this league, who aſſemble annually in the month of May, for the choice of the *Bunds Landamman*, or chief of the league, and for the tranſacting of any particular buſineſs. It is plain and ſimple, like the people themſelves.

The form of government eſtabliſhed in this diſtrict of Davos is ſimilar to that of the ſmall cantons of Switzerland, and is entirely democratical. The people muſt be aſſembled upon all extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as enacting new laws, deciding

deciding upon appeals from the general diet, and raiſing money. Every male at the age of fourteen has a vote. The whole collective body of the people, however, do not meet in order to chuſe their magiſtrates, who are elected from deputies ſent by each diſtrict. The adminiſtration of affairs reſides in the great council of eighty-two, and the council of fifteen, which is included in the former. The great council regulates all affairs relating to finance; the fifteen ſuperintend the police, and are judges in the civil and criminal courts of juſtice without appeal*. In criminal caſes torture cannot be inflicted without permiſſion of the great council. The Landamman is elected every two years, and is preſident of both theſe councils.

This remote corner has produced ſeveral perſons eminent in literature; and particularly the two hiſtorians of the Griſons, Guler and Sprecher.

John Guler was born 1562, and died in 1637, at a very advanced age. He was remarkable for

* It is remarkable, that through the whole League of the Ten Juriſdictions there is no appeal from the deciſion of the civil courts of juſtice, excepting in the community of Alvenew. The inhabitants of that place being Catholic and Proteſtant, there lies an appeal to the civil tribunal either of Churwalden or of Davos.

his multifarious knowledge; and publiſhed, in 1616, in the German tongue, "an account of the three Griſon Leagues, and other Rhetian people." In this work, much eſteemed by the natives, the author gives a circumſtantial detail of the origin of the antient Rhetians, and of their emigration from Tuſcany into this country under their leader Rhætus; traces their ſubſequent hiſtory under the Romans, and in the dark ages, to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the union of the three leagues was eſtabliſhed.

Guler has illuſtrated the hiſtory of ancient and modern Rhetia by wooden engravings of medals, towns, and battles; genealogical tables, coats of arms, and maps; which, though rude, are curious for their antiquity. The author had alſo meditated a ſecond volume, on the union of the three leagues, on the topography and hiſtory of the whole country, and on the tranſactions of his own times.

For this part of the work Guler was eminently qualified; as well from his extenſive erudition, and for having carefully digeſted Campel's account of the Griſons *, as from the various offices to which he was raiſed both in the civil and military line, and the repeated embaſſies

* See Letter 73.

and

and negociations in which he was employed. It is, however, uncertain whether this part was ever finiſhed; and if finiſhed, it is probably loſt: as Mr. Aporta has ſearched for it without ſucceſs in the libraries and among the manuſcripts of his countrymen*.

The deficiency of this valuable performance, however, is fortunately ſupplied by Fortunatus Sprecher, the contemporary, friend, and relation, of Guler.

Sprecher was born in 1584; and in 1617 gave to the world *Pallas Rhætica armata et togata*; or the military and civil hiſtory of the Griſons from the earlieſt ages to the æra in which the book was publiſhed. In this work, which is a model for method and perſpicuity, the author gives the national hiſtory, in ten books. The firſt contains the emigration of the Tuſcans, their ſettlement in this country, the deſcription of the antient Rhetians, and their tranſactions to the time of Auguſtus. The ſecond compriſes the period from the Auguſtan æra to the eſtabliſhment of the empire of the Franks. The third treats of the Griſons under the empires of the Franks and

* See Aporta Hiſt. Refor. Ecc. Ræt. Præfat.—Haller, in his Schweit. Bib. N° 814. ſays, that it was already prepared for the preſs, but was unfortunately burnt.

Germans, till 1476. The fourth details the wars of the Griſons; namely the Swabian war againſt Maximilian the Firſt, and the campaigns againſt James of Medici, from 1525 to 1531. The fifth compriſes the wars in which the Griſons were engaged under the ſtandards of foreign powers. The ſixth relates the union and political ſtate of the three leagues, and their alliances with the Swiſs and other powers. The ſeventh, eighth, and ninth, ſeparately deſcribe the Grey League; the biſhopric of Coire, and the League of God's Houſe; and the League of Ten Juriſdictions. The tenth concludes with an account of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio.

A ſecond volume, which appeared in 1629, under the title of, *Hiſtoria Motuum et Bellorum poſtremis hiſce annis in Rhetia excitatorum et geſtorum*, relates the wars and troubles of the Griſons from 1617 to 1629; a period of turbulence and diſcord.

A third volume continued the hiſtory of the Griſons from 1627 to a ſhort time before the author's death, which happened in 1647; but has never been given to the public.

Towards the extremity of the beautiful valley of Davos I came to a ſmall lake, about four miles

in

in circumference, which is remarkably deep and clear, and abounds with excellent trout. It lies at the foot of the mountains, and ſupplies a ſmall ſtream, which being joined by one from the valley of Flola, and by another from that of Dieſma, forms the murmuring brook that waters the valley of Davos, and falls into the Albula above the baths of Alvenew: it is conſidered by ſome writers as forming a ſource of the Rhine.

From the banks of this lake I deſcended to another, about half a mile in circumference, that lies in a wild and romantic ſituation, and ſupplies a ſmall torrent, which is the ſource of the Lanquart. A little further we paſſed through a ſmall pleaſant plain ſtrewed with cottages, which compoſe the village of Lower Lera; at the extremity of which the deſcent was ſo ſteep and rugged, that I diſmounted until I reached the vale of Pretigau. I paſſed through Cloſter, Kublis, Jenatſch, and Schiers, following all the way the torrent Lanquart. The country is delightful, and greatly diverſified with all kinds of productions. It yields different ſpecies of grain, rich paſtures, abundance of fruit-trees, with large quantities of flax and hemp: the latter is much cultivated, and ſeems to be carried to great perfection. The peaſants manu-

manufacture coarſe but very ſtrong linen from this hemp.

The mountains on each ſide are in ſome parts covered with foreſts; and ſo great is the abundance of wood, that the fields are either ſtudded or ſkirted with larch, pines, and beech. The hamlets are ſcattered through the plain, and along the declivities of the mountains, in a very pleaſing manner. The houſes are moſtly of wood, in the Swiſs mode of conſtruction, and not leſs convenient. The road through this vale deſcends gently all the way. I have not for ſome time viſited a more agreeable, fertile, and populous diſtrict.

A little beyond Gruſch, which lies under ſome bare rocks in a fertile plain, the valley of Pretigau contracts; and I went through a narrow paſs between impending rocks, juſt broad enough to admit the torrent and the road. The ſudden change from the fertility of the country to the rugged barrenneſs of this ſpot, ſufficiently ſtriking of itſelf, was ſtill further heightened by the gloom of the evening, which added to the horror of the ſcenery. The road was carried for ſome way in continued aſcent and deſcent along the craggy precipices, ſometimes above, and ſometimes upon a level with the torrent. The

path

path was ſo narrow and rugged, that I gave my horſe to the guide, and continued my way on foot. I ſoon emerged from this obſcure paſs, and, as far as I could judge by the dim light of the ſtars, came into a fine and rich country, and went through a ſeries of vineyards to Malantz, in the diſtrict of Mayenfield.

The High Juriſdiction of Mayenfield is the moſt remarkable in the whole country of the Griſons, becauſe the inhabitants are reſpectively ſovereign and ſubjects. They are ſovereign, becauſe they form part of the League of the Ten Juriſdictions, ſend deputies to the general diet of the Griſons, and nominate to the governments of the ſubject provinces. They are ſubject, becauſe, like the ſubject provinces, they are governed by a bailif ſent from the Griſons, who is changed every two years, and in whom reſides the ſupreme authority. This ſtrange intermixture of privileges and ſubjection is derived from the following cauſes.

The lordſhip of Mayenfield was, like the whole territory of this league, ſubject to the counts of Toggenburgh, and, in 1436, joined the other communities to form a league. In 1509, the prerogatives enjoyed by the count of Toggenburgh were ſold, by his heirs, for 20,000 florins, to the three leagues, which confirmed the privileges of

of the inhabitants. In 1537, Malantz and Jennins, the remaining part of this High Juriſdiction, were alſo purchaſed by the three leagues for 10,000 florins. Thus, while the inhabitants of all the other juriſdictions, who came under the dominion of the Houſe of Auſtria, have purchaſed their abſolute independence, the people of Mayenfield and Malantz, although making part of the ſovereign power, have continued in the ſame ſtate as at the firſt formation of the leagues. The bailif or governor is appointed by the communities of the three leagues in rotation; and the inhabitants of this very High Juriſdiction nominate the bailif, when it is their turn to preſent to the office.

The prerogatives of the bailif, who reſides at Mayenfield, are as follow: he appoints the *Stadvogt*, or chief magiſtrate of that town, with this condition, that he muſt be a member of the ſenate; upon a vacancy in the ſenate or little council, he nominates the new ſenator; he arreſts criminals, examines them, and makes a compoſition if he chuſes; he cannot order torture or paſs ſentence without the concurrence of the members of the criminal tribunal*, and when they paſs ſentence

* The members of this tribunal conſiſt of ſix judges from the diſtrict of Mayenfield, and ſix from that of Malantz, three from Jennins, and two from Flæſch.

can

can pardon; he can give a liberation, in the ſame manner as the governor of the Valteline *; he receives part of the fines for criminal offences, and a certain portion of the great tythes; at Malantz he appoints the chief magiſtrate from three candidates preſented by the people, who chooſe all the other magiſtrates. Both Mayenfield and Malantz have their civil courts, from that of the former there lies an appeal to the bailif.

From Malantz, a ſmall but handſome town lying upon the ſide of an hill, I deſcended into a rich plain of paſture, about three miles in breadth. I croſſed the Rhine, and ſoon afterwards aſcended into the county of Sargans, through hanging groves of larch, fir, birch, beech, and oak. From the eminence I looked down upon a fine view, on the other ſide of the Rhine, of hills gently riſing from the bed of the river into mountains. Upon this chain are ſituated Mayenfield, Malantz, Jennins, and Flæſch, ſurrounded by corn-fields, meadows, and vineyards: it ſeemed to me the richeſt part of this country. I obſerved beyond the confines of the Griſons, at a little diſtance, the road † which I paſſed in 1776, as I travelled from Appenzel to Wallenſtadt.

* See Letter 76. † Letter 5.

Having

Having reached Pfeffers, I left my horſe at the village, where there is an abbey of Benedictine monks, the abbot of which is a prince of the empire, and took a guide to the baths of the ſame name, which are diſtant about three miles. I paſſed through a thick foreſt of beech, down a ſteep and rugged path, to the houſe which the abbot has built for the reception of the company. Formerly the accommodations were extremely indifferent; and the deſcent into the baths was attended with great inconvenience, if not with danger. Affairs are now greatly changed: the waters are conveyed by pipes into commodious baths; and the houſe, which is not only commodious, but ſuperb, hangs in a moſt romantic ſituation on the ſide of the mountain, amidſt the gloom of the foreſt, cloſe to the lively Tamina.

Being deſirous of viſiting the warm ſource, I croſſed the Tamina, over a wooden bridge, and entered into a chaſm, or narrow opening in a rock of lime-ſtone, through which that torrent has forced its way. The chaſm is from ten to twenty feet broad, and from two to three hundred feet high. In ſome places it is open at top and overſpread with ſhrubs; in ſome its ſides converge and almoſt touch; in others it is quite

cloſed

cloſed with enormous maſſes of fallen rock, and ſcarcely admits a feeble ray of light. The paſſage along this chaſm is quite dreadful; and my head almoſt turns giddy at the bare recital. I went along a kind of ſcaffolding erected for the purpoſe of ſupporting a wooden aqueduct, through which the waters are conveyed from their ſource to the baths: the planks upon which I walked, either reſting upon long beams, or ſuſpended by iron cramps driven into the ſides of the rock, hang over the torrent. "I was frequently obliged to ſtoop for a conſiderable way, in order to avoid the impending rock: in ſome places I traverſed a ſingle plank, which forms a kind of bridge ſuſpended over the gulf, tottering under my weight, and ſo narrow that I walked ſideways. In this manner I continued for near a quarter of an hour before I reached the warm ſprings, which guſh abundantly from the crevices of the rock. Here the baths were formerly conſtructed: the houſes for the reception of the ſick were built upon a platform, under the over-hanging crags; a ſituation ſo dreary, that I no longer find the deſcription given by the writers of the laſt century in the leaſt degree exaggerated. Willing to convey a general idea of their gloomineſs,

neſs, they repreſent theſe dwellings as never receiving the rays of the ſun, and ſo dark that the inhabitants were accuſtomed to uſe candles at midday. The approach to the baths was very inconvenient: the company deſcended ranges of perpendicular ladders, or were let down by ropes. As the rocks have fallen, and overwhelmed theſe ſubterraneous dwellings, I could obſerve no traces of them, except ſome holes in the rock for the beams which ſupported the houſes.

Theſe baths have been ſo renowned for their efficacy in curing the gout, rheumatiſm, and cutaneous diſorders, that, according to the general opinion, they contain a ſmall portion of gold; as if that metal would render them more ſalutary for the cure of diſeaſes. The waters are tranſparent, perfectly free from ſmell or taſte, and about the warmth of milk immediately drawn from the cow. Perſons who have analyſed them ſay, that they depoſit no ſediment, are as light and pure as rain-water, are impregnated with a ſmall quantity of volatile alcali and iron, but contain no ſulphur.

I returned from this ſource through the ſame chaſm, and along the ſame tottering ſcaffolding, and was not diſpleaſed when I iſſued again

into day. I then mounted to the village of Pfeffers, deſcended into the plain of the Rhine, and haſtened to Coire.

LETTER 85.

Union of the Three Leagues—Diet—Conſtituent Parts—Mode of chooſing the Deputies—Analogy between the Griſon Diet and the Britiſh Parliament, according to the Plan of extending to the People at large the Right of electing Repreſentatives—Remarks on the Inexpediency of that Plan.

THE country of the Griſons is divided into three leagues, which unite and form one republic; the Grey League, the Cadée, or the Houſe of God, and the Ten Juriſdictions. The reſpective communities of theſe three leagues have their peculiar conſtitution, enjoy their municipal laws and cuſtoms, and are independent commonwealths in all concerns, which do not interfere with the general policy of the whole republic, or the articles of the particular league of which they form a part.

It is remarkable, that the preciſe period at which the three leagues formally united to compoſe one general republic cannot be aſcertained

from any poſitive record in the annals of this country. Campel, the beſt hiſtorian of the Griſons, places this event about 1436 *. For though the firſt articles of union which are tranſmitted to poſterity were drawn up in 1524; it is plain that there were others of anterior date, becauſe it is therein expreſsly mentioned, that the ſaid articles were compiled from a former treaty, with great additions. This union has ſince been frequently renewed at different periods; but the ſame articles remain without any alteration.

The connection between the three leagues is maintained by means of an annual diet, of the congreſs, and of the three chiefs.

The diet is compoſed of ſixty-three deputies, and the three chiefs. Of theſe deputies the Grey League ſend twenty-ſeven, the Houſe of God twenty-two, and the Ten Juriſdictions fourteen. They are choſen in the ſeveral communities by every male of a ſtated age †.

The diet aſſembles annually about the beginning of September at Ilants, Coire, and Davos,

* Sprecher, however, in his Pallas Rhætica, fixes the union of the three leagues in 1471, p. 228. Elz. Edit. Moſt of the Griſon hiſtorians follow Sprecher.

† The age which entitles them to vote is not exactly the ſame in all communities; in ſome it commences as early as fourteen.

by rotation, and continues ſitting about three weeks or a month. The chief of that league, in whoſe diſtrict the diet is held, is preſident for that turn, and has the caſting voice in caſe of equal ſuffrages. The ſupreme authority is not abſolutely and finally veſted in the diet, but in the communities at large; for in all affairs of importance, ſuch as declaring war, making peace, enacting laws, contracting alliances, and impoſing taxes, the deputies either bring poſitive inſtructions from their conſtituents, or refer thoſe points, concerning which they have no inſtructions, to the deciſion of the ſeveral communities; ſo that in effect the ſupreme power conſtitutionally reſides in the body of the people, and not in their repreſentatives at the diet. All queſtions in the diet are carried or rejected by a majority of voices: the mode of voting is as follows. In all caſes where the communities ſend inſtructions, the deputies deliver them to the ſecretary, who reads them aloud: if theſe inſtructions are obſcurely worded, as ſometimes happens, either through accident or deſign, the diet determines by a majority, in what ſenſe they ſhall be taken. In reſolutions, which, for want of inſtructions, are ſubject, after the deciſion of the diet, to the reviſal of the communities, each member is at liberty to vote as he chooſes. The three chiefs have no ſuffrage,

when the communities ſend their inſtructions, becauſe they are not repreſentatives: but in all caſes which are either not referable to the communities, or which are afterwards to be ſubmitted to the communities, they vote in the ſame manner as the deputies.

It is worthy of remark, that although each deputy has the power of bringing in any bill, or propoſing any queſtion; yet he can only communicate it to the aſſembly through the medium of the preſident: the latter may lay it before the aſſembly, without any previous notice, at any time before its diſſolution; a privilege, which neceſſarily inveſts him with great influence in promoting or oppoſing the ſucceſs of a motion.

The deputies receive, for their attendance, a ſmall ſalary from the public treaſury, which never exceeds five ſhillings a day.

Extraordinary diets are convoked at the requeſt of any foreign court, who will diſcharge the expence of its ſittings, and upon other important emergencies. This extraordinary aſſembly is ſometimes compoſed of all the deputies, at other times of only half the number: in the latter inſtance it is called a half diet. The deputies are choſen in the ſame manner as at the election

election of a general diet, and its powers are the ſame.

The ariſtocratical party is ſtill further ſtrengthened by the power delegated to the congreſs; an aſſembly formed by the three chiefs, and three deputies from each league. In the Grey League theſe deputies are nominated by the Landrichter; in each of the other leagues they are choſen by rotation from the ſeveral communities.

This congreſs generally meets in February or March, and always at Coire, for which reaſon the chief of the League of God's Houſe is preſident: its office is to receive the votes of the ſeveral communities, relative to the queſtions referred to their deliberation at the laſt diet, and to communicate to each of them the reſult of the general deciſion. Whenever the anſwer of a community is not clearly worded, the congreſs determines the meaning of that vote by the majority; and this circumſtance gives an opening to much intrigue. For, if the leading perſons in any community do not chuſe to form a poſitive deciſion, they have it obſcurely worded, provided they are certain, that a majority of the congreſs will affix that interpretation which they deſire. This aſſembly ſends out decrees to the ſubject countries: if ſuch decrees are agreeable to the governors,

they put them into execution; but if otherwiſe, and they can ſecure a majority at the approaching diet, they reject them, alledging that congreſs has exceeded its power. The three chiefs, as well as each of the other members of the congreſs, receive as a defrayment of their expences 54 florins, or about £. 4.

The three chiefs aſſemble regularly three times in the year at Coire, and upon any emergency may be alſo ſummoned by the chief of the League of God's Houſe. The principal meeting is in the month of May, when they write circular letters to the ſeveral communities, concerning the queſtions which are to be laid before the general diet. All the circular letters are written in German, and are tranſlated into Italian or Romanſh by the notaries of the diſtrict where thoſe languages are ſpoken. All public acts and documents are compiled in German: at the diet all bills are propoſed in that language; but the deputies, who do not underſtand German, may ſpeak Italian.

Thoſe theoriſts, who are ſo anxious to reform the Engliſh Houſe of Commons by transferring to *the people at large* the election of their repreſentatives in parliament, might, on examining with attention the features of the Griſon diet, fondly

fondly imagine, that an *annual* aſſembly, in the choice of whoſe members *every male* of the ſtate ſhould have a vote, and which, in all material occurrences ſhould be liable to *be directed by its conſtituents*, muſt *neceſſarily* be the pureſt ſanctuary of general freedom. In this inſtance, however, their conjectures are by no means conſonant to fact and experience; as corruption and influence are not in any national parliament more conſpicuous than in the diet of the Griſons.

For although, in general, thoſe deputies, *annually choſen by every male of a ſtated age, are ſubject to be controuled in their votes by written orders from their conſtituents*, yet they frequently contrive to elude this reſtriction. Sometimes the inſtructions are drawn up, with the conſent of the community, under the ſole direction of the deputy himſelf; at other times an exemption from poſitive inſtructions, and the power of voting at his own pleaſure, is purchaſed by the deputy from his conſtituents. Sometimes again the deputy, although he may not have intereſt ſufficient to gain either of theſe points, has ſtill ſufficient addreſs to get his inſtructions ſo obſcurely worded as to admit a doubtful interpretation.

By various intrigues of this kind the greateſt part of the deputies ultimately acquire the power

of voting as they pleaſe; and as they chiefly obtain this power by corrupting their conſtituents, moſt of them in return ſell their vote to the leading members of the diet. For moſt queſtions are carried, and moſt cauſes decided by bribery. Nor can it well be otherwiſe, when the electors are perſons in needy circumſtances; and the members, who have purchaſed their ſeats, are not themſelves exalted by their poſſeſſions above temptation.

Thus then the leading members ſecure an unbounded ſway in the affairs of the diet. But ſtill it ſhould ſeem, that whatever influence they may obtain by corrupting the deputies; yet as that aſſembly itſelf does not in many caſes decide finally, they could not acquire the ſame authority in thoſe concerns, which muſt be referred to the determination of the communities at large. Here at leaſt we might expect the unbiaſſed ſenſe of the majority of the people. But it may be univerſally remarked, that the delegation of deliberative authority to the people at large unavoidably tends to introduce an actual, though not an acknowledged ariſtocracy. For a *numerous* populace ſummoned to determine upon political, legiſlative, and judicial queſtions, *far above their comprehenſions*, muſt neceſſarily reſign themſelves to the direction of more informed men, eſpecially

ly when aided by the recommendation of ſuperior wealth. As the deputies are generally the chiefs of thoſe communities which they repreſent, they muſt of courſe have the principal influence, and eaſily find means to incline the opinion of the people to the ſide which they have eſpouſed. In fact, without this ariſtocratical influence, the exceſs of freedom would often degenerate into anarchy, and public deliberations would be attended with endleſs diſputes and factions.

If therefore corruption and ariſtocratical influence alone diminiſh factions and prevent anarchy in ſo poor a country as that of the Griſons, and in a republic ſcarcely known among the nations of Europe; to what a dreadful exceſs muſt the ſame evils prevail, if the *ſame* mode of electing, and giving inſtructions to, members of parliament, ſubſiſted in a kingdom like England; where riches and luxury are continually advancing with ſuch rapid ſtrides; where the moſt important political and commercial debates are agitated without reſtraint; and where the deciſions of public affairs frequently affect the peace and intereſts of all Europe.

Theoretical reaſoners may, indeed, attempt to prove, that the beſt method of preventing corruption is to augment the number of electors, from the chimerical idea, that *large numbers* cannot

not be bribed. But if we appeal from uncertain theory to more certain experience, we ſhall find, that this argument is contradicted by the hiſtory of all ages. Among the Grecian republics, thoſe commonwealths in which the magiſtrates were choſen by the *people at large*, were the moſt venal. Among the Romans, the moſt effectual means which Julius Cæſar, the moſt able politician of his age, employed to ſubjugate his country, was to extend the privileges and votes of Roman citizens to *all* the inhabitants of Italy. The members of the Poliſh diet *, which is no leſs venal than the diet of the Griſons, are choſen by needy and *numerous* electors, of whom far the greateſt part poſſeſs no property; and whoſe *numbers*, inſtead of preventing, neceſſarily tend to increaſe influence and corruption.

* See Travels into Poland, Ruſſia, &c. Vol. I. B. 1, c. vi. & viii.

LETTER

LETTER 86.

Valley of Sopra Selva—Ilants—Truns—Diſentis—Tavetch.

IMPATIENT to return to England, after ſo long an abſence from my friends, I yeſterday morning quitted Coire, and paſſed by Embs, and over the bridge of Reichenau, which I again ſtopped to admire, as it boldly projected over the Rhine. I then rode along the ſide of the mountains which ſeparate the Griſons from the canton of Glarus, went through Tamins, and left Flims on my right, ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the road, in a pleaſant plain. The houſes of theſe towns are not ſcattered like thoſe of Davos, but ſtand in ſeparate cluſters, like the burghs of Engadina. Having traverſed thick foreſts of pines, and a very wild country, richly diverſified with grain and paſture, I deſcended to the deep bed of the Rhine, and croſſed it to Ilants.

Ilants,

Ilants, the capital of the Grey League, is a ſmall town, containing about ſixty houſes, and partly ſurrounded by walls; a circumſtance which ſerves to diſtinguiſh it, as it is the only walled town, excepting Coire, among the Griſons. It is alſo remarkable for being the place, where the general diet of the three leagues aſſembles every third year. The adjacent country is fertile in every ſpecies of grain and paſture. The points of view are uncommonly fine, exhibiting a ſmall plain ſkirted by cultivated mountains, and backed by a ridge of barren rocks which bound the valley of Lungnets. The Romanſh, which is ſpoken in theſe parts, differs conſiderably, both as to pronunciation and orthography, from that of Engadina. By the aſſiſtance of ſome perſons to whom I had letters of recommendation, I procured ſeveral books written in the dialect of this league; theſe, in addition to others which I obtained in Engadina, have ſo conſiderably ſwelled my travelling library, that if I continue to increaſe the collection, I muſt hire an additional horſe for the purpoſe of carrying my baggage of information.

This tract of country, ſtretching from Reichenau to the mountain of St. Gothard, is called the valley of Sop a Selva, and is the moſt populous part of the Grey League.

On

On quitting Ilants I purſued my route at the foot of the mountains, through a plain covered with paſture and foreſt by the ſide of the Rhine, which is rapid and ſhallow. Afterwards I paſſed through a rocky country, continually aſcending and deſcending through large tracts of foreſt. I croſſed the Rhine ſeveral times during the laſt four or five miles: that river formed repeated cataracts, as I judged from the roaring ſound, for the evening was ſo dark, that I could not diſtinguiſh any objects.

I arrived very late at Truns, remarkable in the hiſtory of this country as the place where the independence of the league was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and the communities. I obſerved an aged oak, which, according to tradition, is the ſame tree under which the three chiefs confirmed the liberties of the league; and near it a chapel, whoſe walls are painted with a repreſentation of the ceremony.

My curioſity alſo led me to the town-houſe, in which the diet of the Grey League is annually aſſembled. The room is well adapted for the purpoſe, and is handſomely painted with the arms of the ſeveral Landrichters, beginning from thoſe of John of Lambris, the firſt perſon appointed to that office when the Grey League was formed.

From

From this place of its meeting the aſſembly is always called the Diet of Truns. It conſiſts of the ſame twenty-ſeven deputies who are appointed for the general diet of the three leagues, the two Landrichters, the abbot of Diſentis, the repreſentative of the Houſe of Auſtria, as baron of Retzuns, and the Cau de Sax. All affairs relating to legiſlation, politics, and expenditure, which concern the general intereſt of the league, are agitated in this aſſembly; and the queſtions are decided by the majority of voices.

At the ſame place is alſo aſſembled a court of appeal compoſed of ſixteen * deputies, and the Landrichter, who has the caſting voice. It hears and decides in the laſt reſort all civil cauſes, above a certain ſum, which are brought by ap-

* Theſe deputies are taken from the eight High Juriſdictions of the Grey League, in the following proportions:

From Diſentis — —	4
Grub — —	2
Lugnets — —	2
Waltenſberg — —	3
Rheinwald and Schams —	2
Retzuns — —	1
Tuſis — —	1
Maſox — —	1
	16

peal

peal from the deciſion of the civil courts in the ſeveral communities of the Grey League.

Diſentis, from whence I am now writing, takes its appellation from an abbey of that name, whoſe abbot was formerly ſovereign over this part of the Grey League, and who, although his prerogatives have been gradually diminiſhed, yet, as one of the chiefs of the league, ſtill poſſeſſes no inconſiderable influence in the general adminiſtration of affairs. At the diet of Truns he not only votes, but has ſuch weight, that few acts can paſs in oppoſition to his will. In the court of appeal, although he is not preſent, he may be ſaid to poſſeſs four votes, as the four deputies from the High Juriſdiction of Diſentis are generally nominated through his intereſt. Nor is his aſcendancy confined to the Grey League; by the nomination of the Landrichter every third year, he ſecures four * votes in the congreſs for that ſitting, and has alſo much power in the general diet of the Griſons by his influence over the deputies of the

* He propoſes for Landrichter three candidates, from whom one is nominated by the deputies, but the latter always appoint the perſon he recommends; and as the Landrichter appoints the three deputies to the congreſs, and is himſelf a member of the ſame aſſembly, the abbot may juſtly be ſaid in that year to influence *four* votes in the congreſs.

Grey League. His preſent revenue is very ſmall, ſcarcely amounting to £. 100 *per ann.*; in addition he receives a penſion from the Houſe of Auſtria, intereſted to ſecure his concurrence. He is choſen by the Benedictine monks, who compoſe the chapter; and is a prince of the German empire.

The abbey, which is ſituated upon the ſide of the mountain, is a large quadrangular building, and makes a magnificent appearance, as it overlooks the village. I was much diſappointed that the abbot was not in the country. I had the pleaſure of meeting him at Coire, and found him a perſon of conſiderable information. I no leſs regretted his abſence, becauſe he had in his poſſeſſion the key of the archives, which are ſaid to contain ſeveral curious records of high antiquity. The monks who politely accompanied me over the abbey were able to give me little intelligence. Beſides the great church, they carried me to a ſmall chapel, which is eſteemed the moſt antient in the whole country of the Griſons. Having been previouſly informed, that books in the Romanſh tongue, for the uſe of the Roman Catholics, are frequently printed in this abbey, I procured ſeveral from the monks, particularly a vocabulary of the Romanſh ſpoken in the valley of Sopra Selva.

Diſentis

Diſentis is a ſtraggling village lying upon a gentle declivity, which ſlopes gradually from the foot of the mountains to the banks of the Rhine. The ſides of the mountains are clothed with groves of firs and ſmall birch; the lower parts yield rich paſture, a ſmall quantity of wheat, rye, and millet. Oppoſite Diſentis is the valley of Medels, from which deſcends a torrent called the Middle Rhine, and joins the upper branch that flows from the chain of the St. Gothard.

The communities of Diſentis and Tavetch, which form a High Juriſdiction, occupy the weſtern extremity of the valley of Sopra-Selva, ſtretching as far as the confines of Uri. The whole body of people aſſemble every two years at Diſentis in the open air, for the choice of the Landamman, and for the confirmation of their magiſtrates, as well as for the purpoſe of enacting laws. They nominate alſo to the governments of the ſubject provinces. The courts of judicature are eſtabliſhed at Diſentis; and the judges are choſen by the people in the ſeparate diſtricts. The general adminiſtration of affairs is entruſted to a council of ſixteen, which gives inſtructions to their deputies, ſent by the two communities to the general diet of the three leagues. The Landamman is preſident, and has the caſting voice. The abbot enjoys the privilege of being preſent

at all political queſtions, and of giving his vote. He has conſiderable influence in theſe communities. Formerly the fines for criminal offences belonged to him; but one of his predeceſſors having diſpoſed of that right to the community, they are now divided among the judges.

September 30th.

I quitted Diſentis this morning, and in about two hours entered the pleaſant valley of Tavetch, lying at the foot of the Alps, which ſeparate the Griſons from the canton of Uri. The villages of this valley are numerous, and conſiſt of ſcattered cottages chiefly conſtructed of wood, and reſembling the Swiſs hamlets in the ſmall cantons. I met many large herds of cattle juſt deſcended from the higher Alps, and driving towards the fairs of Tirano and Lugano.

The valley of Tavetch produces paſture, hemp, and flax, and a ſmall quantity of rye and barley. The trees growing in theſe parts are chiefly firs and pines, and their number gradually diminiſhes towards the extremity of the vale. From Tavetch I aſcended a very narrow path, and paſſed through Selva and Cimut, the laſt village in the country of the Griſons, where I took my farewel of the Romanſh. The country became more and more wild as I aſcended; and

the Upper Rhine gradually diminiſhed as I approached its ſource. A little beyond Cimut I came into a ſmall plain of paſture, watered by two ſtreams which unite and form the Upper Rhine. I had once intended to have viſited the ſource of the principal ſtream, that precipitates from mount Badus; but finding, upon inquiry from the inhabitants of Selva, that it would employ at leaſt five hours in going and returning; as the day was far advanced, and as my late illneſs has diſqualified me for ſuch fatiguing journeys, I thought it moſt prudent to purſue my route to Urſeren. At Cimut, a peaſant, who had frequently viſited the ſpot, informed me, that the chief ſource of the Rhine deſcends from a glacier upon the ſummit of the Badus; and forms a piece of water about half a mile in circumference, called the lake of St. Thomas. From this lake iſſues a torrent, which precipitates itſelf from the mountain, and being joined by many ſprings and currents forms the largeſt of the two ſtreams, which unite in the abovementioned plain of paſture. On quitting this plain I aſcended by the ſide of the ſmaller ſtream, until I traced it falling from a glacier cloſe to the confines of the canton of Uri. The aſcent, though abrupt and craggy, was not ſo difficult as the paſſage of the Braglio or the Muret. Theſe Alps produce

no trees, but are covered to a great height with herbage.

After two hours continued aſcent from the valley of Tavetch, I reached the higheſt point of the chain, which ſeparates the country of the Griſons from the canton of Uri: a few paces further I paſſed a poſt without any inſcription, which marks the boundary between the two reſpective territories. Soon afterwards I arrived at a lake of an oblong ſhape, about a mile and a half in circumference. It is formed principally by a torrent that falls from the northern ſide of the ſame chain, which gives riſe to the Rhine: the lake ſupplies a ſtream that may be called one of the ſources of the Reuſs. I followed it as it runs through a narrow plain until I came to a ſteep deſcent, where the beautiful valley of Urſeren ſuddenly burſt upon my view.

LETTER 87.

General Idea of the Courts of Juſtice—Religion—Revenues—Population.

DURING the courſe of my correſpondence I have occaſionally mentioned the judicial proceedings in ſome of the communities. I ſhall here remark in general, that throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal cuſtoms. The courts of juſtice in each community are compoſed of the chief magiſtrate, who preſides, and a certain number of jurymen choſen by the people: they have no regular ſalaries, but receive for their attendance a ſmall ſum, ariſing in ſome communities from the expences of the proceſs, which are defrayed by the criminals, in others from a ſhare of the fines. They enjoy the power of pardoning or diminiſhing the penalty, and of receiving a compoſition in money. This mode of proceeding ſuppoſes, what is as abſurd in theory as it is contrary to experience, that judges will incline to mercy when it is their *intereſt* to convict; or will impartially inflict puniſhment,

niſhment, even when injurious to their own private advantage.

The priſoners are examined in private; frequently tortured, for the purpoſe of forcing confeſſion, when the judges either divide the fines, or remit the puniſhment for a compoſition. In ſome diſtricts a criminal trial is a kind of feſtival to the judges, for whom a good repaſt * is provided at the expence of the priſoner if convicted; and thus the following alluſion, in Garth's Diſpenſary, applied with more wit than truth to our courts of juſtice, is literally fulfilled:

"*And wretches hang, that jurymen may* DINE."

Capital puniſhments, however, are extremely rare; a circumſtance ariſing not from a want of ſeverity in the penal ſtatutes, or from a propenſity to mercy in the judges; but becauſe the latter draw more advantages from fining than executing an offender. In a word, to uſe the expreſſion of Burnet, which is as true at preſent as it was in his time, "Many crimes go unpuniſhed, if the perſons who commit them have either great credit or much money."

It is remarkable that torture is more frequent-

* A ſpecific ſum is allowed for the expence of the dinner, amounting in general to about 48 florins.

ly

ly applied, and for ſmaller delinquencies, in theſe independent republics, than in the ſubject provinces. The infliction of it depends entirely upon the arbitrary will of the judges, a majority of whom may order it for an offence which is not capital, nor even puniſhable by corporal penalties. Thus it is not uncommon, in thoſe communities where fines are divided among the judges, to torture women of looſe conduct, for the purpoſe of compelling them to confeſs with whom they have been connected; for as ſuch offences * are puniſhable by fines, the more perſons are convicted, the larger ſhare of money is diſtributed among the judges, for the trouble of their attendance. Even in the diſtricts, where the fines are paid to the community, torture is often no leſs wantonly inflicted, becauſe when the priſoner is not found guilty, the expences of the proceſs fall upon the public, and the judges receive little emolument.

Even in the civil courts moſt cauſes are decided by bribing the judges; and appeals in thoſe

* In many of the communities incontinence between married perſons is puniſhed by a fine of - - - - - } 200 florins.
A married and ſingle perſon - - 150
Perſons unmarried - - 100
A pound ſterling is equal to about 13½ Griſon florins.

communities, wherein they are admitted, ſcarcely ſerve any other end than to enlarge the ſphere of corruption: Coire and a few other places are excepted from this general reflection. This deſcription comprehends the courſe of juriſprudence throughout the Griſons; and how can it be expected, that the governors of the ſubject provinces ſhould impartially adminiſter juſtice, where their power is enlarged, and where they enjoy greater means of enriching themſelves; when they have ſuch continual examples of injuſtice and venality in their own country?

Before I cloſe the account of the courts of judicature, it may be neceſſary to mention the *Straffgericht* *, or public chamber of juſtice, which was eſtabliſhed upon particular occaſions, and in the moſt alarming criſis of affairs, by the conſent of the general diet; and which, during its ſittings, had juriſdiction over the three leagues.

* Paſchal, the French embaſſador from Henry the Fourth to the Griſons, gives, in his *Rhætica Legatione*, the following definition of a Straffgericht: *Streffgerichtum, eſt is hominum, paucis exceptis, imperitorum, ac truculentorum conſeſſus, qui rebus turbidis a motâ, et laſciviente, multitudine educitur in hoc, ut ſæviat in perſonas, et fortunas eorum, quos vel ſua pravitas, ſi facinoroſi homines ſint, aut ſi boni, ſua infelicitas, his duris capitibus machandos objicit: igitur ea omnia ibi aſſere et violenter ex rumore et libidine plebis et partis iratæ agit, hanc ſæviendi occaſionem jamdiu aucupantis.*

It

It was chiefly held in caſes of high treaſon, and is thus juſtly deſcribed by Burnet, "There is a "part of this conſtitution that is very terrible, "and which makes the greateſt men in it trem- "ble: the peaſants come ſometimes in great "bodies, and demand a chamber of juſtice from "the general diet, and they are bound to grant "it always when it is thus demanded, which "comes about generally once in twenty years; "commonly this tumult of the peaſants is ſet on "by ſome of the mal-contented gentry, and ge- "nerally there are a great many ſacrifices made. "This court is compoſed of ten judges out of "every league, and twenty advocates, who "manage ſuch accuſations as are preſented to "them; this court is paramount to law, and "acts like a court of inquiſition, they give the "queſtion, and do every thing that they think "neceſſary to diſcover the truth of ſuch accuſa- "tions as are preſented to them; and the deci- "ſions of this court can never be brought under "a ſecond review; though there is an exception "to this, for about a hundred years ago one court "of juſtice reverſed all that another had done; "but that is a ſingle inſtance."

Theſe meetings, very uſual in the laſt century, were always attended with ſuch dreadful effects

as

as nearly to endanger the ruin of the republic. The preſent generation, grown wiſer by experience, and either aware of the dreadful effects of ſuch licentious proceedings, or leſs agitated with inteſtine diſſenſions, have never had recourſe to theſe ſanguinary meaſures: accordingly theſe courts are now ſo totally fallen into diſuſe, that they may be conſidered as obſolete, although they have never been aboliſhed by public authority.

The religion of the Griſons is divided into Catholic and Reformed, the only two perſuaſions which are tolerated in this country. By the reformed is meant what we call Calviniſm, although it is not the ſame as was eſtabliſhed at Geneva. For, as the reformation was introduced into this country by the diſciples of Zuingle, the religion of the Proteſtant Griſons bears a greater reſemblance to that ſettled at Zuric, than to the church of Geneva; although the difference between theſe two ſects is ſo trifling, that they may be conſidered as holding the ſame tenets. Among the Griſons the Proteſtants are more numerous than the Catholics, the former being eſtimated at about two-thirds of the inhabitants; and Stanyan juſtly aſſerts *, that "as all their elections are

* State of Switzerland, p. 228.

decided

decided by the plurality of voices, the republic of the Griſons may be deemed a Proteſtant ſtate."

The reformation was introduced very early into this country: the new doctrines were firſt preached about the year 1524, and received at Flæſch, a ſmall village in the Ten Juriſdictions, upon the confines of Sargans; from thence they were extended to Mayenfield and Malantz, and ſoon afterwards through the whole valley of Pretigau. The reformed opinions ſpread with ſuch celerity, that before the end of the ſixteenth century they were embraced by the whole league of the Ten Juriſdictions, (excepting part of the community of Alvenew,) the greateſt part of the Houſe of God, and a few communities in the Grey League.

The difference of religion nearly excited a civil war between the two ſects, as well at the firſt introduction of the reformation, as at the beginning of the troubles in the Valteline. In the latter inſtance the two parties roſe in arms, but the Catholics being overpowered by the Proteſtants, matters were amicably adjuſted. Since that period, all religious concerns have been regulated with perfect cordiality. According to the

the general conſent of the three leagues, each community, being abſolute within its little territory, has the power of appointing its own particular worſhip, and the inhabitants are free to follow either the Catholic or Reformed perſuaſion. In the adminiſtration of civil affairs religion has no interference: the deputies of the general diet may be members of either communion, as choſen by the communities which they repreſent. By this moderate and tolerating principle all religious diſſenſions have been ſuppreſſed as much as poſſible; and the moſt perfect amity ſubſiſts between the two ſects.

In ſpiritual concerns the Catholics for the moſt part are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Coire. For the affairs of the Reformed churches, each league is divided into a certain number of diſtricts, the miniſters whereof aſſemble twice every year: theſe aſſemblies are called *colloquia*. Each *colloquium* has its preſident, and each league a ſuperintendent, called a dean. The ſupreme authority in ſpiritual concerns is veſted in the ſynod, which is compoſed of the three deans, and the clergy of each league: the ſynod aſſembles every year alternately in each of the three leagues. Candidates for holy orders are examined before the ſynod. The neceſſary qualification for admiſſion

miſſion into the church ought to be the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; but this rule is not ſtrictly adhered to; many being ordained without the leaſt acquaintance with either of thoſe languages. Formerly Latin was ſolely uſed, as well in the debates of the ſynod as for the purpoſe of examining the candidates; but at preſent that tongue grows more and more into diſuſe, and German is employed in its ſtead.

The number of reformed pariſhes in the whole three Leagues amount to 135, in the following proportion. In the Grey League 46, in that of God's Houſe 53, and in the League of Ten Juriſdictions 36.

The miniſters of theſe churches enjoy but very ſmall ſalaries. The richeſt benefices do not perhaps yield more than £. 20, or at moſt £. 25 *per ann.* and the pooreſt ſometimes ſcarcely £. 6.

This ſcanty income is attended with many inconveniences. It obliges the clergy, who have families, to follow ſome branch of traffic, to the neglect of their eccleſiaſtical ſtudies, and to the degradation of the profeſſional character. Another inconvenience is ſuperadded to the narrowneſs of their income. In moſt communities the miniſters, though confirmed by the ſynod, are

choſen

choſen by the people of the pariſh, and are ſolely dependent on their bounty.

For theſe reaſons the candidates for holy orders are generally extremely ignorant. They cannot ſupport that expence which is requiſite to purſue their ſtudies; they are not animated with the expectation of a decent competence; and, from the dependent mode of their election, are not encouraged to deſerve their promotion by a conſiſtent dignity of character.

But there are not wanting a few men of great knowledge and eminence, as well in their profeſſional ſtudies as in other branches of polite learning. Beſide Mr. Aporta, whom I look up to as a kind of phænomenon in the literary world, I have met with two or three clergymen who are greatly diſtinguiſhed for their erudition, and who would do credit to any church.

It is remarkable, that the liturgies of theſe reformed churches are not exactly the ſame; a diverſity owing to the independence of ſo many ſmall commonwealths, which are abſolute, within their little territories, in all concerns that do not affect the political union of the three Leagues.

The churches of the German communities uſe the liturgy of Zuric; but as this form of prayer was amended and refined in 1766, ſome of the miniſters

miniſters admit the new, and others ſtill retain the antient liturgy.

Stephen Gabriel, paſtor of Ilantz, a perſon of great learning in the beginning of the laſt century, tranſlated into the Romanſh of the Grey League the liturgy of Zuric; and the ſame form of prayer is uſed in Upper and Lower Engadina, adapted to their reſpective idioms *. The miniſters of the Italian churches employ a tranſlation of the Genevan liturgy †.

The old ſtyle is in uſe among the Proteſtants, the new ſtyle among the Catholics; a few years ago an attempt was made to introduce the latter among the Proteſtants. The inhabitants of Pregalia admitted it, and thoſe of Upper Engadina offered alſo to receive it, if the town of Coire would ſet the example. Its admiſſion, however, being ſtrongly oppoſed by a party on religious ſcruples, it was abſolutely rejected, and the inhabitants of Pregalia again adopted the old ſtyle ‡.

* For the Romanſh ſpoken in Upper and Lower Engadina, ſee Letter 90.

† In 1749 a new ſervice was introduced into the churches of Pregalia; but, on account of its length, ſoon fell into diſuſe.

I am informed, that ſince my departure from the Griſons the new ſtyle has been adopted by ſeveral Proteſtant communities.

The

The revenues of the three Leagues ariſe from the following articles:

1. The duties upon the merchandiſe which paſſes through the Griſons, the Valteline, and Chiavenna: they are farmed at the annual rate of 17,000 florins, or about £. 1259.

2. A third of the fines laid upon delinquents in the ſubject countries: the fluctuating ſtate of this article cannot be aſcertained.

3. A tribute of 500 philips * from the Valteline, and 100 from Chiavenna.

4. A ſmall fund, the principal part of which is only £. 4,000, veſted in the Engliſh ſtocks.

The public expenditure is very trifling, being chiefly confined to the expences incurred by the ſittings of the diet, and the ſalary aſſigned to the deputies for their attendance.

Beſides this public treaſury, each League has its own fund. The penſions received from the foreign powers are paid annually at the meeting of the diet, when they are equally divided between the three Leagues; and each deputy delivers the ſhare to the community which he repreſents.

Many diſputes have occaſionally ariſen among the Griſons in regard to the power of coining, and

* A philip = 5s.

ſeveral

ſeveral of the communities have aſſerted their claim to the exerciſe of that right. The fact is, that each community might doubtleſs coin money, and order it to be taken within its own little territory; but as it could not make it paſs in the other parts, the right is merely nominal. According to the general conſent of the three Leagues, this privilege is veſted in the town of Coire, in the biſhop of that dioceſe, and in the baron of Haldenſtein *. No money is, however, ſtruck in the Griſons, excepting a ſmall copper coin called blutſger, which is ſomewhat leſs than a halfpenny. The gold and ſilver current in the country is chiefly Auſtrian and French.

I have beſtowed no inconſiderable degree of pains in order to aſcertain the population of the Griſons, but my labours have not been attended with the ſucceſs which I expected. I have not been able to procure any particular and certain detail of the number of inhabitants, and can only ſubjoin the following rough calculation:

* And I believe in the abbot of Diſentis.

The Grey League is ſuppoſed to contain about — —	54,000 ſouls.
League of God's Houſe — —	29,000
League of Ten Juriſdictions —	15,000
	98,000

If we add 87,000, the number of inhabitants in the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, the whole population of the Griſons, and the ſubject countries, will amount to only 185,000 ſouls; and allowing for deficiencies will ſcarcely exceed 200,000.

LETTER 88.

Commerce of the Griſons—Canal of the Adda.

THE commerce of the Griſons is extremely contracted. The only exports (excluſive of thoſe from the ſubject provinces) being cheeſe and cattle. They import grain, rice, ſalt, and ſilk ſtuffs, from Milan; grain from Suabia and Tyrol;

Tyrol; ſalt from Tyrol and Bavaria; fine cloth, chiefly Engliſh, French, and Sileſian, through Germany; fine linen and muſlins from Switzerland: and as the only manufacture throughout the whole country is that of cotton eſtabliſhed at Coire, it is evident that the balance of trade muſt turn conſiderably againſt them. They are enabled to ſupport this difference by means of the eſtates which the Griſons poſſeſs in the ſubject provinces, by the ſums which the governors draw from thoſe provinces, by public and private penſions from France and Auſtria, by money ſaved in foreign ſervices, and by the duties upon the merchandiſe paſſing through their territories.

As moſt of the Griſon peaſants weave cloth and linen for the uſe of their families; it would be no difficult undertaking to introduce manufactures in different parts. But it is remarkable, that in theſe little republics a ſtrange prejudice prevails againſt commerce; and that the project of eſtabliſhing manufactures is oppoſed by many leading men of the country. It is difficult to diſcover the occaſion of theſe illiberal principles; it has been imputed to a ſuſpicion, that if the people ſhould become opulent by commerce, they would be leſs open to influence; and the powerful families, who now direct the public af-

fairs, would loſe their aſcendancy. Beſides theſe reaſons, which are of too delicate a nature to be openly acknowledged, other motives of a more generous complexion have been aſſigned.

The advocates againſt extending commerce aſſert, that as the true riches of every country conſiſt in the products of agriculture, all occupations, which turn the attention of the people from that one great object, are detrimental to the general good of ſociety; and particularly, that in free ſtates manufactures tend to enervate the inhabitants, to introduce the baneful effects of luxury, to depreſs the ſpirit of freedom, and to deſtroy the general ſimplicity of manners.

Theſe reaſons, however ſpecious in appearance, will prove fallacious upon mature conſideration. If in a country, which ſubſiſts chiefly by agriculture, manufactures are purſued to the total neglect of huſbandry, they then become detrimental: but this is ſeldom the caſe; as, by adding to the general conſumption, manufactures uſually tend to increaſe, inſtead of diminiſhing, the products of the earth. Such have been the effects in the mountains of Neuchatel, where the foreſts have been cleared, and the country converted into paſture, or ſown with grain. Manufactures and commerce are ſtill farther ſervice-

able

able in augmenting the number of inhabitants, which form the true riches of a country. For whenever conſtant opportunities of employing a number of hands occur, children will not be a burden to the peaſants, and population will encreaſe; the contrary of which muſt happen in thoſe diſtricts which afford little occupation.

With reſpect to the Griſons in particular; their territory being entirely mountainous will not yield ſufficient produce for the inhabitants, conſequently ſome means of ſupplying that deficiency muſt be adopted. Now ſurely it would be far more honourable to purſue commerce, even if attended with ſome unavoidable inconveniences, than to depend for their ſubſiſtence upon foreign ſubſidies, to oppreſs and exhauſt the ſubject provinces, and to exhibit a regular ſyſtem of venality, which almoſt pervades the whole maſs of people.

Nor does the eſtabliſhment of manufactures tend to enervate the inhabitants, and to diminiſh the ſpirit of freedom. In fact, the manufactures in theſe democratical ſtates are by no means ſimilar to thoſe introduced into large towns, where a number of individuals are collected in the ſame ſpot: on the contrary, the work is divided, and diſtributed among the peaſants, who, with their wives and children, weave the cloth at home.

By this method they preſerve (as I had occaſion to remark in the canton of Appenzel) their original ſimplicity of manners, and maintain the ſpirit of freedom, even to a greater degree, than in thoſe parts where there is no commerce. Examples are not wanting among the Griſons themſelves: the natives of Upper Engadina, who are ſo much inclined to trade, are in reality more free and leſs influenced than the people of the other communities; nor is it obſerved, that the inhabitants of the valley of Pretigau have become more enervated, ſince they have been employed in preparing cotton for the manufacture at Coire. In fact, that kind of occupation does not always take the peaſants from more active employments. In ſummer they are at leiſure to cultivate the earth, while their wives and children attend principally to the manufactures: during the long winters, which laſt in theſe Alpine regions for ſix months without intermiſſion, agriculture is neceſſarily ſuſpended; and theſe occupations ſucceed the more laborious exertions of the field.

As the principal commerce of the Griſons and the ſubject provinces is carried on acroſs the lake of Como with Milan, I ſhall give you an account of the inland navigation, which has been lately eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of facilitating that

that commerce; the ſeveral parts of which I had the curioſity to viſit.

The water communication between the country of the Griſons and Milan is formed by the lake of Como, by its branch the lake of Lecco, by the Adda, by the canals of the Adda and Trezzo.

The canal of Trezzo, called alſo *Canale Della Marteſana*, begins at Trezzo, ſituated on the Adda, and is carried to Milan. This cut, which is 24 miles in length, begun in 1457, under the reign of Francis Sforza, and completed in 1460, did not at firſt ſerve for the purpoſe of navigation more than two days in the week; being principally uſed for overflowing the low grounds with water, neceſſary for the cultivation of rice. In 1573, during the adminiſtration of the duke of Aberquerque, Spaniſh governor of Milan, the cut was enlarged, and the body of water ſo much increaſed, as to admit the paſſage of veſſels every day.

Still, however, the Adda was not navigable during the whole way between the lake of Lecco and Trezzo; and conſequently there was no water communication between the lake of Como and Milan.

The navigation of that river was interrupted by a ſucceſſion of cataracts for about a

mile, during which ſpace the fall of water is equal to the perpendicular height of about 80 feet.

In order to obviate this inconvenience, a canal was projected, in 1519, but no part was carried into execution, excepting a mole, which was thrown acroſs the Adda. In 1591 the work was undertaken, and the canal completed in 1599. But the ſtream of the Adda was no ſooner admitted into the cut, than the banks broke down, for ſo conſiderable a way, as to render all repairs impracticable.

This breach, generally imputed to the violence of the current, was principally owing to the nature of the rock, in which the cut was excavated, and to an error in the original plan.

The rock is a compoſition of gravel and ſand, or a ſpecies of pudding-ſtone, of looſe texture and unequal ſolidity; and as the cut was made too near the precipice, which overhangs the Adda, that part of the rock which formed the banks of the canal was not ſufficiently ſtrong to ſupport the ſluices and the weight of water.

From that time the canal was conſidered an impracticable work, and abandoned; until a few years ago it was again undertaken by order of the preſent emperor Joſeph the Second, and carried on

on with ſuch expedition, as to be finiſhed within the ſpace of three years.

The canal of the Adda is about a mile in length, and is excavated in the rocks, which form the precipitous banks of the Adda. In ſome places the rock has been hollowed to the depth of 100 feet, and the breadth of 200. The fall of water, which is equal to the perpendicular height of about 80 feet, is broken by ſix ſluices; and the water is ſupplied by the running ſtream of the Adda. The breadth of the canal is 70 feet.

The expence has already amounted to near £. 100,000. The engineers, however, ſeem to have fallen into the ſame error which attended the original plan; by forming the cut too near the precipice. In conſequence of this inadvertence, the water lately forced down the banks of the canal; and the damage was not repaired without much difficulty and a conſiderable expence.

Notwithſtanding the precaution of letting out the ſuperfluous water by flood-gates, there is reaſon to apprehend, that theſe breaches will be frequent; and that the recent labours may be rendered as ineffectual as thoſe of the Spaniards.

But

But ſhould the canal continue in its preſent ſtate, and the navigation not be interrupted; yet the advantages will hardly compenſate for the expence of making and keeping it in repair. The commerce between the Griſons and inhabitants of Milan is ſo extremely contracted, that if all the merchandiſe which paſſes between theſe two people was conveyed along the canals, the tolls and duties would be very inadequate to the expence.

But the navigation from the lake of Como to Milan is attended with ſo many difficulties, that the greateſt part of the merchandiſe is ſent by land, as the moſt commodious and leſs hazardous way. The current of the Adda is ſo rapid, that the veſſels cannot be towed up without great expence and delay, and is in ſome parts ſo extremely dangerous, that boats are not unfrequently overſet. The only perſons, therefore, who forward their merchandiſe along the Adda and the canals to the lake of Lecco are the contractors, who furniſh the Griſons with corn and ſalt, and who are compelled by the government of Milan to ſend thoſe commodities by water.

And when it is conſidered that Milan receives from the Griſons only planks, ſtones for building, and coals, but ſupplies them with corn, rice, and ſalt; the articles of export evidently

dently exceed thoſe of import; and the navigation from Milan to the lake of Como is of more conſequence than that from the lake of Como to Milan. The canal of the Adda, therefore, which has only facilitated the inland navigation from the Griſons to Milan, and not from Milan to the Griſons, though a work of extreme difficulty, and redounding greatly to the honour of the ſovereign who completed it, will ſcarcely produce advantages equal to its original coſt and frequent repairs *.

* The curious reader is referred to the Abbe Friſi's account of the Canals of the Adda, and Trezzo, and of the other navigable canals in the Milaneſe. See *Pauli Friſi Opera, Tom.* ii. *Dei Canali Navagibili di Lombardia, 4to. Lib.* ii. *Cap.* 3, 4, & 5.

LETTER

LETTER 89.

Alliances of the Griſons with the Swiſs Cantons—France—Venice—and the Houſe of Auſtria.

THE alliances of the Griſons with foreign powers come next under conſideration.

The Three Leagues, though always eſteemed allies of the Swiſs, yet are not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, in confederacy with all the cantons. In 1497 the Grey League, and in the following year the League of God's Houſe, entered into a perpetual treaty with Zuric, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug and Glaris. Although the League of Ten Juriſdictions was not included in the ſame treaty, yet it was afterwards declared that, in conſequence of its connection with the other two leagues, it ſhould be entitled to the ſame aſſiſtance and good offices. The Three Leagues are in cloſe alliance with Bern and Zuric, to whoſe mediation they have frequently had recourſe in points of diſagreement. By theſe treaties the Griſons are called allies of the Swiſs; and, in

conſequence

conſequence of a requeſt from the particular cantons, with which they are united, would, in caſe of invaſion or rebellion, be ſupplied with ſuccours from all the Swiſs Republics.

The Griſons contracted the firſt alliance with France in 1509 with Louis the Twelfth, and in 1516 were compriſed in the treaty of perpetual peace between Francis the Firſt and the Helvetic body. Since that period they have, as occaſion offered, renewed their private confederacy with the kings of France; but they were not comprehended in the late treaty of Soleure, concluded between Louis the Sixteenth and the other ſtates of Switzerland. The king of France maintains an envoy in this country, and has two Griſon regiments in his ſervice *.

In 1707 a treaty was formed between the Griſons on the one ſide, queen Anne and the United Provinces on the other, for permitting the free paſſage of troops marching into Italy. This is the only alliance by which the Griſons, as a particular ſtate, are connected with England. Our court formerly had a miniſter in the country, but for ſome time the Engliſh envoy to the Swiſs cantons reſident at Berne, has tranſacted buſineſs with this republic.

* It is probable, however, that they have ſince contracted a ſeparate treaty with France.

The

The Venetians, for the purpoſe of procuring the free paſſage of the Valteline, had often ſolicited an alliance with the Griſons; but their projects were always defeated by the influence of the Spaniſh monarch, who poſſeſſed the Milaneſe; nor were they able to effectuate the accompliſhment of their deſign, until the Spaniſh branch of the Houſe of Auſtria became extinct in the perſon of Charles the Second. Soon after that event, when Milan was the object of contention between the emperor and the French, the Venetians obtained the conſent of the Griſons to enter into a treaty of alliance offenſive and defenſive, which was ratified at Coire the 17th of December 1706. By this accommodation it was ſtipulated, among other articles on the ſide of the Venetians, to pay an annual penſion of 711 Spaniſh doubloons, and to furniſh the Griſons in time of war with a thouſand Venetian ducats per month: in return, the Griſons agreed to permit the paſſage of the Venetian troops through the Valteline, and to make a road leading from Morbegno over the mountain of St. Mark into the Venetian territories, by which accommodation the merchandiſe might be conveyed to and from Venice to Germany without going through the Tyrol.

This treaty, concluded for twenty years, was to continue in force for the ſame additional pe-

riod, unleſs one of the contracting parties ſhould withdraw before the expiration of the firſt term; but though obtained by the Venetians with much trouble and expence, it was not long fulfilled by either of the negociating powers. In a few years the Venetians omitted the payment of the annual penſion, and the Griſons neglected to make the road over the mountain of St. Mark. The two republics, however, continued upon terms of amity; and the Venetians, ſoon after the expiration of the forty years, deſirous of renewing the treaty, offered to diſcharge the arrears of the penſion, if the Griſons would open the propoſed communication over the mountain of St. Mark. For this purpoſe an envoy was diſpatched to the Griſons in 1759, and no promiſes were ſpared to promote the negociation: it failed, however, through the influence of the empreſs of Germany. The Griſons rejected the propoſals of Venice, and ſtill further alienated that republic by the capitulation of Milan. In conſequence of this conduct, the Venetians were ſo incenſed as to baniſh the Griſons who were ſettled within their territories; and all connection is now interrupted between the two republics.

The treaties with the Houſe of Auſtria, as ſovereigns of the Milaneſe, remain to be conſidered.

ed. It is not my purpoſe to mention any treaties which the Griſons contracted with the dukes of Milan of the houſe of Sforza, or thoſe by which Philip the Second and his ſucceſſors acknowledged their claim to the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio; but I ſhall begin with the celebrated alliance, or, as it is called, the *Capitulation* of Milan in 1639; becauſe it ſuperſeded all others, and eſtabliſhed that cloſe connection between the Griſons and the Houſe of Auſtria, which has ſince continued with little interruption.

The following are the principal articles in this capitulation, concluded between Philip the Fourth, king of Spain, as duke of Milan, and the Three Leagues:

An hereditary and perpetual peace between the two contracting powers.

Weekly fairs to be eſtabliſhed in the neighbouring towns of the Milaneſe, in which the Griſons may purchaſe grain, and alſo enjoy a free trade, for the purpoſe of importing and exporting all kinds of merchandiſe and arms, upon paying only the accuſtomed duties.

A free paſſage through the territories of the Griſons for the Spaniſh troops, with a reſerve, that no more than a company of 150 infantry, and a troop of 60 cavalry ſhall march through the ſame day.

Free

Free paſſage of the Griſon troops through the Milaneſe, upon condition that they do not march againſt the allies of Spain, and that more than two or three companies do not paſs at one time.

The king may levy at his own expence, in caſes of neceſſity, a body of troops not exceeding 6000 nor leſs than 2000, for his ſervice againſt all his enemies, except the confederates of the Griſons, and particularly the republic of Venice.

All Griſon troops in the ſervice of any ſtate or ſovereign, intending to attack the territories of the king of Spain, ſhall be immediately recalled; and all officers and ſoldiers, who enroll themſelves in any foreign ſervice, ſhall be forbidden to invade his majeſty's territories.

If the Griſons ſhould be engaged in war, the king obliges himſelf to furniſh, within fifteen days, 2000 infantry and 200 cavalry; and if the Griſons prefer aſſiſtance in money, to pay 1000 ſcudi * per month as long as the war laſts; alſo to ſend into the country of Chiavenna ſix pieces of campaign artillery, with ammunition ſufficient for the ſervice of the war.

No troops ſhall be allowed to paſs through the

* A Milaneſe ſcudo = to about 4 s. 6 d.

reſpective territories to the diſadvantage of the two contracting parties.

To each league the king promiſes an annual penſion of 1500 ſcudi; and alſo to pay for the education of two ſtudents from each league at Pavia or Milan, beſides a donation of ſixty ſcudi to each ſtudent.

All ancient alliances with any other powers are permitted to remain in force on both ſides, and on the part of the Griſons, the continuance of their treaty with France is particularly ſtipulated: they promiſe, however, that they will not renew it in caſe of a rupture between the two crowns; and if renewed, they will declare at the ſame time that it is to be ſuſpended during ſuch a rupture, and that they will not for the future contract an alliance with any foreign power to the prejudice of this perpetual peace.

If either parties ſhould be attacked, the other, without any regard to the aforementioned ſtipulations in favour of their ancient allies, is bound to give aſſiſtance againſt ſuch invaders, excepting however on his majeſty's part, the German branch of the Houſe of Auſtria; if that houſe ſhould engage in war with the Griſons, for the maintenance of its rights in the territory of the Griſons.

The

The cauſes which gave riſe to this capitulation, as well as the articles reſpecting the Valteline, having been already related *; it will be neceſſary only to remark, that the Spaniards guaranteed to the Griſons the poſſeſſion of their ſubject provinces, and to the ſubjects the confirmation of their privileges. In caſe of any diſſention between the Griſons and their ſubjects, the diſpute is to be referred to the mediation of the king of Spain.

This treaty, ſigned at Milan on the 3d of September 1639, by the marquis de Legnes, governor of Milan on the part of the Spaniſh king, and on the other by the deputies of the Three Leagues, was preſerved inviolate, and a good underſtanding maintained between the contracting powers, until the extinction of the Spaniſh branch of the Houſe of Auſtria in the perſon of Charles the Second. During the war of the ſucceſſion, which followed his death, the Milaneſe frequently changed its maſters, until it was ſecured to the emperor Charles the Sixth by the peace of Utrecht. Charles had no ſooner firmly eſtabliſhed his power in his new dominions, than he turned his attention to the Griſons, and prevailed upon them to renew the capitulation of Milan. One

* Letter 75.

of the principal arguments which gave ſucceſs to his negociation, was the promiſe, not only of continuing the annual penſion, but even of diſcharging the arrears, which amounted to twenty-nine payments.

This new treaty, in which the German branch of the Houſe of Auſtria ſucceeded to the place of the Spaniſh, was concluded on the 24th of October 1726, by count Daun, governor of Milan, in the name of Charles the Sixth, and the deputies of the Three Leagues. It confirmed and ratified the ancient capitulation of 1639, with a few modifications and additions, of which the principal are the following:

The duties upon corn purchaſed by the Griſons in the Milaneſe are lowered two-thirds.

The tenth article in the firſt treaty, by which all Griſon troops in the ſervice of any ſtate deſigning to attack the territories of the Houſe of Auſtria are ſubject to immediate recall, is annulled; and the Griſons are free to ſerve any foreign prince in time of war without incurring the breach of this capitulation.

The number of ſtudents educated at the expence of the emperor is increaſed to twelve.

On the 8th of February 1763, this hereditary league was renewed by count Firmian, miniſter plenipotentiary, in the name of the empreſs of Germany

Germany as ſovereign of Milan, and the deputies of the Three Leagues.

By this treaty the capitulations of 1639 and 1726 are ratified, and ſerve as the baſis of the preſent union; they are alſo augmented by the following articles.

The empreſs renounces all right to the lake of Chiavenna, together with a ſmall portion of the adjacent territory, and cedes them in perpetuity to the Griſons.

The limits between the Milaneſe and the territory of the Griſons are accurately fixed.

In return for this ceſſion, the Griſons agree to erect no fortifications upon the ceded territory, impoſe no new taxes upon the tranſport of merchandiſe, make no new roads; and according to the former capitulation, no troops ſhall be permitted to paſs to the prejudice of the ſtate of Milan.

The empreſs promiſes to obtain from the pope an abolition of ſeveral eccleſiaſtical privileges in the Valteline, highly detrimental to ſociety; alſo to prevent the biſhop of Como from granting eccleſiaſtical privileges to thoſe who, without entering into orders, aſſume the clerical dreſs, and are thereby entitled to the immunities of the church; alſo to correct ſeveral other abuſes, which render the clergy of the Valteline inde-

pendent of ſecular authority, and in civil and criminal cauſes only amenable to the biſhop of Como.

The weekly fairs for the purchaſe of grain are aboliſhed, and in their ſtead the Houſe of Auſtria agrees to ſupply the Griſons with a certain quantity for themſelves and for the ſubject countries, according to the current price of corn in the Milaneſe.

The duties upon merchandiſe exported from the Milaneſe are lowered, and the cuſtoms both in that country and in the territory of the Griſons are eſtabliſhed upon a permanent footing, for which purpoſe a table of the duties is annexed to the treaty.

At preſent the Houſe of Auſtria directs all the affairs of the Griſons with the moſt unbounded authority. That power has acquired this ſway by regularly diſcharging the public penſions, by holding the leading members of the diet in its pay, by being a guarantee of the Valteline, and mediator in all the diſputes between the Griſons and their ſubjects.

LETTER 90.

Languages of the Griſons — Particularly the Romanſh—Its Antiquity—Origin—and two principal Dialects.

THE languages of the Griſons are the Italian, German, and Romanſh. The Italian, which is a jargon ſimilar to the Milaneſe dialect, is ſpoken by the inhabitants of Pregalia and Puſchiavo, and in the vallies of Maſox and Calanca.

The German is ſpoken throughout the whole League of the Ten Juriſdictions, a few villages excepted; in the League of God's Houſe, at Avers, Coire, and the four villages; and in the Grey League, at Splugen, Cepina, and other villages of the Rheinwald, at Valts, in the valley of St. Pedro, at Tuſis, Reichenau, Feldſperg, Tamins, Meyerhof, Verſam, and Valendros.

Some of the earlieſt and moſt authentic writers upon the Griſons have aſſerted, that the natives of the Rheinwald ſpeak a Celtic idiom, a language neither German or Romanſh, but more ſimilar

to the German; although they are entirely ſurrounded by people of a different tongue, and are neither contiguous, nor have any great intercourſe, with the German inhabitants. From this remarkable circumſtance they are led to conjecture, that the natives of the Rheinwald are deſcended from the *Lepontii*, a Celtic nation, and conſidered as the original inhabitants of this country before the influx of the Tuſcans; and they ground the proofs of this aſſertion upon the numerous names of many caſtles which ſeem to be derived from a * Celtic or German origin. This hypotheſis, however, reſts upon a wrong baſis, and is grounded upon two miſtakes. For in the firſt place, the language of the Rheinwald is German; and ſecondly, although the inhabitants of this diſtrict are immediately ſurrounded by perſons ſpeaking the Italian and Romanſh, yet

* Cluverius and other authors have erroneouſly ſuppoſed the Gothic and Celtic nations to have been the *ſame*, and their language to have given riſe to the Teutonic or German: but the learned tranſlator (Dr. Percy, biſhop of Dromore) of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, has eſtabliſhed, beyond a doubt, that the Celtic and Gothic nations were originally different, and that there was not the leaſt affinity between the languages; the Celtic having given riſe to the old Gallic, Britiſh, Erſe, &c. &c. and the Gothic to the German. See Tranſlator's Preface to Mallet's Northern Antiquities.

they are within half a day's journey of Roncaglia, Tuſis, and Furſtenau, where German is the common language. It is more probable, therefore, that the Rheinwald was peopled by a German colony, which penetrated into theſe regions in the darker ages, when the Germans iſſued from their foreſts, and ſpread themſelves over Europe. With reſpect to the German names of caſtles and towns we may remark, that many of them are corrupted from the Romanſh, that others have been adopted in later times; and as a proof, that the Romanſh is more ancient in this country than the German, the greateſt part of the mountains, vallies, and oldeſt caſtles, have Romanſh appellations, even in the diſtricts inhabited by the Germans *.

This circumſtance leads me to the conſideration of the Rhetian, or as it is more commonly

* The German names adopted from the Romanſh are very numerous; ſuch as *Chur* from *Curia* or *Coire*, *Splugen* or *Speluga*, *Cepina*, *Tuſis* or *Toſſan*, *Davos*, *Pretigau* or *Rhetigoua*, *Caſtels*, &c.

The following German names are evidently of a very late date: *Furſtenau*, *Furſtenberg*, *Haldenſtein*, *Lichtenſtein*, *Heinzenberg*, *Reichenau*, *Rheinwald*, &c. as will eaſily be allowed by any one converſant in that tongue.

called,

called, the * Romanſh, which is the vernacular tongue among the greateſt part of the Griſons; a language in former times more extenſively diffuſed than it is at preſent, being ſpoken at Coire and the adjacent diſtricts, and through the Tyrol, as far as Innſpruck.

I had the good fortune to meet with a German tranſlation of Mr. Planta's excellent Treatiſe upon the Romanſh of the Griſons, of which I had before ſeen the original in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1775. The peruſal of this treatiſe firſt excited my inquiries; and although I am obliged to differ from the ingenious author in a few inſtances, yet I hold myſelf indebted to him, for having greatly facilitated my reſearches, and for a more accurate knowledge of the ſubject than I could otherwiſe have obtained.

The Romanſh of this country is divided into two principal dialects, the one ſpoken in the Grey League, and the other in that of God's Houſe. Theſe two dialects, although materially varying as to pronunciation and orthography, are yet ſufficiently ſimilar in the general arrangement and expreſſions, to be compriſed within the ſame inquiry.

* It is called by the natives *Arumaunſh, Rumaunſch, Romanſch, Lingua Romanſcha.*

It

It muſt always be extremely difficult to trace the origin of any language: for etymologiſts are too apt to build a favourite ſyſtem, by miſtaking a partial for a general reſemblance; and finding a few ſimilar expreſſions in two languages, which in other reſpects are eſſentially different, conclude them to be derived from the ſame ſtock.

The Griſon writers, however, pretend, that the proofs of the antiquity and origin of their language are too well founded to admit of the leaſt doubt. They aſſert that the Rhetian tongue is derived from the Latin, or from a dialect of the Latin; and the arguments upon which they ground their aſſertion may be reduced to three principal heads. 1. The hiſtory of the country. 2. The names of places which have evidently a Latin origin. 3. Its ſimilarity to the Latin, and to other languages derived mediately or immediately from the Latin.

1. The hiſtory of the country. Livy, who has given the earlieſt account of theſe Alps, informs us, that under the reign of Tarquinius Priſcus, a colony of Tuſcans, driven from Lombardy by the Gauls, ſettled in theſe mountainous regions; and the ſame hiſtorian adds, that in his time the Rhetians, who were deſcended from theſe firſt coloniſts, ſtill retained ſome traces of the Tuſcan pro-

pronunciation, although vitiated by lapſe of time and change of ſituation.

Since that period, we have no poſitive documents of any ſubſequent emigration, although it is probable, that upon many occaſions in which the Italians quitted their country, they retired to theſe Alps, and mixed with the natives.

In ſome of theſe excurſions it is likely, that the inhabitants of Latium, or others, who ſpoke the Latin, or at leaſt a dialect of that tongue, which muſt have had a conſiderable affinity to the Tuſcan, eſtabliſhed themſelves in theſe regions; but whether this ſettlement happened during the invaſion of Hannibal, or at any ſubſequent period, cannot be exactly aſcertained.

About the time of the Cæſars, Rhetia became an object of Roman conqueſt; and frequent expeditions were made into theſe parts, until the whole country was reduced to a Roman province, and governed by a prætor reſident at Coire. During that period, many Roman families eſtabliſhed themſelves in theſe Alps, and diffuſed the knowledge of their language.

On the decline of the Roman power, Rhetia came under the dominion of the Franks, a German nation. The new people introduced their own tongue into many places; and in others,

gave

gave a new turn and modification to the Latin, by the addition of auxiliary verbs, and by the frequent uſe of the articles.

2. The ſecond proof of the derivation of the Romanſh from the Latin, reſts upon the numerous names of mountains, rivers, towns, and caſtles, which evidently ſeem to have a Roman origin. To uſe the words of the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian *, whom I have ſo often quoted; "Perſons verſed in claſſic antiquity, who travel among the Griſons, will, from the frequency of Latin appellations, conceive that they are paſſing thro' Latium, Etruria, and Campania. They will trace the ancient names *Ardeates*, *Vettones*, *Sentinates*, *Samnites*, in Ardets, Vettan, Sent, and Samnun. They will meet with mount *Umbria*, the river *Albula*, the towns *Antium*, *Suſa*, *Lavinium*, *Tutium*, *Seaptia*, *Silium*, *Cernetia*, and many others: derivations ſo plain and ſo frequently occurring, evidently certify their origin."

3. The affinity of the Romanſh, as well to the Latin, as to the languages immediately derived from the Latin.

Firſt, a collateral argument in favour of its derivation from the Latin may be deduced from the word *Romanſh*, the general appellation of the

* Aporta, Hiſt. I. p. 6.

language,

language, and the particular dialect of Engadina, called *Ladin*; both theſe terms having in effect the ſame ſignification, *Latin* * and *Roman* being ſynonymous. But without inſiſting too much on this conjecture, we need only refer to a book written in the Griſon tongue, to perceive the general affinity of its vocabulary to that of the Latin. In this compariſon, however, great allowance muſt be made for the variation, which muſt have taken place between a mother tongue, as written in the beſt authors, and its offſpring, which for many centuries was merely colloquial, and which has not only been occaſionally intermixed with other languages, but has ſuffered a change in its general modification by the admiſſion of the German ſyntax.

Yet it by no means follows, that the Romanſh, although the undoubted offſpring of the Latin, ſhould have been derived immediately from that language, ſuch as it is found in the beſt authors, or as conſigned to writing during any period of

* Latin and Ladin are the ſame words, only differently pronounced: for it muſt be evident to any one the leaſt converſant with different languages, how often the *t* and the *d* are ſubſtituted for each other. Quintilian ſays that the old Romans frequently wrote a *t*, before they had any fixed rules of orthography, inſtead of a *d*; for Alexan*d*er—Alexan*t*er.

the Roman æra; but rather, that it owed its origin to the vulgar tongue, as it was ſpoken by the people, or to ſome provincial dialect of Italy.

In all living tongues there is a colloquial as well as a written language: for how different are the Engliſh and Scottiſh idioms, and even the dialects of Lancaſhire and Norfolk? In France the Pariſian accent varies eſſentially from the provincial pronunciation; and the ſeveral patois of Provence, Lorrain, and Gaſcony, cannot be underſtood without reſpective gloſſaries. The ſame circumſtance prevails in Germany, where the idioms of the Saxons, Auſtrians, and Suabians, are ſcarcely intelligible to each other. That this was equally the caſe with the Latin, we may collect not only from the general analogy of language, but likewiſe from the teſtimony of the beſt authors.

The origin of the Italian and of the other dialects, which are derived principally from the Latin, is frequently attributed to the invaſion of the Goths under Alaric; when a new language was introduced throughout Italy and the Roman provinces. But this is not preciſely the truth; for theſe ſeveral dialects aroſe from a corruption, or at leaſt a variation, in the primitive Latin, antecedent to the irruption of the Goths, or even

to

to the times of the Cæſars. Italy was occupied by many people originally independent: the *Umbri*, *Oſci*, *Samnites*, *Etruſci*, and *Piceni*, all of whom differed in dialect, and many in language from the Romans. But the latter had no ſooner conquered Italy, than the Latin language came into general uſe, though in the ſeveral provinces it was not uniformly pronounced in the ſame manner; as the natives of every diſtrict varied in their mode of articulation.

Cicero mentions ſeveral * corruptions of the Latin which he could ſcarcely comprehend; and Horace alludes to the people of Canuſium, in *Græciâ Magna*, as ſpeaking a mixed language †. Canuſium contained, beſides the original Greek natives, many inhabitants from different parts of Italy, who ſpoke Latin. Hence their language was a mixture of both Greek and Latin; but ſo extremely impure, as to give riſe to the proverb, *Canuſini more bilinguis*.

* Amongſt other examples he ſays, that the people inſtead of *diem hanc* pronounced *dî hanc*, and *cauneas* inſtead of *cave ne eas*.

† *Cum Pedius cauſſas exſudet Poplicola atque*
Corvinus, patriis intermiſcere petita
Verba foris malis, Canuſini more BILINGUIS?
Lib. I. Sat. x. v. 30.

In

In Italy there muſt have been many idioms of this ſort, which were for a long time unobſerved. For while Rome flouriſhed, the language of that capital was the ſtandard of purity; and all other dialects of the Latin were diſregarded. Yet, even at Rome itſelf, the Latin was corrupted at a very early period. Suetonius * relates, that Auguſtus frequently affected to write words as they were pronounced, without any regard to orthography; and to abridge them, by the change or omiſſion of ſyllables. If this was the practice of the ſovereign himſelf, in the purity of the Auguſtan age, and in the capital, we may be aſſured, that the ſame cuſtom was ſtill more prevalent among the people, in the diſtant provinces, and particularly towards the decline of the empire.

Thus the Latin tongue was growing gradually more corrupt, and would, in proceſs of time, have almoſt totally varied from its primitive purity, even if Rome had continued to be the ſeat of empire; yet it may be allowed, that its decline was haſtened by the irruption of the Goths.

Should theſe remarks be founded on fact, the Romans muſt have left traces of their language throughout the different provinces of their vaſt

* *Non literas modo ſed ſyllabas permutat aut præterit. Communis hominum error.*

empire; and the ſeveral dialects derived from the colloquial Latin, before they were refined and poliſhed, muſt have borne a reſemblance to each other, in ſome places more ſtriking, in others more faint and diſtant. And although theſe dialects were in ſome meaſure changed and modified by the introduction of the Gothic or German idiom, which the conquerors gradually eſtabliſhed throughout the Roman provinces; yet the ſame affinity muſt have been ſtill obſerved: thoſe changes affected *all* the dialects, and conſiſted not ſo much in varying the expreſſions, as in giving a new modification to the general ſyntax, by the introduction of the auxiliary verbs, by the indeclenſion of the caſes, and by the neceſſary uſe of prepoſitions and articles.

If therefore the Romans eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country of the Griſons ſo effectually as to introduce their own language; and if that tongue, derived from the colloquial Latin, and ſtill further modified by the adoption of the German ſyntax, is, from the peculiar ſituation of the natives, and from its not having been conſigned to writing till within theſe laſt two hundred years, little changed from its primitive ſtate; we have reaſon to expect, that it ſhould bear evident marks of affinity to thoſe dialects which have originated from the colloquial Latin, and were equally mo-

diſied by the German ſyntax; it follows alſo, that the reſemblance will be greater in proportion as we can trace earlier and ruder ſpecimens: and this analogy is conſonant to experience.

The earlieſt language, which undoubtedly draws its origin from the colloquial Latin, is the ancient Romanſh, called *Lingua Romana*, the mother of the French tongue. It was underſtood in Italy, in the Morea, and Conſtantinople, and was univerſally diffuſed throughout the ſouthern parts of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Mr. Planta, in the treatiſe to which I alluded at the beginning of this letter, has unqueſtionably proved that this tongue and the Romanſh of the Griſons are the ſame language.

We cannot expect, perhaps, the ſame evident affinity between the Romanſh of the Griſons and any other language now exiſting; but in comparing it with the Italian, and particularly ſome provincial dialects of Italy, the Spaniſh *, the Patois of Provence, Languedoc, Gaſcony, and Lorraine, we ſhall eaſily perceive, that they originated from the ſame ſtock, with the difference which time, a variety of pronunciation, and the

* In comparing it with the Spaniſh, we muſt exclude thoſe words which have a ſtrong guttural pronunciation, and are evidently derived from the Arabic.

mixture of other tongues, muſt neceſſarily occaſion in all languages. With reſpect to the Italian, it is remarkable that the Romanſh leſs reſembles the pure Tuſcan idiom than the provincial dialects; a circumſtance eaſily accounted for. The Tuſcan has been gradually purified and refined, until it has undergone a total change from its original ſtate; and the provincial dialects, being leſs committed to writing, have not been ſubject to ſuch variation.

To theſe languages I may add that ſpoken by the Vaudois, inhabiting the valleys of Piedmont, in the 16th century, of which Leger has printed ſpecimens, the originals whereof are now extant in the public library at Cambridge, and alſo the Wallachian tongue. The latter is derived from the Latin, introduced by the colony of Romans, which Trajan eſtabliſhed in thoſe parts. The preſent natives, deſcendants of that colony, although ſurrounded by people ſpeaking the Hungarian and Sclavonian, talk a language in which evident traces of the original Latin are ſtill preſerved. It bears a general reſemblance to the Italian; and Mr. Aporta, who paſſed ſome time in Hungary, informed me, that, allowing for the variety of pronunciation, he comprehended the natives, and found in their expreſſions no inconſiderable degree of affinity to the Romanſh.

The

The Romanſh of the Griſons, as I have before obſerved, is divided into two principal dialects, that of the Grey League and the *Ladin* of Engadina; for it is needleſs to mention ſeparately the Romanſh ſpoken in the valleys of Munſter and Surſet.

The two dialects perfectly agree in the grammatical arrangement, but differ widely in the pronunciation and orthography: of the two, the *Ladin*, being leſs intermixed with foreign words, is the pureſt; the Romanſh of the Grey League, from the number of German colonies blended with the natives, abounds more in German expreſſions.

The *Ladin* is divided into the two idioms of Upper and Lower Engadina: the vocabulary of both is the ſame, with a ſmall variety of accent * and pronunciation, which ariſes chiefly from the different manner of articulating the vowels. The inhabitants of Lower Engadina ſpeak with a

* To give an inſtance of this difference.

The inhabitants of Lower Engadina pronounce the *a* open as we do in war, while thoſe of Upper Engadina uſe an *æ* inſtead of the *a*.

Star	Stær
Judicar	Judicær
Armaint	Armænt
Our	Or
Chiauſſa	Chioſſa.

broader accent, like the Dorians among the Greeks; while thoſe of Upper Engadina, like the Ionians, uſe a ſofter pronunciation. Hence is derived a variety in the orthography of the two idioms: and books, although perfectly underſtood by both, are printed ſomewhat differently in the two diſtricts.

Before the introduction of the reformation among the Griſons, the Romanſh was eſteemed ſo barbarous a jargon as to be thought incapable of being reduced to grammatical form *. It is no wonder, that the monks, whoſe intereſt it was to keep the people in the groſſeſt ignorance, ſhould have favoured this opinion; but it is a matter of aſtoniſhment, that the moſt learned among the native laics, and ſuch intelligent foreigners as † Tſchudi and Stumpf, ſhould have ſupported a notion ſo contradictory to common ſenſe. For although it is an evident axiom, that

* Aporta, lib. 2. p. 403.

† *Rhætica lingua tam perplexa et impedita eſt, ut ſcribi nequeat; unde omnes literæ ab antiquis confictæ, Latine ſcriptæ ſunt, et quas hodie parant, Germanice ſcribi procurant.* See Tſchudi Alp. Rhæt. p. 9.—And, as Philip Galicius expreſſes himſelf in his preface to Campel's Pſalter:—*Parce chia 'lg noas languack mæ nun ais ſtætt ſcritt, ne eir crett brick ch'ell s'poaſſa ſcriever infyn avaunt brick b'lear anns, chia 'lg ſaimper deng da ngyr cun hunur nummad huom Ser Joan Travers da Quotz haa ell impriim ſcritt in Ladin la noaſſa guerra.*

all

all living tongues may be reduced to certain principles, and conſigned to writing; yet the barbariſm of the Romanſh was ſo univerſally prevalent, that no attempt was made to write it before the ſixteenth century. The perſon to whom the Griſons owe the firſt production in their native tongue, was John de Travers; a man who blending the characters of the ſoldier, politician, ſcholar, and divine, performed the moſt eſſential ſervices to his country; by his valour in arms, by his ſkill in negociation, by cultivating and protecting letters, and by favouring and aſſiſting the introduction of the reformed religion.

This reſpectable perſon, of a noble and opulent family of Zutz in Upper Engadina, was born in 1483: before the eighth year of his age he was ſent for his education to Munich, and from thence into Tranſylvania. Being there ſeized with a deſire of travelling, he remained abſent thirteen years: and returned to Zutz about the 28th year of his age. Highly diſtinguiſhed * for integrity, learning, and abilities, he

* *Ille quidem anno* 1483 *natus, bis Vallis Tellinæ Gubernator, Epiſcopalis Aulæ Curator, plurimis ad exteros Prin-*

he acquired univerſal eſteem; and was raiſed to every honour which his grateful country was capable of beſtowing. Indeed ſuch was the reſpect generally ſhewn to his ſuperior talents, that no affair of moment was tranſacted by the Republic of the Griſons in which he was not conſulted. His acquaintance with foreign languages, his knowledge of the world, and the politeneſs of his addreſs, rendered him the fitteſt inſtrument to negotiate with foreign powers; and he always acquitted himſelf with honour of the truſt which was repoſed in him. In a military line he greatly ſignalized himſelf as commander of the Griſon forces againſt James of Medicis, for the rapidity of his movements, his perſonal valour, and cautious conduct; and by laying ſiege to the fortreſs of Muſſon *, he brought the campaign to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful iſſue.

cipes legationibus clarus, in Patria vero omnibus honoris gradibus nactus, eruditione, dexteritate, et auctoritate unus in Rætia florebat; ut Reipublicæ lumen, ſidus, et decus merito habeatur. Eo virtutes quia multam ipſi conciliaverunt famam, nulla in Republica momenti agebatur cauſa, cujus vel arbiter non eſſet vel conſilium non advocaretur, &c. Aporta, tom. I. p. 229.

* Situated near the Lake of Como, not far from Gravedona.

He

He was greatly inſtrumental in forwarding the progreſs of the reformation. Although inclined to favour the new doctrines, yet he was never hurried away by a miſguided zeal. Averſe to renounce the religion in which he had been educated, without the ſtrongeſt conviction of its ſuperſtitious tendency, he ſtudied the controverſy between the two ſects, and weighed the arguments on both ſides with the utmoſt deliberation; but he no ſooner became a proſelyte to the reformed opinions, than he ſhewed himſelf as zealous in promoting, as he had previouſly been circumſpect in adopting them. Nor did he only favour the reformation by his example and authority, but he even promulgated its doctrines. As few natives of Engadina were qualified, by their learning and theological knowledge, to preach in the Ladin, the progreſs of the reformation was conſiderably retarded. For theſe reaſons John de Travers, who had critically ſtudied and written in his own tongue, condeſcended to inſtruct the people. Having obtained the permiſſion of the church, he aſcended the pulpit *, and

* *Stupuit tunc ordo Evangelicus, ſtupuit tota Rætia contemplans eximium inclitumque Heroa, inter Rætiæ gentis optimates, diu principem habitum, ſummis etiam, patriæ honoribus, debito virtutibus*

and explained in the moſt perſpicuous manner the Chriſtian doctrines. His diſtinguiſhed abilities, his exalted rank, his venerable age, and his amiable character, drew from all quarters a numerous audience; while his diſcourſes, delivered with a noble ſimplicity of eloquence, made the deepeſt impreſſion, and never failed to increaſe the number of proſelytes. This reſpectable man finiſhed his career, which had been ſo uſeful to his country, and ſo honourable to himſelf, in 1563, and in the 80th year of his age.

His writings in the Ladin, which gave riſe to this digreſſion, were, a poem in rhyme, deſcribing the war of Muſſon; many ſermons; and ſeveral ſacred dramas in verſe.

The example of committing the Ladin to writing was next followed by Philip Salutz, called Gallicius, one of the earlieſt reformers among the Griſons; who, in 1534, tranſlated the Lord's prayer, the Apoſtles' creed, and the decalogue, into the dialect of Lower Engadina; and not

virtutibus premio inſignitum, ſenio nunc confectum ſuggeſtu in publica ſacra æde conſcenſo, populum docere, et alia Eccleſiaſtica munia, quando res poſcebat, operam ſuam cum ordinario Miniſtro conjungendo, et laborem participando, ſummo audientium applauſu undique ex locis circa vicinis, integris turmis ad ejus ſermones audiendos confluentibus, obiit. Aporta, tom. p. 239.

long

long afterwards, from the Hebrew into the ſame language, ſome chapters of Geneſis, and the Athanaſian Creed; which were diſtributed in manuſcript among the natives.

Huldric Campel wrote ſeveral ſacred dramas, in the repreſentation of which he himſelf aſſiſted; and alſo turned ſome of the pſalms into verſe.

But theſe compoſitions, being only to be found in manuſcript, were too ſcarce to be of general uſe; and James Tutſchet, of Samada, more known by the name of Biveronius, was the firſt who ventured to publiſh in his native tongue. That celebrated reformer finding, from experience, that the want of religious books in the colloquial language was a great obſtruction to the progreſs of the reformation, printed at Puſchiavo, in 1560, a ſmall work *, which contained an alphabet, the Lord's

* I poſſeſs a copy of this ſcarce work, reprinted at Zuric 1621, but without the title page. At my requeſt the learned M. Aporta favoured me with an accurate catalogue of all the books printed in the Romanſh of Engadina and of the Grey League, accompanied with many critical remarks, which I have made uſe of in this letter.

I once propoſed to have printed this catalogue; which gives the titles of 82 books printed in the Ladin, and 26 in the Romanſh of the Grey League; but relinquiſhed it on conſidering that it would have ſwelled this work too much; and

Lord's prayer, the Apoſtles' creed, the Ten Commandments, and ſeveral occaſional prayers. This little publication being well received, was followed by a work of the greateſt importance, a tranſlation of the New Teſtament *.

In 1562 Huldric Campel printed the pſalms † of David, and other hymns done into verſe, for the uſe of the reformed churches: this publication afforded a ſtriking proof of the author's genius and taſte, that he was able to give ſo much harmony of metre and variety of rhymes to the language in ſo rude a ſtate. Beſides the benefits which this pſalter produced in a religious light, it was alſo ſerviceable in a literary view, as it contributed to diffuſe a taſte for poetical compoſition among his countrymen; and convinced them that divine truths might be inculcated in a pleaſing diction.

Mr. Aporta, in his excellent Hiſtory of the Reformation among the Griſons, ſays that the language of Biveronius is (like infant dialects) ſo rude and unpoliſhed, both as to the mode of expreſſion and orthography, that it is ſcarcely

and would be unintereſting to the generality of my readers. I ſhall, therefore, only inſert, at the end of this letter, the titles of the Bibles, and of the books printed in the 16th century; together with a vocabulary of the language.

* N° 1. † N° 3.

underſtood

underſtood at preſent; that Campel greatly refined it, and endeavoured as much as poſſible to reduce the words and orthography to a ſimilarity with the Latin, which was the original mother tongue. Hence we may obſerve, that the publications of Biveronius afford the moſt curious ſpecimen of the Ladin, as it exiſted in its moſt ancient ſtate, when it was chiefly a colloquial language *.

The poſſibility of writing and printing the Ladin was no ſooner proved by ſuch authorities, than the preſs teemed with productions calculated to diſſeminate the reformed opinions. Theſe publications, however, (not excepting even the performance of Campel) as well as all which appeared in the 15th and in the beginning of the 16th century, are now obſolete; and, without a gloſſary, almoſt unintelligible to the natives themſelves, who have not made them the object of their particular ſtudy.

No verſion of the whole Bible was publiſhed in the Ladin before the year 1679: it was printed at Scuol †, in the dialect of Lower Engadina; and republiſhed, with various explanations and

* I ſhall inſert, as a ſpecimen of his language, in the end of this letter, the Apoſtles' Creed, publiſhed in 1571. N° 2.

† N° 5.

a new

a new index, in 1743. Beſides the tranſlation of the New Teſtament by Biveronius, which is obſolete, a new * verſion was printed in 1640 in the dialect of Upper Engadina, and is in common uſe. But the natives of this diſtrict have no other verſion of the Old Teſtament than that of Lower Engadina.

As it would be unintereſting to ſend you a dry catalogue of the ſeveral publications in the Ladin, I ſhall therefore only remark in general, that except a hiſtory † of the Griſons, compiled from various authors by Aporta, the books in this tongue ſolely treat of religious ſubjects. Some of our theological tracts, particularly written by our divines of the laſt century, are tranſlated into their language; of theſe I obſerved, among the liſt of books in my poſſeſſion, Bayley's Practice of Piety, and Baxter on Vows.

The Romanſh of the Grey League remains to be conſidered.

The earlieſt publication in this dialect is a catechiſm ‡, tranſlated from the German by Daniel Boniface, paſtor of Fürſtenau, and printed in 1601. It was ſoon followed by a metrical verſion of ſeveral pſalms ‖, accompanied with other hymns, publiſhed at Coire in 1611.

* N° 6. † N° 7. ‡ N° 8. ‖ N° 9.

The

The author of this uſeful pſalter was Stephen Gabriel, a native of Vettan, in Lower Engadina, and paſtor of Ilants: he was a man of conſiderable learning; and his zeal for the reformed religion expoſed him to the fury of the Catholics, who, in 1620, plundered his houſe, burnt his library, and hanged him in effigy. Gabriel having eſcaped to Zuric, drew up, during his retirement, an account of that controverſy between the Proteſtants and Roman Catholics, which in thoſe turbulent times nearly excited a civil war among the Griſons. This polemic treatiſe, written in the Romanſh, was printed at Zuric in 1625; and was anſwered in 1630 by a Roman Catholic prieſt, in the ſame tongue: a work which is probably the firſt production printed by the Catholics in the Romanſh. Upon the ceſſation of the civil commotions Gabriel returned to Ilants, where he paſſed the remainder of his days in tranquillity.

Stephen was ſucceeded in his preferment and literary purſuits by his ſon Lucius Gabriel, who, in 1648, gave a verſion of the New Teſtament *; a work much wanted, as the inhabitants of the Grey League were moſtly ignorant of any but their own language, and could with difficulty comprehend the tranſlation in the dialect of Engadina.

* N° 10.

It

It is remarkable, that this verſion, which was printed only forty-eight years after the Romanſh of the Grey League became a written language, ſhould ſtill continue in uſe; a proof either, that the language has not received that degree of refinement which the Ladin has experienced; or that the firſt perſons who wrote in this idiom took great pains to ſettle the orthography, and arrange the grammatical conſtruction.

The liſt of books publiſhed in this dialect are, for the moſt part, far inferior, both as to number and merit, to thoſe written in the Ladin; for, excepting the two Gabriels, the Grey League has furniſhed few men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſuperior learning.

A complete tranſlation of the * Bible was not given before the year 1718: it was publiſhed at Coire, at the expence of the Clergy of the Grey League, and dedicated by the printer to George the Firſt, who ſent in return a preſent of fifty guineas. This ſum being delivered to the printer, and claimed by him as his own property, occaſioned a law-ſuit between him and the editors: the latter, however, although in equity they had the ſole right, were never able to obtain any part of the donation.

* N° 11.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

Vocabulary of the Romanſh of Upper Engadina.

God	*Dieu*	Wine	*Vin*	Verſes	*Vers*
Heavens	*Cêl*, pronounced *Chel*	Water	*Ova*	To love	*Amær*
		Fire	*Foe*, pr. like *Feu*	To liſten	*Tadlær*
Cloud	*Nuvlà*	Air	*Aier*	To believe	*Crair*
Rain	*Plovgia*	Earth	*Tèrra*	To go	*Or*
Hail	*Tempeſta*	Wood	*Göd*	To come	*Gnir*
Mouth	*Boucchia*	Tree	*Bœſch*	To feign	*Finger*
Noſe	*Næs*	Horſe	*Chiuvalg*	To beat	*Batter*
Eye	*Oelg*, pr. like the French *Oeil*	Dog	*Chiaun*	To ſlay	*Amazzare*
		Lion	*Lium*	Great	*Grand*
		Tiger	*Tigra*	Little	*Pitſchen*
		Man	*Hom*	Fat	*Graſs*
Head	*Teſta*	Woman	*Duona*	Thin	*Megier*
Ear	*Araglia*	Huſband	*Marid*	Black	*Nair*
Hand	*Maun*	Wife	*Muglier*	White	*Alb*
Foot	*Pè*	Girl	*Matta*	Red	*Coatſchèn*
Body	*Chüerp*, or, *Courp*	Son	*Filg*	Blue	*Blow*
		Daughter	*Figlia*	Green	*Vert*
Hair	*Chiapè*	Soldier	*Südo*	Yellow	*Mellen*
Bread	*Pain*	Poet	*Poarta*	Brown	*Brun*
				Grey	*Griſch*

1	*Un*	7	*Sett*	12	*Dudeſch*, &c.
2	*Duos*	8	*Oach*, in Lower Engadina *Ott*	20	*Vainch*
3	*Trais*			30	*Trenta*
4	*Quater*	9	*Nov*	100	*Tſchient*
5	*Tſchinch*	10	*Deſch*	1000	*Mille*
6	*Sès*	11	*Undeſh*		

TITLES *of the earlieſt* BOOKS, *and of the* BIBLES *printed in the* ROMANSH.

N° 1. The tranſlation of the New Teſtament by Biveronius. *L'g Nuof Saint Teſtamaint da noſs Signer Jeſu Chriſti Prais our delg Latin et our d' oters launguax et huoſſa da noef miſs in Arumaunſch três Jachiam Bifrun d'Agnedina.* Pſalm 119. *Tieu uierf es una glimyra a mes pes et una liuſth à mieu paſs. Squiſcho ilg an* 1560.

N° 2. Another ſcarce work, printed by the ſame author in 1571, and which is in my poſſeſſion, containing a catechiſm and paraphraſe of the Lord's Prayer, in queſtion and anſwer, bears the following title. *Una cuorta et fuorma da intraguidær la giuventüna et par 'lg prüm co es cugnioſche Deus et ſe d'ſues. Albura üna declaratiun de la Chredinſha, dals diſchs cumandamains, dalg Pædernus, dals ſainchs ſacramains, tuot três 'ls Predichiauns da Chuoira in moed da dumanda aſchantô, et miſſa in Aromaunſch,* 1571. From this book I ſhall inſert the Apoſtles Creed, as a ſpecimen of the early Romanſh.

" *Eau craich in Dieu Pædar Omniputaint, creatur dalg tſchil et de la terra. Et in Jeſum Chriſtum ſes ſullet filg, nos Signur. L'g quæl es concepieu dalg Sainch Spiert, naſchieu da la Vergina Maria. Indurô ſuet Potio Pilato, crucifichiô muort, et ſappulieu. Jeu ad iſiern, et aint ilg ters di da muort areſuſtô. Et es jeu à tſchil, et ſetza dalg dret maun da ſes baba celeſtiel. Innuonder che el vain à gnir à judichier vifs et muorts. Eau craich aint ilg ſainc ſpiert. Eau craich che ſaia la ſainchia ſidela chriſtiauna baſelgia. Comuniun dals ſenchs. Remiſchiun*

Remiſchiun dals pchios. Reſuſtatiun da la chiarn. Et ſieva aquaiſta vita, la vita eterna. Amen."

N° 3. Title of Campel's tranſlation of the Pſalms, ſecond edition. *Un Cudeſch Da Pſalms Tratts our da'gl Tudaiſchk, e luguads da chiantar in Ladin. Proa quai alchiunas Spiritualas Chiantzuns: chi s'ettuengen cun la vardad è ſcrittura ſainckgia, ed our da quella tuutas, &c. Tras Durich Chiampel, Sarviaint de l' g' Evangeli da Jeſu Chriſti a Suſch in Ingiadina dſuott. Schquiſchada a Baſel* 1606.

N° 4. A Catechiſm by the Rev. John Planta, of Samada. *Un Cuort Nuzaivel e Bſognius Catechiſmus, chi cuntain la ſuſtaunza da l'intyra Cretta, e vaira fæ Chriſtiauna, &c. Scrit in Arumauntſch træs Juannem Plantam da Samedan, miniſtar de la Baſelgia da Jeſui Chriſti. Squitſcho in Puſchlæf træs Cornelium et Anthonium Landuolphs.* 1581.

N° 5. The Bible in the dialect of Lower Engadina. *La ſacra Biblia, quai ais Tuot la Sonchia Scrittura in la quala ſun comprais tuots Cudaſchs dal Velg e Nouf Teſtamaint cun l'aggiunta dall Apocrypha eſchantada, vertida e ſtampada in lingua Rumaunſcha d' Ingadina Baſſa tras cumun cuoſt e lavear da Jacobo Antonio Vulpio, Serviaint dal Pled da Deis in Ftaun, et Jacobo Dorta a Vulpera, Serviaint dal Pled da Deis in Scuol. Stampod in Scuol in Ingadina Baſſa tras Jacob Dorza a Vulpara.* 1679. Fol. pag. 1524.

N° 6. A verſion of the New Teſtament by John Gritti, and printed at Baſle. *'L Nuof S. Teſtamaint da Noufs Segnier Jeſu Chriſti huoſſa da nöf vertieu in Romaunſch, our da l' originel Greec, træs Joann. Gritti da Zuoz, &c. Squitcho in Baſel træs George Decker, &c.* 1640. 8vo. p. 870.

N° 7. Aporta's Rhætian Chronicle, printed at Scuol. *Chronica Rhætica order l'Hiſtoria da l' origine, guerras, alleanzas, et Auters evenimaints da noſſa chiara patria la Rhetia,*

our da divers Authurs compomuda da Nott da Porta, V. D. M. èt par bain public acuoſt ſeis ſatta ſtampar da Nuot N. Schucan tras Jacobo N. Gadina et Jac. Rauchio. In Scuol. an. 174[illegible] 8vo. p. 209.

N° 8. The firſt book in the Romanſh of the Grey League is a Catechiſm by Daniel Boniface, under the following title: printed at Lindau. *Catechiſmus, cuſt muſſameint dels Principals Punctys della Chriſtianeita Religiun par las Baſelgias et Skolas da Communas Trees Ligias, tras quell ault amuſſaa S. Johann Pontiſella da Cuira ſatg per Tudeſchk, uſſa da nief tras Daniel Boniface meſs ora in Romaunſch, &c. Squitchau a Lindau vid igl Bodenſee tras Johann Ludwig Brem.* 1601.

The following expreſſions in his preface, "*et eint in noſs linguagh mæ na nean ne ſcritts ne ſquitcheus*;" *nothing having as yet appeared in our language, either written or printed*; ſufficiently proves that this Catechiſm was the firſt publication in the Romanſh of the Grey League; although the following Pſalter by Stephen Gabriel, is uſually ſtyled the firſt book.

N° 9. Pſalter by Dan. Boniface, printed at Coire 1611; reprinted 1649, 1683, 1740, 1768. The following is the title-page of the laſt edition. *Ilg Ver Sulaz da Pievel Juven: quei anis una curta Summa da la Cardienſtha dils Patriarchs, Prophets, ad Apoſtels: Item, Anzaquonts Pſalms da David, a Canzuns Spiritualas: Item, Anzaquontas Uratiuns: Tras Steffan Gabriel, &c. Squitchau a Cuera.* 1768.

N° 10. Verſion of the New Teſtament by Lucius Gabriel, printed at Baſle. *Ilg Nief Teſtament da Nieſs Senger Jeſu Chriſt meſs qui en Rumonjch da la Liga Griſcha tras Luci Gabriel, &c. Squitchau a Baſel* 1648. 8vo.

N° 11. Tranſlation of the Bible in the Romanſh of the Grey

Grey League, printed at Coire, with the following title: *La S. Biblia, quei ei, Tut la Soinchia Scartira, ne Tuts ils ludiſch dilg Veder a Nief Teſtament cun ils Apocryphs, meſi'a giuent ilg languaig Rumonſch da la Ligia Griſcha, tras anchins Survients dilg plaid da Deus dils Venerands Colloquio Sur a ſutt il Guault. Cum Privil. Illuſtr. D. D. Rhætor. a Squitchad en Coira tras Andrea Pfeffer Stampadur.* 1718. Fol. p. 1148.

LETTER 91.

FROM DAVID PENNANT, ESQ. TO THE AUTHOR.

On the Italian Bailliages of Switzerland—Journey from the Top of the St. Gothard to Milan—The Levantine Valley—Bellinzone—Locarno—Town and Lake of Lugano—Lago Maggiore—Boromean Iſlands.

SIR,

LITTLE is wanting to complete your deſcription of Switzerland and its dependencies; that chaſm I now endeavour to fill up. Youth and inexperience muſt ſerve as excuſes for errors and omiſſions. Happy if this haſty ſketch may excite the curioſity of yourſelf, or any other traveller equally intelligent, whoſe obſervations may amuſe and inſtruct mankind. The route which I here attempt to deſcribe, is connected with your work; a route which would afford ſatisfaction to the curious of all nations who take you as their guide.

The higheſt parts of the principal Alpine paſſes are uſually occupied by a ſmall plain or baſon;

as

as the St. Bernard, the Gemmi, the Splugen, and the St. Gothard. From the ſummit of the St. Gothard I commenced my route on the 2d of Auguſt 1786. I followed the courſe of the Teſino, which you mention in your letters: it paſſes by the Capuchin convent, and is ſoon after joined by two other rills from the neighbouring mountains. Near this ſpot the Levantine valley begins, and Switzerland, properly ſo called, may be ſaid to terminate. The deſcent on the ſide of Italy is much ſteeper, and the views more ſavage and pictureſque, than in the aſcent from Urſeren; and the road is conducted with equal ſkill. The majeſtic ſcenery is heightened by the Teſino tumbling in an almoſt uninterrupted cataract; ſometimes pent up in a narrow channel, or piercing its way through the remains of Avalanches, ſtill unmelted though fully expoſed to the rays of a meridian ſun. Theſe enormous maſſes obſtruct the road; and workmen are continually employed in promoting their diſſolution; as the aggregate of unmelted ſnows, for a few ſummers, would bar all communication between Switzerland and Italy; with ſuch difficulty are the few paſſes kept open!

After deſcending rapidly for three miles thro' this ſcene of deſolation, bounded on all ſides by precipices, or impending rocks, the river foam-

ing over blocks of granite, the ruins of the ſurrounding mountains; we croſſed the *Ponte Tremolo*, or trembling bridge; where the view enlarged, and extended over a verdant valley ſprinkled with numerous houſes.

Airolo, the firſt ſmall burgh, ſtands at the bottom of the ſteep deſcent; to the right is the paſſage over mount Grias to Munſter in the Upper Vallais, practicable only from the middle of July to October, when 300 horſes tranſport weekly the cheeſe from the various parts of Switzerland.

At Dacio we found comfortable accommodations: that village conſiſts only of a few houſes, ſeated at the entrance of a paſs, capable of being defended with eaſe againſt the whole force of Italy. A wall and gate is added to its natural ſtrength, but their principal uſe is to prevent contraband trade, and to exact alſo a ſmall toll for the merchandiſe which paſſes that way. For half a league from hence is a ſucceſſion of ſtriking and romantic ſcenery; the perpendicular rocks ſcarcely affording room for the ſteep road, and tranſparent waters of the Teſino, which, thundering over the vaſt fragments, riſes in a white foam, and ſubtle miſt, viſible only from refracting the rays of the ſun. We croſſed the torrent, in that ſhort ſpace, over three bridges thrown from rock

to

to rock, whoſe ſpan and boldneſs of execution might vie with the boaſted, becauſe better known, Devil's Bridge.

Faido is the reſidence of the bailif, nominated by the canton of Uri. He remains in office four years, and his power is almoſt unlimited. Unfortunate inſurrections in 1712, and in 1755, have been attended with the loſs of the few remaining privileges to a people who ſtruggled for perfect liberty.

Giornico, called by the Germans Irnis, is famous for the victory which 600 Swiſs gained, in 1478, over the troops of the duke of Milan, amounting to 15,000 men; a victory which enſured to the Swiſs an honourable and advantageous peace. In this neighbourhood we firſt perceived the effects of a ſouthern ſun, and a leſſer elevation above the ſea, by the frequent appearance of vineyards, and the walnut and cheſnut-trees of a very large ſize; the girth of ſeveral among the latter was not leſs than thirty feet. At Polegio, this bailliage ends.

The Levantine Valley, or *Valle Leventina*, is ſuppoſed to retain, by its name, traces of the *Lepontii*, the antient inhabitants of the ſurrounding regions. Its length, counting from the ſummit of the paſſage on the St. Gothard, is about eight leagues: the breadth very inconſiderable. The

lower

lower part is extremely populous, rich in paſturage, and produces much hemp and flax. In the neighbourhood of ſuch lofty mountains, its climate muſt be variable, and liable to frequent rains. In order to prevent theſe rains from damaging their crops, the inhabitants ſuſpend and dry the corn and graſs on ſeveral bars ſupported by two high poles about fifteen feet aſunder. The houſes are entirely of wood, and have externally the appearance of Swiſs cottages; but a neglect of cleanlineſs proves the vicinity and greater ſimilarity to the Italians. The Teſino is here joined by the Bromio, a torrent which takes its riſe in mount Uccello, or the Vogelſberg, near Splugen; a bridge over it is the boundary of the two bailliages of the valleys Levantine and Poleſe, and leads into that of Riviera. The valley now becomes perfectly flat, and of courſe ſubject to violent inundations; the few villages are ſcattered on the ſides of the ſteep mountains; below all is deſolate. Oſſogna, the reſidence of the bailif, conſiſts only of a few houſes. The country ſoon improved; the ground roſe gently from the bed of the river, when we came in ſight of the beautiful town of Bellinzone, ſituated in a delightful plain, encircled with antient walls and battlements in good repair: to the right, riſe majeſtically the ruins of an ancient caſtle; to the left,

ſeparately emboſomed in trees, are the caſtles of the bailifs of the three regent cantons, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden.

About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Swiſs, at peace with the Houſe of Auſtria, ſeem firſt to have been ſtimulated with the ambition of extending their dominions towards the ſouth. In 1410, the whole Helvetic body, excepting the canton of Berne, paſſed their natural barriers, plundered the town of Domo d'Oſcella, and the adjacent country, and returned laden with ſpoil to paſs the winter in their humble cottages. Elevated by ſucceſs, the enſuing ſummer ſaw them again deſcend into the plains of Italy, and ravage the duchy of Milan, then ſubject to the Viſcontis. They again retired, but without attempting to make a ſettlement. Bent on theſe enterpriſes, we are not ſurpriſed, that, in 1422, the three original cantons purchaſed the town of Bellinzone from its owners the counts of Sax; or that Philip Maria, duke of Milan, exerted himſelf to prevent from falling into their hands a town ſo important, from its ſituation and natural ſtrength, to check their inroads, and cover his dominions. Having therefore taken poſſeſſion of it by force of arms; a body of 8000 Swiſs paſſed the Alps. The forces of both nations met; the Italians were led on by Carmagnola; a bloody

bloody battle enſued, of which both ſides claimed the victory; the Swiſs retired with a ſtandard taken from the enemy, who remained maſters of the town.

Excepting ſome inroads, nothing of importance was again tranſacted to the ſouth till the year 1466, when Galeazzo Maria Sforza, the new duke of Milan, formed an alliance with his tranſalpine neighbours; the firſt article was the ceſſion of the Levantine Valley to the canton of Uri, for which he was annually to receive three hawks and a croſs-bow. Yet ten years after, when Charles duke of Burgundy threatened the total deſtruction of the republic by his powerful invaſions, the treacherous duke of Milan ſent a body of troops to his aſſiſtance, who were intercepted in the Vallais and worſted. On the defeat and death of Charles at the battle of Nancy, they again reſolved to make an attempt on Bellinzone; but as the ſeaſon was too far advanced to undertake the ſiege, a body of 600 Swiſs reſolved to winter at Giornico. The duke collected an army of 15,000 men, and attacked them in their entrenchments, but was repulſed with the loſs of 1400 of his beſt troops. The mountaineers were enriched with the ſpoils; but no regular attack was made on the object of their invaſion.

From

From this period the wars in which the Swiſs engaged no ways concerned themſelves: they ſacrificed their blood in foreign quarrels, and the contending parties made uſe of their ſuperior valour to attempt or eſtabliſh conqueſts in Italy. In 1500 the three cantons obtained what they had ſo long contended for. The inhabitants of Bellinzone, vexed by the frequent changes in the Milaneſe, voluntarily ſurrendered to them. The French, when they had conquered the duchy, in vain reclaimed it; the Swiſs retained poſſeſſion; and the ſeven Italian bailliages were formally ceded to them by Maximilian Sforza, in gratitude for their having reinſtated him in the ducal ſeat. Courted or feared by all parties, thoſe valuable territories were confirmed to them by the French, and finally by the Houſe of Auſtria.

The bailif remains in office two years; he is nominated reciprocally by the three cantons, and is generally removed from Riviera the pooreſt, to Bellinzone the moſt lucrative of the three governments. An appeal lies from his deciſion to the ſyndicate, and from that court to the three cantons. In eccleſiaſtical affairs, the inhabitants are cognizable to the biſhop of Como, excepting three pariſhes. Moſt of the natives underſtand Italian, but the language is a corrupt German.

The

The interior of Bellinzone by no means correſponds with its external beauty and ſituation; the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes ill built. We continued our journey ſouth on the banks of the Teſino, which we croſſed in a bad ferry; that river is here increaſed to a very conſiderable ſize, by the numerous additions it has received in its courſe, particularly by the Muſa, a torrent which takes its riſe in the St. Bernardin, and flowing down the Val Maſox, forms a junction above Bellinzone. The valley is level, and laid waſte by numerous torrents: the road runs along the ſides of the hills through continued vineyards. We proceeded at the foot of the weſtern chain of hills; a ſimilar ridge bounds the view to the Eaſt, both clothed to their ſummits with woods of cheſnut and walnut-trees, half concealing frequent ſpires and numerous hamlets. Before us the view extended to a part of the Milaneſe over the lake of Locarno, or Lago Maggiore. Having reached its north-weſtern extremity, we coaſted its banks for two or three miles; and arrived at the town from which it derives its name.

Locarno contains about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas in form of a creſcent with two wings; in front is a row of trees, and the public walk; the old part of the town is dirty, and the ſtreets narrow. It contains three convents;

vents, and a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a ſuperb view of the lake, and its magnificent boundaries. The canopy, in the church of the Capuchins, deſerves to be mentioned for its beautiful execution: it is of ſtraw-work, and almoſt rivals velvet and gold fringe.

Of the four tranſalpine bailliages which belong to the twelve cantons, Lugano holds the principal rank; Locarno the ſecond. The governor or commiſſary, as he is called, is ſent in ſucceſſion by all the cantons except Appenzel; he remains in office two years; in criminal affairs his deciſion is abſolute, in civil an appeal lies to the annual ſyndicate from the regent cantons, and from thence to the Helvetic body aſſembled at the diet. The emoluments of this poſt are not great; but the profits unfortunately depend too much on the virtue of the man, as they ariſe principally from fines exacted for criminal offences. The people enjoy ſome privileges, and hold an annual aſſembly in the month of January, in which they elect twenty counſellors; twelve out of the town, three from Aſcona, the remainder from the country at large. Theſe counſellors have the charge of watching over the intereſts of the republic, as far as does not interfere with the ſuperior powers, of ſettling the public expences, and

and of raiſing the ſupplies paid to the governor. Theſe bailliages do not raiſe corn ſufficient for their domeſtic conſumption; that grain is furniſhed by treaty from the duchy of Milan, and is weekly imported from Livino, a village on the oppoſite ſhore. The chief food of the peaſants is a cake made with maize and millet: the inhabitants on the banks of the lake are well ſupplied with fiſh.

The fiſheries give employment to a great number of hands, although they are in ſome degree ſubject to monopolies. In the months of May and June, from 200 to 250lb. weight are taken in a day; trout of 40lb. and perch of 9lb. are found in the lake.

In 1555, the doctrines of the reformation had made conſiderable progreſs in theſe parts: but the Catholic cantons, at the general diet, obtained an edict, that thoſe who refuſed to return to the antient faith ſhould quit the town and province. Numbers, thus driven from their native country, were received with open arms by the canton of Zuric, which was benefited by their induſtry, and owes to them the introduction of their ſilk manufactures.

Locarno once was ſituated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at preſent it ſtands at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile;

mile; a circumſtance owing to the accumulation of ſand brought down by the torrent Maggia.

The little voyage from hence to Magadino is delightful: we croſſed the upper part of the lake in an hour; the banks of this noble piece of water riſe boldly, and are well wooded; Locarno forms a fine object, to the ſouth of it is the opening into the Val Maggia, terminated by mountains covered with eternal ſnow. The ſpot where we landed conſiſts only of a few ſcattered houſes, for the purpoſe of receiving the merchandize, which is put on ſhore and ſent on horſes to Bellinzone. Old Magadino is more inland, and owed its origin to the vicinity of the lake, the retiring of which has cauſed its ruin: from thence the road winds up the ſteep ſides of the mountain Cenero, through woods of walnut and cheſnut-trees, interſperſed with oak and holly; on the ſummit of the paſſage is a ſmall oval plain, the boundary of the bailliages of Locarno and Lugano. Our deſcent lay between the hills, through luxuriant and verdant vallies, peopled with numerous villages, and rich in every production. The vines, laden with fruit, are conducted in elegant feſtoons from tree to tree; a conſtant variety of ſcenery, ſoftened by the glow of a ſetting ſun, and next ſilvered by the moon glimmering

on the diſtant lake, heightened the charms of our journey through this Elyſian country.

The ſituation of Lugano is delightful: it is built round the gentle curve of a bay, and backed by a fine ſucceſſion of hills, riſing in gentle ſwells to a conſiderable heighth: in front, a bold mountain clothed with foreſt projects into the lake, of which a noble branch extends to its right and left. To that ſpot boats of every ſize are continually paſſing and repaſſing, its baſe being perforated with *cantine*, or caverns, to which the inhabitants ſend their meat, and all ſorts of proviſion, where it is kept untainted for ſeven or eight days, and the wine preſerved with a delicious coolneſs. Enjoying the advantages of a ſouthern climate, it has few of its inconveniences: the heats are moderated by the ſurrounding hills and the cool breezes from the lake. It is no leſs ſheltered from the Alpine blaſts, which, chilled by the neighbouring ſnows, would otherwiſe deſcend with violence, and deſtroy the temperature of this equal climate. Olive, almond, and all the ſouthern fruits, ripen here to perfection.

Lugano is the emporium of the greateſt part of the merchandize which paſſes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. At the end of autumn, the Swiſs mountaineers bring down numerous herds of cattle for ſale; and

and return with leſs bulky commodities. The town contains about 8000 inhabitants. Moſt of the houſes are built of tuf-ſtone: the reſidence of the *capitano*, or governor, is a low building; on the walls are the arms of the twelve regent cantons. On an eminence above the town, ſtands the principal church, remarkable only for the beautiful carving in ſtone round the doors, and roſe window, and for the delicious proſpect from its terrace. In the cloiſters of the Recollets is a capital picture attributed to Luvino: their church is handſome, and the ſkreen is ornamented with the painting of the Paſſion by the ſame maſter. The palace of the Marquis de Riva contains a few good pictures.

We then embarked upon the lake of Lugano *, which is about twenty-five miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; its form is irregular, and bending into continued ſinuoſities. The town forms a fine object, backed by the amphitheatre of hills; the banks on each ſide bordered with a ſucceſſion of gardens and villas. After

* The lake of Lugano is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lake of Como and Lago Maggiore. The two laſt-mentioned lakes are of the ſame level, and about 240 feet higher than the city of Milan. *Veri ſtoria di Milan*, p. 5. *Abb. Friſi Dei Canali Navig. di Lombardia.* 4to. p. 465.

being rowed to ſee the noble branch pointing northward, we croſſed to the Cantine, and continued our voyage under the precipitous rocks, whoſe baſes are loſt in the depths of the lake. We landed at Porto, a ſmall village in the duchy of Milan, ſituated at its ſouthern extremity.

From this point, an arm of the lake points northward, and diſcharges itſelf into the Lago Maggiore, by means of the river Triſa. It is ſcarcely poſſible to imagine a more perfect or greater variety of beauties than this noble piece of water affords; the vaſt over-hanging woods, the bold precipices, the tranſparency of the water, unite to form a ſcenery in the higheſt degree luxuriant.

From Porto the traveller may obſerve, with ſatisfaction mingled with compaſſion, the ſtrong contraſts effected by the influence of a free and of an arbitrary government: the borders of the lake ſubject to Switzerland ſtudded with a ſucceſſion of villages, houſes, and gardens; this part of the Milaneſe deſolate, and almoſt unpeopled.

On leaving that village, the hills begin to diminiſh, and in the courſe of three miles are totally loſt in the rich plain of Lombardy. Vareſe is entirely compoſed of the ſeats of the Milaneſe nobility. The principal palazzo is the reſidence

ſidence of the dutcheſs dowager of Modena; the gardens are laid out in the old taſte, the artificial mount commands a fine view over a rich flat country, a ſmall lake, and bounded by the long chain of Alps. In the magnificent ſaloon are ſome tolerable portraits of the families of Modena and Auſtria. The emperor, as duke of Milan, has exerted himſelf in the ſuppreſſion of convents; a rich Franciſcan monaſtery has fallen a ſacrifice to his plans of reformation.

The road from hence to Laveno, a ſmall burgh on the Lago Maggiore, is varied, and the country very rich; to the right, on an eminence, is San Sacramento; to the left we paſſed near ſome leſſer lakes. From Laveno we were rowed acroſs the delightful paſſage to Iſola Bella, one of the famous enchanted iſlands ſo particularly deſcribed, and with ſuch pleaſure, by Biſhop Burnet and Keyſler; the latter can compare it to nothing but "*a pyramid of ſweetmeats, ornamented with green feſtoons and flowers.*" But as the taſte of mankind alters with the ſucceſſion of years, I therefore conſidered it only as a monument of expence and folly: terrace riſes above terrace in regular gradations, bordered with flower-pots, or gigantic ſtatues of horſes, gods, and goddeſſes. The whole is raiſed upon arches; and the ſoil has been brought from the ſhore to cover them. The

palace is magnificent, and contains a profuſion of marbles and paintings: the lower part of the houſe overhangs the lake on one ſide; where ſeveral apartments are furniſhed in the ſtile of grottos; the floors, pillars, and walls, are inlaid with various-coloured ſtones, marbles, and ſhells; the view and the coolneſs united make this part a delicious ſummer retreat.

If any thing juſtly gives this iſland the appellation of enchanted, it is the proſpect from the terrace. The gradual diminution of the mountains from the regions of eternal ſnow to the rich plain, the ſinuoſity of the lake, its varied banks, the bay of Marzozzo bounded by vaſt hills, the neighbouring burgh of Palanza, and more diſtant view of Laveno, the numerous villages, the Iſola Madre, on which is a palace of the Borromean family, and another iſland ſprinkled with fiſhermen's huts, form a delightful aſſemblage. Theſe iſlands, and the whole weſtern coaſt of the lake to the bailliage of Locarno, was ceded to the king of Sardinia, by the late empreſs queen, at the treaty of Worms, in conſideration of the aſſiſtance which ſhe had received from that monarch.

We re-entered our boat, troubled by the importunities of the beggars, whoſe miſerable huts adjoining to the palace diſgrace the iſland. Bel-

geritta is a neat village, containing ſome excellent houſes, and a handſome church. From thence we continued our voyage down the lake. The tract of country to our right, from near Palanza to ten miles ſouth of Arona, pays a ſmall contribution to the Borromean family for ſeignorial rights. That family receives a toll for the merchandize which paſſes, grants the privilege of fiſhing, and appoints eleven judges in the reſpective villages; but an appeal lies from their deciſion to a ſuperior, nominated by the king of Sardinia, and reſident at Palanza, and again to Turin. The riches of this opulent houſe are now increaſing from the product of the gold mines, which lie amongſt the moſt inacceſſible parts of the mountains, thirty miles from Margozzo. Above Arona is a ſeminary for forty boys, founded by San Carlo Borromeo; near it is the coloſſal ſtatue of that ſaint, ſixty feet in height, placed on a pedeſtal of juſt proportions. He is repreſented in his cardinal's habit; the right hand extended, a book under the left arm. The ſtatue is of bronze, was caſt at Milan, and brought in ſeparate pieces. San Carlo, nephew to Pope Pius the Fourth, was born near this ſpot; he paſſed with early credit through his ſtudies, and the dignities of the church; was made a cardinal, and archbiſhop of Milan. His charity and pious exertions, during

the plague which ravaged his dioceſe, the ſubject of ſo many fine pictures at Milan, inſure him more general renown than his canonization in 1610.

Arona is a ſmall town, with a neat port; above it riſes a ruined caſtle, which, in the earlier part of the Milaneſe hiſtory, ſeems to have been conſidered as a place of the utmoſt importance; at the period when the great conteſts aroſe between the families of Viſconti and Torriani, this caſtle was the perpetual object of capture and repriſal. Otho Viſconti, the archbiſhop, who at length gained the aſcendancy, was twice repulſed and driven from hence. Two promontories project into the lake at this ſpot; the eaſtern is crowned with the caſtle of Anghiera, which gives name to this valuable province, which in 1397, to gratify Galeazzo, the ſecond duke of Milan, was erected into a county by the emperor Wenceſlaus, and has ſince been transferred to the king of Sardinia. On doubling the promontory of Arona, the lake again enlarges, and forms a bay; the banks are very low. Soon after entering the Teſino we landed at the dirty village of Seſto; hired another boat, and were hurried with great rapidity down that river, between high banks of gravel, to the commencement of the *Naviglio Grande*, the great canal which forms the junction between

between the Po and the Adda, calculated not leſs for conveying merchandize and wood to Milan, than for benefiting the neighbouring country with partial inundations, and for the purpoſe of laying the rice fields under water. Its breadth at firſt is great; but narrows as we advance, and the ſtream becomes almoſt a dead water *.

If bad weather and other circumſtances had not prevented me from extending my tour, I had purpoſed viſiting the bay of Margozzo, Domo, d'Oſcella, Varallo, and the gold mines in its neighbourhood; an excurſion, which, from the reports I have heard, could not fail of affording the higheſt ſatisfaction to the naturaliſt, and the lover of nature in her great features.

* According to the Abbé Friſi, the length of the Naviglio is 86,000 braccia, or 14 Italian miles (60 to a degree); its breadth at the entrance 70, which gradually diminiſhes to 20; and the perpendicular height of the fall of water is 58; at firſt 5 braccia per mile, gradually decreaſing for the firſt twelve miles, until it is no more than one braccio is a mile; then increaſing for the five next miles to a little more than five braccia in a mile.—See *Canal. Navig. di Lomb. C.* 1. A Milaneſe braccio is to an Engliſh foot nearly as 22 to 11, without conſidering a ſmall fraction.

FAUNULA HELVETICA;

OR,

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

Quadrupeds, Birds, Amphibia, Fiſhes, and Teſtaceous Animals of SWITZERLAND.

Arranged and denominated according to the Syſtem of LINNÆUS.

With References to Mr. PENNANT's Britiſh Zoology, Mr. BRISSON's Works, and other Authors.

IN no part of Europe does nature invite the naturaliſt with attractions ſtronger than in Switzerland; a country ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed, by ſublime alps, ſtupendous glaciers, beautiful mountains, vallies, and lakes, and affording a moſt comprehenſive ſcope for variety, in the vegetable world, in the mineral kingdom, and in animal life; nor have the ingenious and learned of this nation neglected to avail themſelves of their peculiar ſituation. Let the genius of the Geſners, the names of Haller, of Sauſſure, and many others, bear teſtimony to this truth. Nevertheleſs, of theſe various branches of knowledge, Zoology ſeems to have made leſs progreſs among this ingenious people, than any other natural ſcience, if compared with its advancement in ſeveral other parts of Europe; ſince there is yet no complete *Fauna*, or deſcription of the animals of this country. It is true, the writings of the indefatigable Conrad Geſner, contain a great number

number of valuable obſervations on the animals of Switzerland; but ſo diffuſed throughout his works, that they are of little uſe to ſuch as wiſh for a connected view of its animal productions. Neither can the ſcanty and vague accounts of Wagner, gratify the accuracy of the modern zoologiſt.

The induſtry, however, and ingenuity of ſeveral naturaliſts, have been of late employed in accurate inveſtigations of the reſpective parts of Switzerland regarding the animal kingdom; and their kindneſs has enabled me to lay before the Engliſh naturaliſt the following *Faunula Helvetica.*

The reader is, however, originally indebted to Thomas Pennant, Eſq; for this catalogue. That ingenious naturaliſt, having communicated to me a liſt of the Swiſs birds drawn from Mr. Sprungli's * much-admired cabinet, adviſed me to obtain from the collector himſelf an account of ſuch additional birds as he had procured ſince 1776, the year in which Mr. Pennant viſited Switzerland. I accordingly applied to Mr. Sprungli, who obligingly gave me an accurate catalogue of the Swiſs birds and fiſhes, drawn up in the Linnæan method, illuſtrated with obſervations and remarks.

* Letter 58.

On

On returning from my travels, Mr. Pennant, at my requeſt, favoured me with the Engliſh names of the ſaid birds, and with references to the Britiſh Zoology, Linnæus, and Briſſon, which are preſerved in the following catalogue.

On a ſubſequent expedition to Switzerland in 1786, I endeavoured to obtain a catalogue of the quadrupeds and amphibia, for the purpoſe of forming a *Faunula Helvetica*, a great deſideratum in the natural hiſtory of Switzerland.

From the Rev. Mr. Wyttenbach *, the ſame gentleman to whom I was already indebted for a deſcription of the Alps and hills ſeen from Berne, I received a liſt of the quadrupeds and amphibia; and from M. Van Berchem †, of Lauſanne, whom I have mentioned in my account of the bouquetin, a catalogue of the fiſhes found in the lake of Neuchatel, and of the amphibia, which agreed with thoſe communicated to me by Mr. Wyttenbach.

To the obliging communication of Mr. Studer, miniſter of the great hoſpital at Berne, I owe the remaining part of this *Faunula*. As no marine ſpecies of ſhells could enter into this liſt, it will be an ample proof of the diligence and ingenuity of the collector, that his cabinet actually contains

* See Letter 59. † Letter 41.

all

all the land and freſh water ſhells here enumerated; among which are many totally unnoticed by former writers.

Mr. Studer, having collected all theſe ſpecies in the recent ſtate, with a view to deſcribe the animal, as well as its covering, was hence led to arrange them, not by the ſyſtem of Linnæus, which is adapted rather to the ſhell than to the inhabitant of it, but by that of the late learned and indefatigable Mr. Muller, publiſhed under the following title, "*Vermium terreſtrium, et fluviatilium ſeu Animalium infuſoriorum, Helminthicorum, et Teſtaceorum, non marinorum, ſuccincta Hiſtoria. Auctore Oth. Frid.* MULLER. "Hauniæ & Lipſ. 1773. 4°." The French names he has taken from M. Geoffroy's work "on the Teſtaceous Animals of the Environs of Paris;" the German, from the Berlin Magazine conducted by Dr. Martini, and from the works of Mr. Schroeter. To the new ſpecies he has himſelf given trivial names; and propoſes ſhortly to publiſh an ample deſcription of his cabinet.

The *Faunula*, in the order in which it now ſtands, was arranged and digeſted by Dr. Pulteney, who collected the Engliſh names, and references to Linnæus, Pennant, and Briſſon, in the catalogues of the quadrupeds and amphibia.

He

He alſo ſubjoined to the liſt of birds ſeveral references and illuſtrations, in addition to thoſe communicated by Mr. Pennant; and Mr. Sprungli, having reviewed the birds and fiſh ſince theſe additions were made, has expreſſed his entire approbation of them.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my obligation to thoſe gentlemen, who have thus enabled me to give the firſt connected, though brief, account of the Swiſs zoology.

FAUNULA

FAUNULA HELVETICA:

OR,

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

Quadrupeds, Birds, Amphibia, Fiſhes, and Teſtaceous Animals, of SWITZERLAND;

Arranged and denominated according to the Syſtem of LINNÆUS:

With References to Mr. PENNANT's Britiſh Zoology, Mr. BRISSON's Works, and other Authors.

CLASS I.

MAMMALIA.

ORDO I. PRIMATES.

VESPERTILIO. *Lin. Syſt. Natur.* Edit. xii. p. 47.

V. Auritus. *Lin.* 48.
Oreillard. V. Minor. *Briſſ. Quad.* Ed. ii. p. 160.
LONG-EARED BAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 40. t. 13.

V. Murinus. *Lin.* 48.
La Chauve Souris commune. V. Major. *Briſſ.* 158.
COMMON BAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 41.

V. Serotinus.
La Serotine. *Buffon.* 8. p. 129. t. 18.
The SEROTINE BAT. *Pen. Hiſt. Quad.* N° 408.

V. Noctula.
La Noctule. *Buffon.* 8. p. 128. t. 18.
The NOCTULE BAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 38. t. 13.

V. Pipiſtrellus?
La Pipiſtrelle. *Buffon.* 8. p. 129. t. 19. 2.
The PIPISTRELL BAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 409.

V. Barbaſtellus.
La Barbaſtelle. *Buffon.* 8. p. 130. t. 19. 1.
The BARBESTELL BAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 400.

V. Ferrum equinum?
La Chave Souris fer à Cheval. *Buffon.* viii. p. 131.
HORSE-SHOE BAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 39.

ORDO III. FERÆ.

CANIS. *Lin.* p. 56.

C. Familiaris. *Lin.* 56.
Le Chien. C. domeſticus. p. 160.
FAITHFUL DOG. *Pennant. Brit. Zool.* N° 10.

C. Lupus. *Lin.* 58.
Le Loup. L. Vulgaris. *Briſſ.* 170.
The WOLF. *Br. Zool.* 8°, 1. p. 75. t. 5. *Penn. Hiſt. Quad.* N° 137.
Not uncommon in the Vallais; but rare in the mountains of Geſſenay. In the mountains of Savoy, and on the Jura.

C. Vulpes. *Lin.* 59.
Le Renard. V. Vulgaris. *Briſſ. Quad.* p. 173.
The FOX. *Br. Zool.* N° 11.

C. Alopex. *Lin.* 59.
BLACK-TAILED FOX. *Br. Zool.* N° 139. *α.*

FELIS. *Lin.* 60.

F. Catus domeſticus. Le Chat domeſtique. *Briſſ.* 191.
HOUSE CAT.

Catus Sylveſtris. *Lin.* 62.
Le Chat Sauvage. F. Sylveſtris. *Briſſ.* 192.
WILD CAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 12.

F. Lynx. *Lin.* 62.
Le Loup-Cervier. Lynx. *Briſſ.* 200.
The LYNX. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 170.
On the mountains near the Alps, and in Faucigny. Often

Often ſeen in the bailliage of Interlachen, and in the land of Haſli.

MUSTELA. *Lin.* 66.

M. Martes, gutture albo. *Lin.* 67.
La Fouine. Foyna. *Briſſ.* 178.
The MARTIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 15.

Martes, gutture flavo. *Lin.* 67.
La Marte. Martes. *Briſſ.* 179.
PINE MARTIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 16. t. 6.

M. Putorius. *Lin.* 67.
Le Potois. Putorius. *Briſſ.* 180.
The FITCHET. *Br. Zool.* N° 14. t. 6.

M. Furo. *Lin.* 68.
Le Furet. Viverra. *Briſſ.* 177.
THE FERRET. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 198.

M. Vulgaris.
La Belette. *Briſſ.* 175.
COMMON WEESEL. *Br. Zool.* N° 17.

M. Erminea. *Lin.* 68.
L'Ermine. Hermineum. *Briſſ.* 276.
The STOAT, or ERMINE. *Br. Zool.* N° 18. t. 7.
Rare in Switzerland.

M. Lutra. *Lin.* 66.
L'Outre. Lutra. *Briſſ.* 201.
The OTTER. *Br. Zool.* N° 19. t. 8.
In the brooks and rivulets on the mountains: rarely in the plains.

URSUS. *Lin.* 69.

U. Arctos. *Lin.* 69. Niger α.
L'Ours. Urſus. *Briſſ.* 187.
BLACK BEAR. *Br. Zool.* 1. p. 77. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 174.—Sometimes ſeen; but rarely.

— — Fuſcus β.
BROWN BEAR.
Not a native, but frequently ſtrays from Burgundy into Switzerland.

— — Albus γ.
WHITE BEAR.—Rare.

U. Meles. *Lin.* 70.
Blaireau. Meles. *Briſſ.* 183.
BADGER. *Br. Zool.* N° 85. t. 8.

TALPA. *Lin.* 73.

T. Europæa. *Lin.* 73.
La Taupe. T. Vulgaris. *Briſſ.* 204.
The MOLE. *Br. Zool.* N° 34.

Alba. β.
Taupe blanche. Talpa alba. *Briſſ.* 205.
WHITE MOLE.—Rare.

SOREX. *Lin.* 73.

S. Arancus. *Lin.* 74.
Muſaraigne. Muſaraneus. *Briſſ.* 126.
COMMON SHREW. *Br. Zool.* N° 32.
Common in the Plains.

S. Daubentonii. *Hiſt. de l'Acad.* an. 1756. p. 11.
Muſaraigne d'eau. Muſaraneus aquaticus. *Briſſ.* 127.
WATER SHREW. *Br. Zool.* N° 33.
Rare in Switzerland.

ERINACEUS. *Lin.* 75.

E. Europæus. *Lin.* 75.
L'Heriſſon. Erinaceus. *Briſſ.* 128.
The URCHIN, or HEDGE-HOG. *Br. Zool.* N° 35.

ORDO IV. GLIRES.

LEPUS. *Lin.* 77.

L. Timidus α. *Lin.* 77.
Le Livre commun. Lepus. *Briſſ.* 94.
The COMMON HARE. *Br. Zool.* N° 20.
Very common.

Le Lievre blanc. Lepus variabilis, apice aurium atro, cauda concolore alba. *Pallas Nov. Spec.* 1.
VARYING, or ALPINE HARE. *Br. Zool.* N° 21. t. 8. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 242.
There is great reaſon to believe this to be a diſtinct ſpecies. Both are found on the mountains, but the White

White Hare never deſcends into the plains, keeping on the borders of the Glaciers and on the Alps; and the chaſſeurs in Switzerland aſſure us, as does Mr. Pennant, that it does not mix with the Common Hare, neither is the fleſh ſo palatable as that of the common kind. *Mr. Wittenbach.*

CASTOR. *Lin.* 78.

C. Fiber. *Lin.* 78.
Le Caſtor, ou le Bievre. C. ſive Fiber. *Briſſ.* 90.
The BEAVER. *Br. Zool.* 1. 8°. p. 96. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 251.
This animal was formerly found in the Aar, and in the lake of Brientz, but I believe it is now extinct in Switzerland.

MUS. *Lin.* 79.

Mus Marmota. *Lin.* 81.
Glis Marmota. *Wittenb.*
La Marmotte, Marmota Alpina. *Briſſ.* 117.
The MARMOT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 258.
Common on the ſlopes of the Alps where graſs is to be found. It makes a whiſtling or hiſſing noiſe on the approach of the chaſſeurs. The fleſh is eaten, and the fat ſold to the apothecaries, who make an ointment with it which is in repute for burns.

M. Cricetus. *Lin.* 82.
Le Hamſter. Marmota Argentoratenſis. *Briſſ.* 117.
The HAMSTER RAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 324.
I have been informed that this ſpecies has been ſeen, though rarely, about the Aar, and in the canton of Berne.

M. Rattus. *Lin.* 83.
Le Rat commun. Rattus. *Briſſ.* 118.
BLACK RAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 25.

M. Amphibius. *Lin.* 82.
Le Rat d'Eau. M. Aquaticus. *Briſſ.* 124.
WATER RAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 27.

M. Sylvaticus. *Lin.* 84.
La Mulot. M. Agrorum. *Briſſ.* 123.
FIELD MOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 28.
Very common, not in fields only, but in the woods.

M. Muſculus. *Lin.* 83.
La Souris. Sorex. *Briſſ.* 119.
MOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 30.—Very common in houſes.

M. Terreſtris. *Lin.* 82.
Le Campagnol. M. Campeſtris Minor. *Briſſ.* 123.
SHORT-TAILED MOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 31.—Common.

M. Œconomus. *Pallas.* Cauda ſubſcſquiunciali, auriculis nudis, vellere molli, latentibus palmis ſubtetradactylis, corpore fuſco. tab. 14. A. *Pallas. Pen. Hiſt. Quad.* N° 313.
This animal is known in the *Pais de Vaud* by the name of the *Mole*, and is common both on the mountains and the plains of that diſtrict. M. *Van Berchem* was the firſt who diſcovered it to be the *M. œconomus* of Pallas. It was alſo found, by M. Amſtein, in the country of the Griſons.

SCIURUS. *Lin.* 86.

S. Vulgaris. *Lin.* 86.
L'Ecureuil. S. vulgaris. *Briſſ.* 104.
COMMON SQUIRREL. *Br. Zool.* N° 23.
Two varieties are found in Switzerland; the common red ſquirrel with a white belly, and another black, with a white belly. The latter is larger, and leſs frequent than the red ſquirrel.

S. Glis. *Lin.* 87.
Le Loir. Glis. *Briſſ.* 113.
FAT DORMOUSE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 287.

S. Avellanarius. Mus avellanarius. *Lin.* 83.
Muſcardine. M. avellanarum minor. *Briſſ.* 115.
The DORMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 24.

S. Quercinus. Mus quercinus. *Lin.* 84.
Le Lerot. Rat blanc. M. Avellanarum major. *Briſſ.* 114.

GARDEN

GARDEN DORMOUSE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 288.
This is very rare.

ORDO V. PECORA.

CERVUS. *Lin.* 92.

C. Elaphus. *Lin.* 93.
Le Cerf. Cervus. *Briſſ.* 58.
The STAG. *Br. Zool.* N° 6.
This is rare in the Pais de Vaud, but more frequent in the plains and mountains of the German diſtrict of the canton of Berne.

C. Capreolus. *Lin.* 94.
Le Chevreuil. Capreolus. *Briſſ.* 61.
The ROE-BUCK. *Br. Zool.* N° 8. t. 4.
On the lower parts of mount Jura, and elſewhere in the plains.

CAPRA. *Lin.* 94.

Antilope Rupicapra. *Pallas Miſcell. Faſc.* 1. p. 7. & *Faſc.* 12. p. 12.
Capra Rupicapra. *Lin.* 95.
Le Chamois. Rupicapra. *Briſſ.* 41.
CHAMOIS ANTILOPE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 17.
Only on the higheſt Alps; deſcending in winter to the lower mountains.

C. Hircus. *Lin.* 94.
Le Bouc. Le Chevre domeſtique. Hircus et Capra domeſtica. *Briſſ.* 38.
DOMESTIC GOAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 5.
There is a variety with four horns, found on the Alps in the canton of Berne.

C. Ibex. *Lin.* p. 95.
Le Bouc eſtain. Ibex. *Briſſ.* 29.
WILD GOAT, IBEX GOAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 13.
Extremely rare now in Switzerland.
Bouquetin. *Buffon. Hiſt. Nat.* xii. p. 136. t. 13. 14.

ORDO VI. BELLUÆ.

EQUUS. *Lin.* 100.

E. Caballus. *Lin.* 100.
Le Cheval. Equus. *Briſſ.* 69.
The HORSE.

E. Aſinus. *Lin.* 100.
L'Ane. Aſinus. *Briſſ.* 70.
The Ass.

Aſinus, Mulus β. *Lin.* 101.
Le Mulet. Mulus. *Briſſ.* 71.
The MULE. *Br. Zool.* N° 8.

SUS. *Lin.* 102.

S. Scrofa. Aper. *Lin.* 102.
Le Sanglier. Aper. *Briſſ.* 75.
The WILD HOG. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 61.
On mount Jura, and in the adjacent country.

Scrofa. Sus. *Lin.* 102.
Le Cochon domeſtique. Sus domeſticus. *Briſſ.* 74.
TAME HOG. *Br. Zool.* N° 9.

CLASS II.

AVES.

ORDO I. ACCIPITRES. RAPACIOUS.

VULTUR. *Lin.* 121. VULTURE.

Vultur Barbatus. *Lin.* 121.
Aureus. *Geſner. Av.* edit. 1620. p. 708.
V. barbu. *Briſſon.* 6. *App.* p. 26.
BEARDED VULTURE. *Edwards.* t. 106.

This bird frequents the Pennine, Rhætian, and Tyroleſe Alps. It is found alſo in Corſica, Sardinia, and probably in Barbary, as well as on mount Caucaſus and in Dauria, or the ſouth-eaſtern parts of Siberia. It connects the Vultures with the Eagles. In the form of the beak and of the body it reſembles the Vulture, but differs from that genus in having the head, like that of the Eagles, covered with feathers. It is now ſo well defined, eſpecially by M. Sprungli, that it can no longer be miſtaken *. The German peaſants of Switzerland name this bird, by way of eminence, the *Lammer-geyer*, and relate incredible tales of its ſize and voracioufneſs: The peaſants of the French diſtrict frequently call it *Le Vautour Jaune.*

* See Letter 58.

FALCO.

FALCO. *Lin.* p. 124. FALCON.

F. Offifragus. *Lin.* 124.
Le Grand Aigle de Mer. Aquila offifraga. *Briff.* 1. p. 437.
SEA EAGLE. *Pen. Br. Zool.* N° 44. t. 17.
Frequent about the lakes.

F. Chryfaëtos. *Lin.* 125.
L'Aigle doré. feu Aq. aurea. *Briff.* 1. 431.
GOLDEN EAGLE. *Br. Zool.* N° 42. t. 16. frontifpiece.—On Mount Jura.

F. Fulvus. *Lin.* 125.
L'Aigle. Aquila. *Briff.* 1. 419.
BLACK EAGLE. *Br. Zool.* N° 43.
The peafants of Switzerland call this bird the *Lammer-geyer brun*, to diftinguifh it from the *Vautour Jaune*. Mr. Pennant informs us, on the authority of Mr. Oedman, that this bird is only the young of Linnæus's F. Melanætus, p. 124. See Supp. to *Arctic Zoology*, p. 57.

F. Haliætus. *Lin.* 129.
L'Aigle de Mer. feu Aquila Marina. *Briff.* 1. 440. t. 34.
The OSPREY. *Br. Zool.* N° 46. *Flor. Scot.* 17. t. 1.

F.* Pygargus. *Lin.* 126.
La Soubufe. Le Faucon à Collier. Falco torquatus. *Briff.* 1. 345.?
RING-TAILED FALCON.—Very rare.

F. Milvus. *Lin.* 126.
Le Milan Royal. Milvus regalis. *Briff.* 1. 414. t. 33.
The KITE. *Br. Zool.* N° 53.

F. Subbuteo. *Lin.* 127.
Le Hobreau. Dendrofalco. *Briff.* 1. 375.
The HOBBY. *Br. Zool.* N° 61.

F. Buteo. *Lin.* 127.
La Bufe. Buteo. *Briff.* 1. 406.
The BUZZARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 55. t. 25.
Very common.

F. Tinnunculus. *Lin.* 127.
La Creſſerelle. Tinnunculus. *Briſſ.* 1. 393.
The KESTRIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 60.

F.*Lanarius. *Lin.* 129.
Le Lanier. Lanarius. *Briſſ.* 1. 363.
The LANNER. *Br. Zool.* N° 51. t. 22.

F. Apivorus. *Lin.* 130.
La Boudrée. Buteo apivorus & veſcivorus. *Briſſ.* 1. 410.
HONEY BUZZARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 56.

F. Palumbarius. *Lin.* 130.
L'Autour. Aſtur. *Briſſ.* 1. 317.
GOSHAWK. *Br. Zool.* N° 52. t. 24.

F. Niſus. *Lin.* 130.
L'Epervier. Accipiter. *Briſſ.* 1. 310.
SPARROW HAWK. *Br. Zool.* N° 62.

F. Lithofalco. Le Faucon de Roche, ou Rochier. *Briſſ.* 1. 349.
STONE FALCON. *Latham.* 1. p. 92.

F. Leucocephalus. Le Faucon a tete blanche. *Briſſ.* 1. 325. Var. C. et Le Faucon patu. F. pedibus pennatis. ejuſd. 6. *App.* 22. t. 1.
ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON. *Br. Zool. App.* 623. t. 1.?

F.*Circus rufus. Le Buzard roux. *Briſſ.* 1. p. 404.
HARPY FALCON. *Latham.* 1. p. 51.

F. Peregrinus. Le Faucon pelerin. *Briſſ.* 1. 341.
PEREGRINE FALCON. *Br. Zool.* N° 48. t. 20.

F. Æſalon. *Buffon.*
L'Emerillon. *Briſſ.* 1. 382.
The MERLIN. *Br. Zool. fol.* XV.

STRIX. *Lin.* 131. OWL.

S. Bubo. *Lin.* 131.
Le Grand Duc. Bubo. *Briſſ.* 1. 477.
EAGLE OWL. *Br. Zool.* N° 64.
Frequent among the rocks on the mountains.

S. Otus. *Lin.* 132.
Le Moyen Duc, ou le Hibou. Aſio. *Briſſ.* 1. 486.
LONG-EARED HORN OWL. *Br. Zool.* N° 65. t. 30.

S. Scops.

S. Scops. *Lin.* 132.
Le petit Duc. Scops. *Briſſ.* 1. 495. t. 37. f. 1.
Scops, or Little Horn Owl. *Latham.* 1. p. 129.

S. Aluco. *Lin.* 132.
La Hulotte. Ulula. *Br. Zool.* 1. 507.
Brown Owl? or Aluco? *Latham.* 1. p. 140.

S. Flammea. *Lin.* 133.
L'Effraie, ou la Fraiſage. Le petit Chathuant. Aluco. *Briſſ.* 1. 503.
White Owl, or Barn Owl. *Br. Zool.* N° 67.

S. Stridula. *Lin.* 133.
Le Chathuant. Strix. *Briſſ.* 1. 500.
Tawny Owl. *Br. Zool.* N° 68.

S. Ulula. *Lin.* 133.
La Choutte, ou La grande Cheveche. Noctua Major. *Briſſ.* 1. 511.
Brown Owl. *Br. Zool.* N° 69. t. 32.

S. Paſſerina. *Lin.* 133.
La Chevache. Noctua minor. *Briſſ.* 1. 514.
Little Owl. *Br. Zool.* N° 70.

Lanius. *Lin.* 134. Shrike.

L. Excubitor. *Lin.* 134.
La Pie-grieche griſe. Lanius cinereus. *Briſſ.* 2. 141.
Great Shrike. *Br. Zool.* N° 71. t. 33.

L. Collurio. *Lin.* 136.
L'Ecorcheur. Collurio. *Briſſ.* 2. 151.
Red-backed Shrike. *Br. Zool.* N° 72.

L. Rufus. La Pie Grieche rouſſe. *Briſſ.* 2. 147.
Eadem cum priori ex ſententia *Linnæi.*
Wood-chat Shrike. *Br. Zool.* N° 73. *Latham.* 1. p. 169.

Ordo II. Picæ. Pies.

Corvus. *Lin.* 155. Crow.

C. Corax. *Lin.* 155.
Le Corbeau. Corvus. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 8.
The Raven. *Br. Zool.* N° 74.

C. Corone. *Lin.* 155.
La Corneille. Cornix. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 12.
Carrion Crow. *Br. Zool.* N° 75. t. 34.

C. Fru-

C. Frugilegus. *Lin.* 156.
Le Freux. Le Corneille moiſonneuſe. Cornix frugilega. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 16.
The ROOK. *Br. Zool.* N° 76.

C. Cornix. *Lin.* 156.
La Corneille moutillé. Cornix cinerea. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 19.
HOODED CROW. *Br. Zool.* N° 77. *Flor. Scot.* t. 2.
Rarely ſeen, and only in winter.

C. Monedula. *Lin.* 156.
Le Choucas. Monedula ſ. Lupus. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 24.
The JACK-DAW. *Br. Zool.* N° 81.

C. Glandarius. *Lin.* 156.
Le Geay. Garrulus. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 47.
The JAY. *Br. Zool.* N° 79.

C. Caryocatactes. *Lin.* 157.
Le Caſſe-noix. Nucifraga. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 59. t. 5. f. 1.
NUT-BREAKER. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* 531. t. 3.
Common in the woods.

C. Pica. *Lin.* 157.
La Pie. Pica varia ſ. caudata. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 35.
The MAGPIE. *Br. Zool.* N° 78.

C. Pyrrhocorax. *Lin.* 158.
Le Choucas des Alpes. Pyrrhocorax. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 30. t. 1. f. 2.
ALPINE CROW. *Latham.* 1. 381.
Frequent in the Alps.

C. Graculus. *Lin.* 158.
Le Coracias. Coracia. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 3. t. 1. f. 1.
RED-LEGGED CROW. *Latham.* 1. p. 401. *Br. Zool.* N° 80. t. 35.
In the Alps, but leſs frequent than the foregoing ſpecies.

C. Eremita. *Lin.* 159.
Le Coracias huppé. Coracia criſtata. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 6.
HERMIT CROW. *Latham.* 1. p. 403.
This bird is entirely unknown to M. Sprungli, though ſaid to be a native of the Swiſs mountains. He took great pains to diſcover it, but in vain; and ſuſpects, after all, that if it does really exiſt, it is only a variety of the preceding.

CORA-

CORACIAS. *Lin.* 159. ROLLER.

C. Garrula. *Lin.* 159.
Le Rollier. Galgulus. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 64. t. 5. f. 2.
The ROLLER. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* p. 624. t. 2.
Rare, and only ſeen in the ſummer ſeaſon.

ORIOLUS. *Lin.* 160. ORIOLE.

O. Galbula. *Lin.* 160.
Le Loriot. Oriolus. *Briſſ.* 2. p. 320.
The ORIOLE. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* p. 626. t. 4.
Uncommon in Switzerland.

CUCULUS. *Lin.* 168. CUCKOW.

C. Canorus. *Lin.* 168.
Le Coucou. Cuculus. *Briſſ.* 4. p. 105.
The CUCKOO. *Br. Zool.* N° 82. t. 36.

JYNX. *Lin.* 172. WRYNECK.

J. Torquilla. *Lin.* 172.
Le Torcol. Torquilla. *Briſſ.* 4. p. 2. t. 1. f. 1.
The WRY-NECK. *Br. Zool.* N° 83. t. 36.

PICUS. *Lin.* 173. WOODPECKER.

P. Martius. *Lin.* 173.
Pic noir. Picus niger. *Briſſ.* 4. 21.
BLACK WOODPECKER. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* p. 276.
Latham. 1. p. 552.
Common in the woods abounding in fir-trees.

P. Viridis. *Lin.* 175.
Pic verd. P. viridis. *Briſſ.* 4. p. 9.
GREEN WOODPECKER. *Br. Zool.* N° 84.

P. Norwegicus.
Le Pic verd de Norwege. *Briſſ.* 4. p. 19.
Grey-headed green Woodpecker. *Edw.* t. 65.
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER. *Br. Zool.* p. 277.
Latham. 1. p. 583.—On the mountains.

P. Major. *Lin.* 176.
Le grand Pic varié. P. varius major. *Briſſ.* 4. 34.
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Br. Zool.* N° 85.

P. Medius.

P. Medius. *Lin.* 176.
Le Pic varié. Picus varius. *Briſſ.* 4. 38.
MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Br. Zool.* N° 86. t. 37.

P. Minor. *Lin.* 176.
Le petit Pic varié. P. varius minor. *Briſſ.* 4. 41.
LEST SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Br. Zool.* N° 87. t. 37.

P. Tridactylus. *Lin.* 177.
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. *Edw.* t. 114. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* p. 275. *Latham.* 1. p. 600.
Very common in the mountainous part of the canton of Berne.

SITTA. *Lin.* 177. NUTHATCH.

S. Europæa. *Lin.* 177.
Le Torche-pot. Sitta, ſ. Picus cinereus. *Briſſ.* 3. 588. t. 28. f. 3.
The NUTHATCH. *Br. Zool.* N° 89. t. 38.

ALCEDO. *Lin.* p. 178. KINGFISHER.

A. Iſpida. *Lin.* 178.
Le Martin Peſcheur. Iſpida. *Briſſ.* 4. 471.
KINGFISHER. *Br. Zool.* N° 88. t. 38.
Frequent in Switzerland, particularly about fiſh-ponds.

MEROPS. *Lin.* 182. BEE-EATER.

M. Apiaſter. *Lin.* 182.
Le Guaſpier. Apiaſter. *Briſſ.* 4. 532.
BEE-EATER. *Latham.* 1. p. 667.

CERTHIA. *Lin.* 184. CREEPER.

C. Familiaris. *Lin.* 184.
Le Grimpereau. Certhia. *Briſſ.* 3. 603.
The CREEPER. *Br. Zool.* N° 91. t. 39.

C. Muraria. *Lin.* 184.
Le Grimpereau de muraille. C. muralis. *Briſſ.* 3. 607. t. 30. f. 1.

WALL-

WALL-CREEPER. *Latham.* 1. 730. *Edw.* t. 361.
Common, in ſummer, on the mountains; in winter, about towns and villages.

UPUPA. *Lin.* 183. HOOPEE.

U. Epops. *Lin.* 183.
La Hupe, ou Puput. Upapa. *Briſſ.* 2. 455. t. 43. f. 1.
The HOOPEE. *Br. Zool.* N° 90. t. 39.
Common in the ſummer.

ORDO III. ANSERES. WEB-FOOTED.

ANAS. *Lin.* 194. DUCK.

A. Cygnus *ferus*. *Lin.* 194.
La Cygne ſauvage. C. ferus. *Briſſ.* 6. 292. t. 28.
WILD SWAN. *Br. Zool.* N° 264.
Viſits Switzerland only in very ſevere winters.

A. Anſer *ferus*. *Lin.* 197.
L'oye Sauvage. Anſer ſylveſtris. *Briſſ.* 6. 265.
GREY LAG GOOSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 266. *Latham.* 3. 459.

A. Clypeata. *Lin.* 200.
Le Souchet. A. Clypeata. *Briſſ.* 6. 329. t. 32. f. 1.
The SHOVELER. *Br. Zool.* N° 280.

A. Strepera. *Lin.* 200.
Le Chipau. A. Strepera. *Briſſ.* 6. 339. t. 33. f. 1.
The GODWALL. *Br. Zool.* N° 288.

A. Clangula. *Lin.* 201.
Le Garrot. A. Clangula. *Briſſ.* 6. 416. t. 37. f. 2.
GOLDEN-EYE DUCK. *Br. Zool.* N° 276.

A. Acuta. *Lin.* 202.
Le Canard a longue queue. A. Longicanda. *Briſſ.* 6. 369. t. 34. f. 1. 2.
PINTAIL DUCK. *Br. Zool.* N° 282.

A. Ferina.

A. Ferina. *Lin.* p. 203.
Le Millouin. Penelope. *Briſſ.* 6. 384. t. 33. f. 1.
The POCHARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 284.

A. Penelops. *Lin.* 202.
Le Canard ſiffleur. A. fiſtularis. *Briſſ.* 6. 391. t. 35. f. 2.
The WIGEON. *Br. Zool.* N° 286.

A. Fiſtularis criſtata.
Le Canard ſiffleur hupé. *Briſſ.* 6. 398. *Pl. Enlum.* N° 928.
RED-CRESTED DUCK. *Latham.* 3. 544.

A. Querquedula. *Lin.* 203.
La Sarcelle. Querquedula. *Briſſ.* 6. 427. t. 39. f. 1. 2.
The GARGANEY. *Br. Zool.* N^d 289. t. 101.

A. Crecca. *Lin.* 204.
La Petit Sarcelle. Querquedula Minor. *Briſſ.* 6. 436. t. 40. f. 1.
The TEAL. *Br. Zool.* N° 290.

A. Boſchas. *Lin.* 288.
Le Canard Sauvage. A. fera. *Briſſ.* 6. 318.
The MALLARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 274.

A. Fuligula. *Lin.* 207.
Le Petit Morillon. Glaucium Minus. *Briſſ.* 411. t. 37. f. 1.
TUFTED DUCK. *Br. Zool.* N° 274.

MERGUS. *Lin.* 207. MERGANSER.

M. Merganſer. *Lin.* 208.
L'Harle. Merganſer. *Briſſ.* 6. 231. t. 22.
The GOOSEANDER. *Br. Zool.* N° 260. t. 92.

M. Serrator. *Lin.* 208.
L'Harle hupé. M. criſtatus. *Briſſ.* 6. 237. t. 23.
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. *Br. Zool.* N° 261. t. 93.

M. Caſtor. *Lin.* 209.
Le Bievre, ou le Harle cendrée. M. cinereus. *Briſſ.* 6. 254. t. 25.
DUN DIVER, variety A. *Latham.* 3. 421.

M. Albellus. *Lin.* 209.
La Piette, ou Le Petit Harle hupé. M. criſtatus Minor. *Briſſ.* 6. 243. t. 24. f. 1. 2.
The SMEW. *Br. Zool.* N° 262.
The M. Minutus *Lin.* is the female Smew.

PELECANUS. *Lin.* 215. PELECAN.

P. *Onocratalus. *Lin.* 215.
Le Pelican. Onocratalus. *Briſſ.* 6. 519.
GREAT WHITE PELICAN. *Latham.* 3. 575. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* p. 578. *Edw.* t. 92.
This bird rarely viſits Switzerland.

P. Carbo. *Lin.* 216.
Le Cormorant. Phalacrocorax. *Briſſ.* 6. 511. t. 45.
The CORVORANT. *Br. Zool.* N° 291.

P. *Graculus. *Lin.* 217.
Le Petit Cormoran. Phalacrocorax Minor. *Briſſ.* 6. 516.
The SHAG. *Br. Zool.* N° 292. t. 102.

COLYMBUS. *Lin.* 220. DIVER.

C. Immer. *Lin.* 222.
Le Grand Plongeon. Mergus Major. *Briſſ.* 6. 105. t. 10. f. 1.
The IMBER DIVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 238. t. 84.
Sometimes ſeen in the winter ſeaſon.

C. Mergus *Minor.* Le Petit Plongeon. *Briſſ.* 6. 108. t. 10. f. 2.
SPECKLED DIVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 239. *Latham.* 3. 343.

C. *Arcticus. *Lin.* 221.
Le Plongeon à gorge noire. Mergus gutture Nigro. *Briſſ.* 6. 115.
BLACK-THROATED DIVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 241. t. 85. *Latham.* 3. p. 341.—Very rare.

C. Criſtatus. *Lin.* 221.
La Grebe cornue. Colymbus cornutus. *Briſſ.* 6. 45. t. 5. f. 1.
GREAT-CRESTED GREBE. *Br. Zool.* N° 223.

C. Auritus

C. Auritus α. *Lin.* 222.
La Petite Grebe cornue. C. cornutus Minor. *Briſſ.* 6. 50.
EARED DOBCHICK. *Br. Zool.* N° 224. t. 79.
Le Grebe d'Eſclavonie. *Pl. Enlum.* t. 404. 2. *Latham.* 3. p. 288.
Auritus β. La Grebe a Oreilles. C. auritus. *Briſſ.* 6. 54.
EARED GREBE. *Latham.* 3. 285.
This bird appears to be a different ſpecies from the *Auritus* α.

Auritus γ. La Grebe de Riviere. C. fluviatilis. *Briſſ.* 6. 59.
This bird has ſtill more the appearance of a different ſpecies.

C. Urinator. *Lin.* 223.
La Grebe. Colymbus. *Briſſ.* 6. 34. t. 3. f. 1.
TIPPET GREBE. *Br. Zool.* N° 222. t. 88.

C. Griſeus. La Grebe à joues griſes, ou le Jougris. *Buff. Oiſ.* 8. 242. *Pl. Enlum.* 931.
RED-NECKED GREBE. *Arct. Zool.* p. 499. C. *Suppl.* p. 69. *Latham.* 3. 288.

C. Minor. La Petit Grebe. *Briſſ.* 6. p. 56.
Grebion a yeux rouges, *Pl. Enlum.* 942.
DUSKY GREBE. N° 225. *Latham.* 3. p. 286.

LARUS. *Lin.* 224. GULL.

L. Tridactylus. *Lin.* 224.
La Mouette d'Hiver. Gavia hyberna. *Briſſ.* 6. 189.
WINTER MEW. *Latham.* 3. 384.

L. Canus. *Lin.* 224.
La Mouette cendrée. Gavia cinerea. *Briſſ.* 6. 175. t. 16. f. 1.
COMMON GULL. *Br. Zool.* N° 249. t. 89.

L. Cinerarius. *Lin.* 224.
La Petite Mouette cendrée. *Briſſ.* 6. 178. t. 17. f. 1.
RED-LEGGED GULL. *Latham.* 3. p. 381. *Br. Zool.* Variety. p. 542.

L. Fuſcus. *Lin.* 225.
Le Goeland gris. L. griſeus. *Briſſ.* 6. 162.
HERRING GULL. *Br. Zool.* N° 246. t. 88.

L. Atricilla. *Lin.* 225.
La Mouette rieuſe. Gavia ridibunda. *Briſſ.* 6. 192. t. 18. f. 1.
LAUGHING GULL. *Cateſby.* 1. t. 89. *Latham.* 3. 383. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* p. 528.

L. Paraſiticus. *Lin.* 226.
Le Stercoraire. Stercorarius longicaudatus. *Briſſ.* 6. p. 155. & p. 150.
ARCTIC GULL. *Latham.* 3. p. 389. *Br. Zool.* N° 245. t. 87.—This appears only in winter.

L. Varius, ſive Skua. Le Goiland varié, ou Le Griſard. *Briſſ.* 6. 167. t. 15. bona.
WAGEL GULL. *Latham.* 3. 375. *Br. Zool.* N° 247.

L. Cinereus minor, rectricibus albis, remigibus omnibus cinereis, apice albis. L. cinereus minor, ſeu ſecundus. *Aldrovand.* iii. p. 35.

STERNA. *Lin.* 227. TERN.

S. Hirundo. *Lin.* 227.
La grande Hirondelle de mer. Sterna major. *Briſſ.* 6. 203. t. 19. f. 1.
GREAT TERN. *Br. Zool.* N° 254. t. 90.

S. Fiſſipes. *Lin.* 228.
L'Hirondelle de mer noire, ou Le Epouvantail. S. nigra. *Briſſ.* 6. 211. t. 20. f. 1.
BLACK TERN. *Br. Zool.* N° 256.

S. Nævia. *Lin.* 228.
L'Hirondelle de mer tachettée. S. nævia. *Briſſ.* 6. 216. t. 20. f. 2.
SANDWICH TERN. Variety A. *Latham.* p. 358?

ORDO

ORDO IV. GRALLÆ. WADERS.

PLATALEA. *Lin.* 231. SPOONBILL.

P. Leucorodia. *Lin.* 231.
La Spatule. Platea. *Briſſ.* 5. 352.
SPOONBILL. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* 634. t. 9.
Now and then ſeen in the marſhes.

ARDEA. *Lin.* 233. CRANE.

A. Grus. *Lin.* 234.
La Grue. Grus. *Briſſ.* 5. 374. t. 33.
The CRANE. *Br. Zool. App.* 629. t. 6.
Only ſeen in the ſpring in its migration.

A. Ciconia. *Lin.* 235.
La Cigogne Blanche. Ciconia alba. *Briſſ.* 5. 365. t. 32.
The STORK. *Latham.* 3. 47. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* p. 455.
Common in the marſhes and low grounds.

A. Nigra. *Lin.* 235.
La Cigogne brune. Ciconia fuſca. *Briſſ.* 5. 362. t. 31.
BLACK STORK. *Latham.* 3. p. 50. *Arct. Zool.* p. 456.
Leſs common than the foregoing.

A. Nycticorax. *Lin.* 235.
Le Bihoreau. Nycticorax. *Briſſ.* 5. 493. t. 39.
ASH-COLOURED CRANE, or NIGHT RAVEN, male.
Latham. 3. 52. *Arct. Zool.* p. 450.

A. Purpurea. *Lin.* 236.
Le Heron pourpre hupé. A. criſtata purpuraſcens, *Briſſ.* 5. t. 36. f. 2.
CRESTED PURPLE HERON. *Latham.* 3. p. 95.

A. Major. *Lin.* 236.
Le Heron hupé. A. criſtata. *Briſſ.* 5. 396. t. 35.
COMMON HERON, male. *Latham.* 3. 83. *Br. Zool.* N° 173. t. 61.

A. Cinerea. *Lin.* 236.
Le Heron. Ardea. *Briſſ.* 5. 392. t. 34. et Le Heron cendrée, p. 403.
COMMON HERON, female. *Latham.* ib. *Br. Zool.* ib.
Very common in Switzerland.

A. Garzetta. *Lin.* 237.
L'Aigrette. Egretta. *Briſſ.* 5. 431.
The LITTLE EGRET. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* p. 631. t. 7. *Latham.* 3. 90.

A. Stellaris. *Lin.* 239.
Le Butor. Botaurus. *Briſſ.* 5. 444. t. 37. f. 1.
The BITTERN. *Br. Zool.* N° 174.

A. Alba. *Lin.* 239.
Le Heron Blanc. A. candida. *Briſſ.* 5. 428.
WHITE HERON. *Br. Zool.* N° 175.—Very rarely ſeen.

A. Minuta β. *Lin.* 240.
Le Blongios. Ardeola. *Briſſ.* 497. t. 40. f. 1.
LITTLE BITTERN. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* 633. t. 8.
Common.

A. Griſea. *Lin.* 239.
Le Heron gris. A. griſea. *Briſſ.* 5. 412. t. 36. f. 1.
ASH-COLOURED CRANE, or NIGHT RAVEN, female. *Latham.* 3. 53.

A. Huppé de Mahon. *Pl. Enlum.* t. 348.
MAHON HERON.

TANTALUS. *Lin.* 240. IBIS.

T. Falcinellas. *Lin.* 241.
Le Courly verd. Numenius viridis. *Briſſ.* 5. 326. t. 37. f. 2.
BAY IBIS. *Latham.* 3. 213. *Arct. Zool.* p. 460.
A few of theſe birds are ſeen every year in Switzerland.

SCOLOPAX. *Lin.* 242. CURLEW.

S. Arquata. *Lin.* 242.
Le Courly. Numenius. *Briſſ.* 5. 311.
The CURLEW. *Br. Zool.* N° 176. t. 63.

S. Phæopus. *Lin.* 243.
Demi Courly. Le Petit Courly, ou le Corlieu. *Briſſ.* 5. 317. t. 37. f. 1. Numenius minor.
The WHIMBRIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 177. t. 64.

* S. Ruſti-

S. Ruſticola. *Lin.* 243.
La Beccaſſe. Scolopax. *Briſſ.* 5. 292.
Woodcock. *Br. Zool.* N° 178. t. 65.
It breeds in the Alpine mountains.

S. Gallinago. *Lin.* 244.
La Beccaſine. Gallinago. *Briſſ.* 5. 298. t. 26. f. 1.
Common Snipe. *Br. Zool.* N° 187. t. 68.

S. Gallinula. *Lin.* 244.
La Petite Beccaſine. Gallinago minor. *Briſſ.* 5. 303. t. 26. f. 2.
Jack Snipe. *Br. Zool.* N° 189. t. 68.

S. Glottis. *Lin.* 245.
La grande Barge griſe. Limoſa griſea major. *Briſſ.* 5. 273. t. 24. f. 2.
Green Shank. *Br. Zool.* N° 183.

S. Limoſa. *Lin.* 245.
Le Barge. Limoſa. *Briſſ.* 5. 262.
Lesser Godwit. *Br. Zool.* N° 182.

S. Totanus. *Lin.* 245.
La Barge griſe. Limoſa griſea. *Briſſ.* 5. 267. t. 23. f. 1.
Spotted Snipe. *Latham.* 3. 148. *Br. Zool.* N° 186.

S. Calidris. *Lin.* 245.
Le Chevalier. Totanus. *Briſſ.* 5. 188. t. 17. f. 1.
Red Shank. *Br. Zool.* N° 184. t. 65.

S. Fuſca. *Lin.* 243?
La Barge brune. Limoſa fuſca. *Briſſ.* 276. t. 23. f. 2.
Dusky Snipe. *Latham.* 3. 155. *Arct. Zool.* p. 471?

TRINGA. *Lin.* 247. SANDPIPER.

T. Pugnax. *Lin.* 247.
Le Combattant, ou Paon de Mers. Pugnax. *Briſſ.* 5. p. 240. t. 22. f. 1. 2.
The Ruffe. *Br. Zool.* N° 192. t. 69.

T. Vanellus. *Lin.* 248.
Le Vanneau. Vanellus. *Briſſ.* 5. 94. t. 8. f. 1.
The Lapwing. *Br. Zool.* N° 190.

T. Interpres. *Lin.* 248.
Le Coulon chaud. Arenaria. *Briſſ.* 5. 132.
HEBRIDAL SANDPIPER. *Br. Zool.* N° 200. *Fl. Scot.* t. 3.

T. Morinella. *Lin.* 249.
Le Coulon-chaud cendré. Arenaria cinerea. *Briſſ.* 5. 137. t. 11. f. 2.
The TURNSTONE. *Br. Zool.* N° 199.

T. Lobata. *Lin.* 249.
Le Phalarope. Phalaropus. *Briſſ.* 6. p. 12.
GREY PHALAROPE. *Latham.* 3. 272. *Br. Zool.* N° 218. t. 86.

T. Alpina. *Lin.* 249.
L'Alouette de Mer à Collier. Cinclus torquatus. *Briſſ.* 5. 216. t. 19. f. 2.
The DUNLIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 205. *Latham.* 3. 185.

T. Cinclus. *Lin.* 251.
L'Alouette de Mer. Cinclus. *Briſſ.* 5. 211. t. 19. f. 1.
The PURRE. *Br. Zool.* N° 206. t. 71.

T. Helvetica. *Lin.* 250.
Le Vanneau de Suiſſe. Vanellus helveticus. *Briſſ.* 5. 106. t. 10. f. 1.
SWISS SANDPIPER. *Arct. Zool.* p. 478.
It is not common in Switzerland.

T. Ocrophus. *Lin.* 250.
Le Beccaſſeau, ou Cul blanc. Tringa. *Briſſ.* 5. 177. t. 16. f. 1.
GREEN SANDPIPER. *Br. Zool.* N° 201.

T. Hypoleucos. *Lin.* 250.
La Guignette. Guinetta. *Briſſ.* 5. 183. t. 16. f. 2.
COMMON SANDPIPER. *Br. Zool.* N° 204.

T. Arenaria. *Lin.* 251.
La Petite Maubeche griſe. Calidris griſea minor. *Briſſ.* 5. 236. t. 20. f. 2.
SANDERLING PLOVER. *Latham.* 3. p. 197. *Br. Zool.* N° 212. t. 73.

T. Calidris.

T. Calidris. *Lin.* 252.
La Maubeche. Calidris. *Briſſ.* 5. 226. t. 20. f. 1.
DUSKY SNIPE. *Latham.* 3. 174.

T. Calidris griſea. La Maubeche griſe. *Briſſ.* 5. 233. t. 21. f. 2. *Pl. Enlum.* 366.
GRISLED SANDPIPER. *Latham.* 3. 175.

T. Cinclus Minor. La Petite Alouette de Mer. A. *Briſſ.* 3. 215.
A variety of the T. Cinclus *Lin.* or Purre (*Br. Zool.* N° 206.) called in Switzerland GRILLET.

T. Striata. *Lin.* 248.
Le Chevalier rayé. Totanus ſtriatus. *Briſſ.* 5. 196. t. 18. f. 1.
STRIATED SANDPIPER. *Arct. Zool.* p. 472. *Latham.* 3. 176.

T. Squatarola. *Lin.* 252.
Le Vanneau gris. Vanellus griſeus. *Briſſ.* 5. 100. t. 9. f. 1.
GREY PLOVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 191.

CHARADRIUS. *Lin.* 253. PLOVER.

C. Hiaticula. *Lin.* 253.
Le petit Pluvier à Collier. Pluvialis torquata. *Briſſ.* 5. 63. t. 5. f. 2.
RINGED PLOVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 211.

C.*Morinellus. *Lin.* 254.
Le Guinard. Morinellus. *Briſſ.* 5. 54. t. 4. f. 2.
The DOTTEREL PLOVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 210. t. 73.

C. Apricarius. *Lin.* 254.
Le Pluvier doré a ventre noir. Pluvialis aurea Freti Hudſonis. *Briſſ.* 5. 51.
ALWARGRIM PLOVER. *Arct. Zool.* p. 483. *Latham.* 3. p. 198. Spotted P. *Edw.* t. 140.

C. Pluvialis. *Lin.* 254.
Le Pluvier doré. P. aurea. *Briſſ.* 5. 43. t. 4. f. 1.
GOLDEN PLOVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 208. t. 72.

C. Oedic-

C. Oedicnemus. *Lin.* 255.
Le grand Pluvier, ou Courly de Terre. Pluvialis Major. *Briſſ.* 5. 77. t. 7. f. 1.
THICK-KNEED BUSTARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 100.

C. Himantopus. *Lin.* 255.
L'Echaſſe. Himantopus. *Briſſ.* 5. 33. t. 3. f. 1.
LONG-LEGGED PLOVER. *Br. Zool.* N° 209. *Fl. Scot.* 35. t. 4.
Rarely ſeen in Switzerland.

C. Pluvialis Morinellus flaveſcens. *Gerini ornithol. a Florencc.* t. 474. Courvite. *Pl. Enlum.* 795.
CREAM-COLOURED PLOVER. *Latham.* 3. 217.
Very rare.

RECURVIROSTRA. *Lin.* 256. AVOSET.

R. Avocetta. *Lin.* 256.
L'Avocette. Avocetta. *Briſſ.* 6. 538. t. 47. f. 2.
SCOOPING AVOSET. *Br. Zool.* N° 228. t. 80.

HÆMATOPUS. *Lin.* 257. OYSTER-CATCHER.

H. Oſtralegus. *Lin.* 257.
L'Huitrier, ou Pic marine. Oſtralega. *Briſſ.* 5. 38. t. 3. f. 2.
PIED OYSTER-CATCHER. *Br. Zool.* N° 213. t. 74.

FULICA. *Lin.* 257. COOT.

F. Fuſca. *Lin.* 257.
La Petite Poule d'Eau. Gallinula Minor. *Briſſ.* 6. p. 6.
BROWN GALLINULE. *Latham.* 3. 260.

F. Atra. *Lin.* 257.
La Foulque, ou Morelle. *Briſſ.* 6. 23. t. 2. f. 1.
COMMON COOT. *Br. Zool.* N° 220. t. 77.

F.*Aterrima. *Lin.* 258.
La grande Foulque, ou la Macroule. F. Major. *Briſſ.* 3. 28. t. 2. f. 2.
GREAT COOT. *Br. Zool.* N° 221.

F. Chloropus.

F. Chloropus. *Lin.* 258.
La Poule d'Eau. Gallinula. *Briſſ.* 6. p. 3. t. 1. f. 1. 2.
COMMON GALLINULE, or WATER HEN. *Br. Zool.* N° 217. t. 77.

RALLUS. *Lin.* 261. RAIL.

R. Crex. *Lin.* 261.
Le Roi de Caille. Rallas Geniſtarum. ſ. Ortygometra. *Briſſ.* 5. 159. t. 13. f. 2.
The CRAKE GALLINULE. *Br. Zool.* N° 216. t. 85.

R. Aquaticus. *Lin.* 262.
Le Roſle d'Eau. Rallus aquaticus. *Briſſ.* 5. 151. t. 12. f. 2.
WATER RAIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 214. t. 75.

R. Porzana. *Lin.* 262.
La Marouette. Rallus aquaticus minor. ſ. Maruetta. *Briſſ.* 5. 155. t. 13. f. 2.
SPOTTED GALLINULE. *Br. Zool.* N° 215.

GLAREOLA. *Briſſ.* V. p. 141. Genus 73.

PRATINCOLE.

G. Pratincola. La Perdrix de Mer. Glareola. *Briſſ.* 5. 141. t. 12. f. 1.
Hirundo Pratincola. *Lin.* 345.
AUSTRIAN PRATINCOLE. *Latham.* 3. p. 222. t. 85.

OTIS. *Lin.* 264. BUSTARD.

O. Tarda. *Lin.* 264.
L'Outarde. Otis. *Briſſ.* 5. 18. *Edw.* t. 73. 74.
GREAT BUSTARD. *Br. Zool.* N° 98. t. 44.
Sometimes viſits Switzerland in winter.

ORDO V. GALLINÆ. GALLINACEOUS.

TETRAO. *Lin.* 273.

T. Urogallus. *Lin.* 273.
Le grand Coque de Bruyeres. Urogallus Major. *Briſſ.* 1. 182.
WOOD GROUS. *Br. Zool.* N° 92. t. 40. 41.

T. Tetrix. *Lin.* 274.
Le petit Coque de Bruyeres, a queue forchue. *Briſſ.* 1. 186.
BLACK GAME, or GROUS. *Br. Zool.* N° 93. t. 42.

T. Lagopus. *Lin.* 274.
Le Perdrix de Niege. La Gelinotte blanche. Lagopus. *Briſſ.* 1. 216.
PTARMIGAN. *Br. Zool.* N° 95.

T. Bonaſia. *Lin.* 275.
La Gelinotte. Bonaſa. *Briſſ.* 1. 191.
HASEL GROUS. *Latham.* 2. 744. *Arct. Zool.* p. 317.

T.*Attagen. La Gellinotte huppée. *Briſſ.* 1. 209.
RED GROUS. *Latham.* 2. 746. *Br. Zool.* N° 94.

T. Rufus. *Lin.* 276.
La Bartavelle. Perdix græca. *Briſſ.* 1. 241. t. 23. f. 1.
GREEK PARTRIDGE. *Latham.* 2. 767.
Frequent in alpine ſituations.

T. Perdix rubra. La Perdrix rouge. *Briſſ.* 1. 236.
GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE. *Latham.* 2. 768.
An? Varietas rufæ, quærit *Linnæus.*

T. Perdix. *Lin.* 276.
Perdrix griſe. Cinerea. *Briſſ.* 1. 219.
COMMON PARTRIDGE. *Br. Zool.* N° 274.

T. Coturnix. *Lin.* 278.
La Caille. Coturnix. *Briſſ.* 1. 247.
The QUAIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 97.

ORDO

ORDO VI. PASSERES. PASSERINE.

COLUMBA. *Lin.* 279. PIGEON.

C. Oenas. *Lin.* 279.
Le Pigeon Sauvage. Oenas ſ. Vinago. *Briſſ.* 1. 86.
COMMON WILD PIGEON. *Br. Zool.* N° 101. t. 45.

C. Palumbus. *Lin.* 282.
Le Pigeon ramier. Palumbus. *Briſſ.* 1. 89.
RING DOVE. *Br. Zool.* N° 102.

C. Turtur. *Lin.* 284.
La Tourterelle. Turtur. *Briſſ.* 1. 92.
TURTLE DOVE. *Latham.* 2. 644.

ALAUDA. *Lin.* 287. LARK.

A. Arvenſis. *Lin.* 287.
L'Alouette. Alauda. *Briſſ.* 3. 335.
SKY-LARK. *Br. Zool.* N° 136. t. 35.

A. Pratenſis. *Lin.* 287.
L'Alouette de pres. Forlouſe. A. Pratenſis. *Briſſ.* 3. 343.
TIT-LARK. *Br. Zool.* N° 138.

A. Arborea. *Lin.* 287.
L'Alouette de Bois. A. arborea. *Briſſ.* 3. 340. t. 20. f. 1.
WOOD-LARK. *Br. Zool.* N° 137.

A. Campeſtris. *Lin.* 288.
Alouette de Champs. A. campeſtris. *Briſſ.* 3. 349.
MEADOW LARK. *Br. Zool.* N° 378.

A. *Criſtata ? *Lin.* 288.
L'Alouette hupée, ou le Cochevis. A. criſtata. *Briſſ.* 3. 357.
CRESTED LARK. *Latham.* 2. 389.

A. Tri-

A. Trivialis. *Lin.* 288.
L'Alouette de Buiſon. A. ſepiaria. *Briſſ.* 3. 347.
GRASSHOPPER LARK. *Br. Zool.* N° 156. hue ſpectat.

A. Curruca griſea nævia. La Fauvette griſe tachetteé. *Briſſ. Suppl.* 112. t. 5. f. 2.
Alauda minima Locuſtæ voce. Locuſtella. D. Johnſon. *Raii. Av.* p. 70. N° 7. *Latham.* 2. 429.

STURNUS. *Lin.* 290. STARLING.

S. Vulgaris. *Lin.* 290.
L'Etourneau. Sturnus. *Briſſ.* 2. 439.
The STARLING. *Br. Zool.* N° 104. t. 46.

S. Cinclus. *Lin.* 290.
Le Merle d'eau, ou Merle aquatique. Merula aquatica. *Briſſ.* 5. 252.
WATER OUSEL. *Br. Zool.* N° 111.
Very common.

TURDUS. *Lin.* 291. THRUSH.

T. Viſcivorus. *Lin.* 291.
La groſſe Grive. T. Major. *Briſſ.* 2. 200.
MISSEL THRUSH. *Br. Zool.* N° 105.

T. Pilaris. *Lin.* 291.
La Litorne, ou Tourdelle. Pilaris ſ. Turdula. *Briſſ.* 2. 214.
The FIELD FARE. *Br. Zool.* N° 106.

T. Iliacus. *Lin.* 292.
Le Mauvis. T. Iliacus. *Briſſ.* 2. 208. t. 20. f. 1.
RED-WINGED THRUSH. *Br. Zool.* N° 108.

T. Muſicus. *Lin.* 292.
La petite Grive. T. Minor. *Briſſ.* 2. 205.
The THROSTLE. *Br. Zool.* N° 107.

T. Saxatilis. *Lin.* 294.
Le Merle de Roche, ou Moineau ſolitaire, of the Swiſs. Briſſon's bird is the ſame with the Lanius infauſtus. *Lin.* 138.
ROCK SHRIKE. *Latham.* 1. 176.—Rare.

T.*Roſeus

T.*Roſeus. *Lin.* 294.
Merle couleur de Roſe. Merula roſea. *Briſſ.* 2. 250.
Rose-coloured Ousel. *Latham.* 2. 50. *Br. Zool.* 2. *App.* 627. t. 5.—Very rare.

T. Merula. *Lin.* 295.
Le Merle. Merula. *Briſſ.* 2. 227.
Black Bird. *Br. Zool.* N° 109. t. 47.

T. Torquatus. *Lin.* 296.
Le Merle à collier. M. torquata. *Briſſ.* 2. 235.
Ring Ousel. *Br. Zool.* N° 100. t. 46.
Common on the mountains.

T.*Arundinaceus. *Lin.* 296.
La Rouſſerolle, ou Roucherolle. T. arundinaceus. *Briſſ.* 2. 219. t. 22. f. 1.
Reed Thrush. *Latham.* 2. 32.

Ampelis. *Lin.* 297. Chatterer.

A. Garrulus. *Lin.* 297.
Le Jaſſeur de Boheme. Bombicilla bohemica. *Briſſ.* 2. 333.
Waxen Chatterer. *Br. Zool.* N° 112. t. 48.
Very common at uncertain periods.

Loxia. *Lin.* 299. Grossbeak.

L. Curviroſtra. *Lin.* 299.
Le Bec croiſſé. Loxia. *Briſſ.* 3. 329. t. 17. f. 3.
Cross-billed Grossbeak. *Br. Zool.* N° 115. t. 49.

L. Coccothrauſtes. *Lin.* 299.
Le Groſbec. Coccothrauſtes. *Briſſ.* 3. 219.
Haw Grossbeak. *Br. Zool.* N° 113.

L. Pyrrhula. *Lin.* 300.
Le Bouvreuil. Pyrrhula. *Briſſ.* 3. 308.
The Bull-finch. *Br. Zool.* N° 116.

L. Chloris. *Lin.* 304.
Le Verdier. Chloris. *Briſſ.* 3. 190.
Green Grossbeak. *Br. Zool.* N° 117.

EMBERIZA. *Lin.* 308. BUNTING.

E. Miliaria. *Lin.* 308.
Le Proyer. Cynchramus. *Briſſ.* 3. 292.
COMMON BUNTING. *Br. Zool.* N° 118.

E. *Hortulanus. *Lin.* 309.
L'Ortolan. Hortulanus. *Briſſ.* 3. 269.
The ORTOLAN. *Latham.* 2. 166. *Arct. Zool.* p. 367.

E. Citrinella. *Lin.* 310.
Le Bruant. Citrinella. *Briſſ.* 3. 258.
YELLOW BUNTING. *Br. Zool.* N° 119. t. 50.

E. Cia. *Lin.* 310.
Le Bruant de pres. E. pratenſis. *Briſſ.* 3. 266.
MEADOW BUNTING, or FOOLISH BUNTING. *Latham.* 2. 191.

E. Cirlus. *Lin.* 311.
Le Bruant de Haye. E. ſepiaria. *Briſſ.* 3. 263.
CIRL BUNTING. *Latham.* 2. 190.

E. Schœniclus. *Lin.* 311.
L'Ortolan de Roſeaux. Hortulanus Arundinaceus. *Briſſ.* 3. 274.
REED BUNTING. *Br. Zool.* N° 120.

FRINGILLA. *Lin.* 317. CHAFFINCH.

F. Cælebs. *Lin.* 318.
Le Pinçon. Fringilla. *Briſſ.* 3. 148.
COMMON CHAFFINCH. *Br. Zool.* N° 125.

F. Montefringilla. *Lin.* 318.
Le Pinçon d'Ardennes. Montifringilla. *Briſſ.* 3. 155.
The BRAMBLING. *Br. Zool.* N° 126.

F. Carduelis. *Lin.* 318.
Le Chardonneret. Carduelis. *Briſſ.* 3. 53.
The GOLDFINCH. *Br. Zool.* N° 124.

F. Serinus. *Lin.* 320.
Le Serin. Serinus. *Briſſ.* 3. 179.
The SERIN FINCH. *Latham.* 2. 296.

F. Citrinella. *Lin.* 320.
Le Serin d'Italie. Serinus Italicus. *Briſſ.* 3. 182.
The CITRIL FINCH. *Latham.* 2. 297.
Common in Switzerland.

F. Spinus. *Lin.* 322.
Le Tarin. Ligurinus. *Briſſ.* 3. 65.
The SISKIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 129. t. 53.

F. Cannabina. *Lin.* 322.
La grande Linotte de Vignes. Linaria rubra major. *Briſſ.* 3. 135.
RED-HEADED LINNET. *Br. Zool.* N° 131. t. 54.

F. Linaria. La Linotte. Linaria. *Briſſ.* 3. 131.
The LINNET. *Br. Zool.* N° 130. *Latham.* 2. p. 302.

F. Linaria. *Lin.* 320.
La petite Linotte de Vignes. L. rubra minor. *Briſſ.* 3. 138.
LESSER RED-HEADED LINNET, or RED-POLE. *Br. Zool.* N° 132. t. 54.

F.*Linaria minima. Le Cabaret. *Briſſ.* 3. 142.
The TWITE. *Latham.* 2. 307. *Br. Zool.* N° 133?

F. Petronia. *Lin.* 322.
Le Moineau de Bois. Paſſer ſylveſtris. *Briſſ.* 3. 88. t. 5. f. 1.
RING SPARROW. *Latham.* 2. 254.

F. Montana. *Lin.* 324.
Le Moineau de Montagne Paſſer Montanus. *Briſſ.* 3. 79.
TREE SPARROW. *Br. Zool.* N° 128. t. 52.

F. Domeſtica. *Lin.* 323.
Le Moineau. P. domeſticus. *Briſſ.* 3. 72.
The HOUSE SPARROW. *Br. Zool.* N° 127. t. 51.

F. Nivalis. *Lin.* 321.
La Niverolle. Paſſer nivalis. *Briſſ.* 3. 162. t. 15. f. 2.
SNOW FINCH. *Latham.* 2. 264.

MUSCICAPA. *Lin.* 324. FLY-CATCHER.

M. Atricapilla. *Lin.* 326.
Le Gobe-mouche noir. M. nigra. *Briſſ.* 2. 381.
PIED FLY-CATCHER. *Br. Zool.* N° 135.
Very common.

MOTACILLA. *Lin.* 328. WARBLER.

M. Luſcinia. *Lin.* 328.
Le Roſſignol. Luſcinia. *Briſſ.* 3. 397.
The NIGHTINGALE. *Br. Zool.* N° 145.

M. Modularis. *Lin.* 329.
La Fauvette de Haye, ou Paſſe-buſe. Curruca ſepiaria. *Briſſ.* 3. 394.
HEDGE SPARROW. *Br. Zool.* N° 150.

M. Curruca. *Lin.* 329.
La Favette babillarde. Curruca Garrula. *Briſſ.* 3. 384.
BABBLING WARBLER. *Latham.* 2. 417.

M. Hippolais. *Lin.* 330.
La Fauvette. Curruca. *Briſſ.* 3. 372.
PETTY-CHAPS. *Br. Zool.* N° 149.

M. Salicaria. *Lin.* 330.
La Fauvette de Roſeaux. Curruca Arundinacea. *Briſſ.* 3. 378.
SEDGE BIRD. *Br. Zool.* N° 155. t. 52.

M. Sylvia. *Lin.* 330.
La Fauvette griſe, ou la Griſette. Curruca cinerea ſ. cineraria. *Briſſ.* 3. 376.
WHITE THROAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 160. *Latham.* 2. 428.

M. Alpina. La Fauvette des Alpes. *Buffon. Pl. Enlum.* 668. f. 2.
ALPINE WARBLER. *Latham.* 2. 434.
Frequent on the higher mountains, and alpine ſituations.

M. Alba. *Lin.* 331.
La Lavandière. Motacilla. *Briſſ.* 3. 461.
WHITE WAGTAIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 142, t. 55.

M. Flava.

M. Flava. *Lin.* 331.
La Bergeronette du Printems. M. Verna. *Briſſ.* 3. 468.
YELLOW WAGTAIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 143. t. 55.

M. Boarola. *Lin. Mant.* p. 527.
La Bergeronette jaune. M. flava. *Briſſ.* 3. 471. t. 23. f. 3.
GREY WAGTAIL. *Br. Zool.* N° 144.

M. Cinerea. La Bergeronette griſe. *Briſſ.* 3. 465. t. 25. f. 1.
CINEREOUS WARBLER. *Latham.* 2. 397.

M. Oenanthe. *Lin.* 332.
Le Cul Blanc, ou Vitrec. Vitiflora. *Briſſ.* 3. 449.
WHEAT EAR. *Br. Zool.* N° 157.

M. Rubetra. *Lin.* 332.
Le grand Traquet, ou le Tarrier. Rubetra major ſ. Rubicola. *Briſſ.* 3. 432. t. 24. f. 1.
WHIN-CHAT. *Br. Zool.* N° 158.

M. Rubicola. *Lin.* 332.
Le Traquet. Rubetra. *Briſſ.* 3. 428. t. 23. f. 1.
STONE-CHATTER. *Br. Zool.* N° 159.

M. Atricapilla. *Lin.* 332.
La Fauvette à tete noir. Atricapilla. *Briſſ.* 3. 380.
BLACK-CAP. *Br. Zool.* N° 148.

M. Phænicurus. *Lin.* 335.
Le Roſſignol de Muraille. Ruticilla. *Briſſ.* 3. 403.
RED-START. *Br. Zool.* N° 146.

M. Erithacus. *Lin.* 335.
Le Rouge queve. Phænicurus. *Briſſ.* 3. 409.
RED-TAILED WARBLER. *Latham.* 2. 425.

M. Suecica. *Lin.* 336.
La Gorge bleue. Cyanecula. *Briſſ.* 3. 413.
BLUE-THROATED WARBLER. *Latham.* 2. 444. *Arct. Zool.* p. 417.

M. Rubecula. *Lin.* 337.
La Rouge-gorge. Rubecula. *Briſſ.* 3. 418.
RED-BREAST. *Br. Zool.* N° 147.

M. Troglodytes. *Lin.* 337.
Le Roitelet. Regulus. *Briſſ.* 3. 428.
The WREN. *Br. Zool.* N° 154.

M. Regulus. *Lin.* 338.
Le Poul, ou Soucy. Calendula. *Briſſ.* 3. 579.
GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN. *Br. Zool.* N° 153.

M. Trochilus. *Lin.* 338.
Le Pouillot, ou Chantre. Aſilus. *Briſſ.* 3. 479.
YELLOW WREN. *Br. Zool.* N° 151.
β. Le grand Pouillot. *Briſſ.* 3. 482. A. *Latham.* 2. 514.

PARUS. *Lin.* 340. TITMOUSE.

P. Criſtatus. *Lin.* 340.
Le Méſange hupée. P. criſtatus. *Briſſ.* 3. 558.
CRESTED TITMOUSE. *Latham.* 2. 545. *Arct. Zool.* p. 427.

P. Major. *Lin.* 341.
La groſſe Méſange, ou La Charbonniere. Fringillago. *Briſſ.* 3. 539.
GREAT TITMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 162. t. 57.

P. Cæruleus. *Lin.* 341.
La Méſange bleue. P. cæruleus. *Briſſ.* 3. 544.
BLUE TITMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 163. t. 57.

P. Ater. *Lin.* 341.
La Méſange à tete noir. P. atricapillus. *Briſſ.* 3. 551.
COLEMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 164. t. 57.

P. Paluſtris. *Lin.* 341.
La Méſange de Marais, où La Nonette cendrée. P. paluſtris. *Briſſ.* 3. 555.
BLACK-CAP, or MARSH TITMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 165. t. 57.

P. Caudatus. *Lin.* 341.
La Méſange à longue queue. P. longicaudatus. *Briſſ.* 3. 570.
LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE. *Br. Zool.* N° 166.

P.*Biarmicus. *Lin.* 342.
La Méſange barbue, ou Le Mouſtache. P. barbatus. *Briſſ.* 3. 567.

HIRUNDO.

HIRUNDO. *Lin.* 343. SWALLOW.

H. Ruſtica. *Lin.* 343.
Le Hirondelle de Cheminée. H. domeſtica. *Briſſ.* 2. 486.
CHIMNEY SWALLOW. *Br. Zool.* N° 168. t. 58.

H. Urbica. *Lin.* 344.
Le Martinet à cul blanc. H. minor, ſ. ruſtica. *Briſſ.* 2. 490.
The MARTIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 169.

H. Riparia. *Lin.* 344.
L'Hirondelle de Rivage. H. riparia, ſive Drepanis. *Briſſ.* 2. 506.
SAND MARTIN. *Br. Zool.* N° 170.

H. Apus. *Lin.* 344.
Le Martinet. H. Apos. *Briſſ.* 2. 512.
The SWIFT. *Br. Zool.* N° 171. t. 58.

H. Melba. *Lin.* 345.
La grande Hirondelle d'Eſpagne. H. major Hiſpanica. *Briſſ.* 2. 504.
WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT. *Latham.* 2. 586. *Edw.* t. 27.

CAPRIMULGUS. *Lin.* 346. GOATSUCKER.

C. Europæus. *Lin.* 346.
La tete-chevre, ou Crapaud volant. Caprimulgus. *Briſſ.* 2. 470. t. 44.
NOCTURNAL GOAT-SUCKER. *Br. Zool.* N° 170. t. 59.

CLASS III.

AMPHIBIA.

ORDO I. REPTILES.

RANA. *Lin.* 354.

R. Bufo. *Lin.* 354.
Rubeta ſive Phrymum. *Geſ. aquat.* p. 807. Le Craupaud.
The TOAD. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 4.

R. Rubeta. *Lin.* 355.
NATTER JACK. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 5.

R. Bombina. *Lin.* 355.
BLACK-BACKED FROG.

R. Temporaria. *Lin.* 357.
Aquatica innoxia. *Geſ. Quad. ovip.* p. 46. *aquat.* p. 805.
COMMON FROG. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 2.

R. Verrucoſa. Dorſo ſubangulato, palmis tetradactylis fiſſis, plantis hexadactylis palmatis. tuberculatis. *Nova Species.*
It very much reſembles the foregoing. It was diſcovered in the *Pais de Vaud* by *Count Razomoſſky*, who will deſcribe it particularly in his *Hiſtoire Naturelle de Jorat:* a work which will very ſoon appear.

R. Eſculenta. *Lin.* 357.
Rana ſive Rubeta gibboſa. *Geſ. Quad. ovip.* p. 63. *aquat.* 4. 5. p. 809.
EDIBLE FROG. *Br. Zool.* N° 3.

R. Arborea,

R. Arborea. *Lin.* 357.
Ranunculus viridis. ſ. Rana Calamite aut Dryopeta. *Geſ. Quad. ovip.* 60. *aquat.* 800.
TREE FROG. *La Raine Grenouille de St. Martin.*

LACERTA. *Lin.* 359.

L. Agilis. *Lin.* 363. *Le Sauteur.*
The EFT, or SWIFT.

L. *Varia.* Cauda verticillata longa, ſubter lutea, ſupra viridi cinerea, ex nigro, albo, cæruleoque varia. *Nova.*
Nearly allied to the *agilis*, and will be deſcribed alſo in the abovementioned work by Count *Razomoſſky.*

L. Vulgaris. *Lin.* 370.
Lacerta vulgaris. *Raii Quad.* 264.
Salamandre de Terre. Brown Lizard. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 9.
The NEWT.

L. Aquatica. *Lin.* 370.
Lacertus Aquaticus. *Geſ. ovip.* 31.
Salamandre d'Eau.

L. Paluſtris. *Lin.* 370.
Salamandra aquatica. *Raii Quad.* 273.
The WATER EFT, or NEWT.

L. Salamandra. *Lin.* 371.
Salamandra. *Geſ. Quad. ovip.* 80.
Salamandre fluvine.

ORDO II. SERPENTES.

COLUBER. *Lin.* 375.

C. Berus. *Lin.* 377.
Vipera. *Geſn. Serp.* p. 124. *Raii Quad.* 285.
La Vipere ordinaire.
The VIPER. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 12. t. 4.

C. Natrix. *Lin.* 380.
Natrix torquata. *Geſn. Serp.* 110. *Raii Quad.* p. 334.
Couleuvre à Collier.
The SNAKE. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 13. t. 4.

ANGUIS. *Lin.* 390.

A. Fragilis. *Lin.* 392.
Cæcilia ſ. Typhlops. *Geſn. Serp.* 60. *Raii Quad.* 289.
Orvert.
The BLINDWORM. *Br. Zool.* 3. N° 36. t. 4.

ORDO III. NANTES.

PETROMYZON. *Lin.* 394. LAMPREY.

P. Marinus. *Lin.* 394. Lampret Meerneurauge.
Lampetra. *Raii Piſc.* p. 35.
SEA LAMPREY. *Br. Zool.* vol. 3. N° 27. t. 8.
Comes up the Rhine as high as Baſle; ſometimes higher, but not frequently.

P. Fluviatilis. *Lin.* 394. Das *Neunauge.* Ger. Perce Pierre. Lamprillon. *Fr.*
Lampetræ medium Genus. *Ray.* p. 35.
LESSER LAMPREY. *Br. Zool.* N° 28. t. 8.
Sometimes caught in the Rhine. In the lake of Neuchatel. Mr. Van Berchem.

P. Bran-

P. Branchialis. *Lin.* 394. Der *Querder.*
Lampetra parva et fluviatilis. *Ray.* 35.
PRIDE LAMPREY. *Br. Zool.* N° 29. t. 8.
In rivers and brooks not infrequently.

ACIPENSER. *Lin.* 403. STURGEON.

A. Sturio. *Lin.* 403. *Der Stoer.*
Sturio. *Ray.* 112.
The STURGEON. *Br. Zool.* N° 53. t. 19.
It has ſometimes reached up the Rhine as high as Baſle, but rarely.

CLASS

CLASS IV.

PISCES.

ORDO I. APODES. APODAL.

MURÆNA. *Lin.* 425. EEL.

M. Anguilla. *Lin.* 426. *Der. Aal.* Ger. L'Anguille. *Fr.*
Anguilla. *Ray.* 37.
The EEL. *Br. Zool.* N° 53.
Common in almoſt all the lakes. In the lake of Neuchatel. Mr. V. Berchem.

ORDO II. JUGULARES. JUGULAR.

GADUS. *Lin.* 435. CODFISH.

G. Lota. *Lin.* 440. Die *Quappe. Treiſchen. Aal-raupe.* Ger. Lotte. *Fr.*
Muſtela fluviatilis. *Ray.* 67.
The BURBOT. *Br. Zool.* N° 86.
Very common in the lakes, and ſometimes grows to the weight of eighteen pounds. Lake of Neuchatel.

ORDO III. THORACICI. THORACIC.

COTTUS. *Lin.* 451. BULL-HEAD.

C. Gobio. *Lin.* 452. Der *Kaulkopf Gropp.* Ger.
Chaſſot. *Fr.*
Gobius fluviatilis. *Ray.* 76.
RIVER BULL-HEAD. *Br. Zool.* N° 97. t. 39.
In the rivers and brooks, very common. Lake of Neuchatel. B.

§ PERCA.

PERCA. *Lin.* 481. PERCH.

P. Fluviatilis. *Lin.* 481. Der *Barſch. Egli.* Ger. Perch. *Fr.*
Perca fluviatilis. *Ray.* 97.
The PERCH. *Br. Zool.* N° 124. t. 48.
In the lake of Neuchatel.

GASTEROSTEUS. *Lin.* 489. STICKLEBACK.

G. Aculeatus. *Lin.* 489. Der *Stichling.*
Piſciculus aculeatus. *Ray.* 145.
THREE-SPINED STICKLEBACK. *Br. Zool.* N° 129, t. 50.

G. Pungitius. *Lin.* 491.
P. aculeatus minor. *Ray.* 145.
TEN-SPINED STICKLEBACK. *Br. Zool.* N° 130. t. 50.
Both theſe common in the brooks and rivulets.

ORDO IV. ABDOMINALES. ABDOMINAL.

COBITIS. *Lin.* 499. LOACH.

C. Barbatula. *Lin.* 499. Die *Schmerk.*
Cobitis fluviatilis barbatala. *Ray.* 124.
BEARDED LOACH. *Br. Zool.* N° 142. t. 58.
Common in all the brooks.

C. Tænia. *Lin.* 499. Der *Steinpizger.*
C. barbatula aculeata. *Ray.* 124.
The SMERLIN LOACH.

C. Foſſilis. *Lin.* 500. Der *Schlampizger. Meergrundel.*
Miſgurn ſeu Fiſgurn, Piſcis Lampetriformis. *Ray.* 70.
LAMPREY LOACH. *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. 44. p. 451. t. 2. f. 1.
In the Rhine.

SILURUS. *Lin.* 501. SHEAT-FISH.

S. Glanis. *Lin.* 501. Der *Wells.* Ger. Le Salut. *Fr.*
Silurus. *Ray.* p. 70.
The SHEAT-FISH.
In ſome of the lakes of Switzerland. In that of Neuchatel.

SALMO. *Lin.* 509. SALMON.

S. Salar. *Lin.* 509. Der *Lachs.* Le Saulmon. *Fr.*
Salmo. *Ray.* 63. In the Spring it is called *Dalm.*
The SALMON. *Br. Zool.* N° 143. t. 58.
It comes up the Rhine into the rivers of Switzerland in the ſpring, and is taken in large quantities at Baſle.

S. Trutta. *Lin.* 509, Truitte. *Fr.*
Trutta Salmonata. *Ray.* 63.
Salmon Trout. SEA TROUT. *Br. Zool.* N° 145.
In the lake of Neuchatel. *M. Berchem.*

S. Lacuſtris. *Lin.* 510. Der *Rhein-*oder *Ilanken.*
Trutta lacuſtris magna. *Geſn. Piſc.* p. 1003. *Ray*, p. 64. *ſub* N° 4.
LAKE SALMON.
Common in the lakes; ſometimes weighing ſixty pounds.

S. Fario. *Lin.* 509. Die *Bachforelle.*
Trutta fluviatilis. *Ray.* 65.
The TROUT. *Br. Zool.* N° 146. t. 59.
In almoſt all the rivers, brooks, and torrents.

S. Umbla. *Lin.* 511. Der *Ritter.* Ger. L'Ombre chevalier. *Fr.*
Umbla prior. *Ray.* 64.
The UMBLE.
In the lake of Geneva it grows to twenty pounds weight and upwards. In the lake of Neuchatel.

S. Alpinus. *Lin.* 510. Das *Roteli.*
Umbla minor. *Ray.* 65.
The CHARR. *Br. Zool.* N° 149. t. 60.
Common in the lakes: that of the lake Zug excels in flavour. In the lake of Neuchatel.

S. Thy-

S. Thymallus. *Lin.* 512. Die *Aeſche.* Ger. Ombre. *Fr.*
Thymallus. *Ray.* 62.
The GRAYLING. *Br. Zool.* N° 150. t. 61.

S. Lavarettus. *Lin.* 512. La Pallée. *Fr.*
Lavarettus Allobrogum. *Ray.* 61.
The GWINIAD. *Br. Zool.* N° 152. t. 62.
Linnæus comprehends ſeveral varieties under this ſpecies. I am as yet uncertain whether the following are ſpecifically different or not. In the lake of Neuchatel.
α. *Adelfelch.* In the lake of Conſtance.
β. Der *Gangfiſch.* In the ſame lake.
γ. Albula cærulea. *Blauling. Allbok.*

S. Albula. *Lin.* 512. *Hœgling.*
Albula minima. *Ray.* 61. *Geſn. Piſc.* p. 34.
The HERRING SALMON.

ESOX. *Lin.* 515. PIKE.

Eſox Lucius. *Lin.* 516. Der *Hecht.* Ger. Brochette. *Fr.*
Lucius. *Ray.* 12.
The PIKE. *Br. Zool.* N° 153. t. 63.
Very common. In the lakes of Zug and Geneva they grow to fifty pounds; and in that of Zuric an inſtance occurred of one that weighed ſeventy pounds. The beſt are caught in the lake of Joux. In the lake of Neuchatel. B.

CYPRINUS. *Lin.* 525. CARP.

C. Carpio. *Lin.* 525. Die *Karpfe.* Ger. Carpe. *Fr.*
Cyprinus *Ray.* 115.
The CARP. *Br. Zool.* N° 165. t. 70.
Common in the lake of Zug, where they reach the weight of from fifty to ſeventy pounds. In the lake of Neuchatel.

C. Barbus. *Lin.* 528. Die *Barbe.* Ger. Barbiau. *Fr.*
Barbus. *Ray.* 121.
The BARBEL. *Br. Zool.* N° 166. t. 71.
Frequent in the rivers of Switzerland. At Zurich they are taken from ten to twelve pounds weight. In the lake of Neuchatel.

C. Gobio.

C. Gobio. *Lin.* 526. Der *Grundling.* Ger. Gougeon. *Fr.*
Gobius fluviatilis Geſneri. *Ray.* 123.
The GUDGEON. *Br. Zool.* N° 168.
Plentiful in the lakes and rivers; but not much eſteemed at the table. In the lake of Neuchatel.

C. Tinca. *Lin.* 526. Die *Schleye.* Ger. Tanche. *Fr.*
Tinca. *Ray.* 117.
The TENCH. *Br. Zool.* N° 167.
Common in the lakes. In that of Geneva they are caught of three pounds weight. In that of Neuchatel.

C. Cephalus. *Lin.* 527. Der *Aland.* Ger. Chevenore. *Fr.*
Capito ſive Cephalus. *Ray.* 119.
The CHUB. *Br. Zool.* N° 175. t. 73.
In many of the rivers and lakes of Switzerland. In the lake of Neuchatel. M. Van *Berchem.*

C. Naſus. *Lin.* 530. Die *Naſe.* Ger. Nazoz. *Fr.*
Naſus Alberti. *Ray.* 119.
The NASE.
So plentiful in the rivers, that in the month of April ſometimes an hundred thouſand have been caught in the Birs. In the lake of Neuchatel.

C. Brama. *Lin.* 531. Der *Bley.*
Cyprinus latus ſive Brama. *Ray.* 116.
The BREAM. *Br. Zool.* N° 169. t. 70.

C. Ballerus. *Lin.* 532. Die *Guſter.*
Ballerus. *Ray.* 117.
The BREAM BLEAK, or BALLER.
Common in the lakes.

C. Dobula. *Lin.* 528. Der *Doebel.*
Mugilis vel Cephali fluviatilis Species minor. *Ray.* 122.
The HASLER.—Frequent in the rivers.

C. Leuciſcus. *Lin.* 528. Der *Lauben.*
Leuciſcus. *Ray.* 121.
The DACE. *Br. Zool.* N° 173.—Common in the lakes.

C. Griſ-

C. Griſlagine. *Lin.* 529.
Griſlagine Anguſtæ dictus Gobii fluviatilis Species. *Ray.* 123.
Greſling. *Germ.* Vaugeron. *Fr.*
In the lake of Neuchatel. M. *Berchem.*

C. Rutilis. *Lin.* 529. Das *Rothauge.* Ger. Rotte. *Fr.*
Rutilus ſ. Rubellus fluviatilis. *Ray.* 122.
The ROACH. *Br. Zool.* N° 172. figure in frontiſpiece.
Plentiful both in the lakes and rivers. In the lake of Neuchatel.

C. Alburnus. *Lin.* 531. Der *Ukeley.* *Weiſ-fiſch.* Ger.
Able. *Fr.*
Alburnus Auſonii. *Ray.* 123.
The BLEAK. *Br. Zool.* N° 176. t. 73.
This is among the moſt common of all our fiſhes.

C. Bipunctatus. Die *Alandbleke.* Bloch. tab. 8. f. a. bene.

C. Erythrophtalmus. *Lin.* 530. Die *Ulgete.* Bloch. tab. 1.
Rutilus latior, ſ. Rubellio fluviatilis. *Ray.* 118.
The RUD. *Br. Zool.* N° 170. t. 72.
Common in the rivers.

C. Phoxinus. *Lin.* 528. Die *Elrize.* Bambele.
Varius ſeu Phoxinus lævis. *Ray.* 125.
The MINNOW, or PINK. *Br. Zool.* N° 177. t. 5. f. 6.
Frequent in the rivers and brooks.

To the three following fiſhes Mr. Van *Berchem* has not yet been able to affix the ſynonyms.

Boudelles.
Cormontant.
Zizes.*

CLASS

* Claſs V. Inſecta, is omitted in this Faunula; firſt, on account of its magnitude; and ſecondly, becauſe I can furniſh the entomologiſt with no other information than what is contained in books. I would refer the curious reader to Johann Caſpar Fueſslin's *Verzeichnis der ihm bekannten Schweitzeriſchen Inſecten.* Zurich, 1775, large quarto, with a copper-plate; or John Gaſpar Fueſsli's

CLASS VI.

VERMES.

ORDO III. TESTACEA.

UNIVALVIA

HELIX. MULLER. Vermium. *Gen.* 23. vol. ii. p. 12.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis quatuor linearibus; oculis apice majorum.

H. Chryſtallina. MULLER. N° 223. Chryſtal Snail.

H. Lapicida. MULL. 240. LIN. *Syſt. Nat.* N° 656. LIST. *Syn.* t. 69. f. 68.
La Lampe. *Fr.* Die Lampe. *Ger.* Lamp Snail.
DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 55. t. 4. f. 9.
PEN. *Zool.* t. 83. f. 121.

H. Rotundata. MULL. 231. ARGEN. *Conch.* 2. t. 9. f. 10.
Le Bouton. *Fr.* Der Knopf. *Ger.* The Button Snail.

eſsli's Catalogue of the Swiſs Inſects. This Catalogue makes mention of 1200 ſpecies, claſſed in 152 genera; ſcarcely half of the inſects which are known to be natives of Switzerland. Wherever it is poſſible, the German name is mentioned; the place in which it was found; and if it is rare. Since this publication the author has collected various obſervations and additions, which are given in his *Entomologiſchen Magazinen*; or Entomological Magazine. The deficiency of this work is in a great meaſure ſupplied by Joh. Henick Sultzer's *Abgekuertzte Geſchichte der Inſecten, nach dem Linnæiſchen Syſtem.* Winterthur, 1776, 2 vols. large 4to; with many coloured engravings of inſects; or an abridged Account of Inſects according to the Linnæan Syſtem, by Henry Sultzer. This work chiefly enumerates the Swiſs Inſects, deſcribed by Sultzer, and engraved and coloured by Fueſsli; and contains many curious and inſtructive obſervations. The learned Author is a phyſician of Winterthur.

H. Minuta.

H. Minuta. A new ſpecies.

H. Iſognomoſtomos. SCHROETER. 2. p. 194.

H. Obvoluta. MULL. 229. GUALT. *teſt.* t. 2. f. 5.
La Veloutée à bouche triangulaire. *Fr.* Die Sammet Schnecke mit Dreyeckigtem munde. *Ger.* Triangular-mouthed Snail.

H. Coſtata. MULL. 233. Serpentuli exigui. BERLIN. *Mag?* 4. B? Ribbed Snail.

H. Pulchella. MULL. 232. GEOFR. *Conch.* 6.
La petite Striée. *Fr.* Die Kleine geſtreifte Schneke. *Ger.* Small White Snail.

H. Nitida. MULL. 234. PETIV. *Gaz.* t. 93. f. 14. ARG. t. 28. 4.
La Luiſante. *Fr.* Die glanzende Wieſen. *Ger.* Shining Snail.

H. Villoſa. A new ſpecies.

H. Ericetorum. MULL. 236. δ. Alba faſcus novem. GUALT. t. 2. L.
Le Ruban plat. *Fr.* Der groſſe Bund. *Ger.* Heath Snail.

H. Striatula. MULL. A new ſpecies. Not the Striatula of *Muller*, p. 24.

H. Hiſpida. MULL. 268. LIN. *Syſt.* 675. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 12.
La Veloutée. Die Samtſchneke. *Ger.* Briſtly Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 58. t. 5. f. 10.

H. Succinea. A new ſpecies. Not the Succinea of *Muller*, p. 97.

H. Incarnata. MULL. 259. SCHROETER, p. 174. t. 2. f. 18. Carnation-mouthed Snail.

H. Fruticum. MULL. 267. SCHROETER, p. 178. t. 2. f. 19. Buſh Snail.

H. Hortenſis. MULL. 247. Garden Snail.

H. Nemoralis. MULL. 246. LIN. *Syſt.* 691. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 3.

La Livrée. *Fr.* Die Waldſchneke. *Ger.* Wood Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 76. t. 5. f. 1.—8. 14. 19. PENN. *Zool.* N° 131.

H. Montana. A new ſpecies.

H. Arbuſtorum. MULL. 248. LIN. *Syſt.* 680. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 4. Hedge Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 75. t. 17. f. 6. PENN. *Zool.* N° 130. t. 85.

H. Aſperſa. MULL. 253. ARG. 1. t. 28. f. 11.
Le Jardinier. *Fr.* Die Gartenſchneke. *Ger.* Speckled Snail.

H. Pomatia. MULL. 243. LIN. *Syſt.* 677.
Le Vigneron. *Fr.* Die Weinbergs Schneke. *Ger.* Edible Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 67. t. 4. f. 14. PENN. *Zool.* N° 128. t. 84.

H. Fulva. MULL. 249. Topaz Snail.

H. Sericea. MULL. 258. Silky Snail.

H. Aculeata. MULL. 279. Prickly Snail.

H. Rupeſtris. A new ſpecies.

H. Muſcorum. MULL. 304. LIN. *Syſt.* 651. Turbo Muſcorum.
Le petit Barillet. *Fr.* Das Kleine Faſchen. *Ger.* LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 6. Moſs Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 89. t. 5. f. 16. PENN. *Zool.* t. 82. N° 118.

H. Coronata. Geoffroy. Par. N° 19.
Le grand Barillet. *Fr.* Das groſſe Faſſchen. *Ger.* Rundlet Snail.

H. Quadridens. MULL. 306. LIST. *Syn.* t. 40. f. 38.
L'Anti Barillet. *Fr.* Das Linüſgedrehte Faſchen. *Ger.* Four-toothed Snail.

H. Cochlea. A new ſpecies.

H. Exigua. A new ſpecies.

H. Lubrica. MULL. 303. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 7.
La Brillante. *Fr.* Das glanzende Spitzſchneke. *Ger.* Gloſſy Snail.

H. Obſcura. MULL. 302. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 8?
Le grain d'Orge. *Fr.* Das Gerſtenkorn. *Ger.*

H. Sylveſtris. A new ſpecies.

H. Detrita. MULL. 300. GUALT. *Teſt.* t. 5. N.

H. Cylindrica. GEOFR. N° 16.
Le grain d'Avoine. *Fr.* Das Haferkorn. *Ger.* Cylindrical Snail.

H. Bidens. MULL. 315. LIN. *Syſt.* 649. LIST. *Syn.* t. 41. A.
Die glatte Erdſchraube. *Ger.* Bidentated Snail. PENN. *Zool.* N° 117. t. 81. ſine numero.

H. Muſcoſa. A new ſpecies.

H. Roſcida. A new ſpecies.

H. Perverſa. MULL. 316. Turbo perverſus. LIN. *Syſt.* 650. LIST. *Ang.* t. 10. f. 10. *Syn.* t. 41. f. 39.
La nonpareille. *Fr.* Die geſtrikte Erdſchraube. *Ger.* Contrary-mouthed Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 107. t. 5. f. 15. PENN. *Zool.* t. 82. N° 116.

H. Muralis. A new ſpecies.

H. Parvula. A new ſpecies.

H. Acicula. GEOFR. N° 21.
L'Aiguillette. *Fr.* Der Senkel die Nadel. *Ger.* Needle Snail.

H. Pellucida. MULL. 215.
La tranſparente. *Fr.* Die Durchſichtige Schneke. *Ger.* Pellucid Snail.

H. Vireſcens. A new ſpecies.

H. Impura. A new ſpecies.

H. Putris. MULL. 296. LIN. *Syſt.* 705. LIST. *Ang.* 140. t. 2. f. 24.
L'Amphibie: L'Ambrée. *Fr.* Die Beydlebige. Kahuſchneke. *Ger.* Amphibious Snail.

Snail. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 92. t. 5. f. 13. PENN. *Zool.* t. 86. N° 137.

H. Elongata. New ſpecies.

H. Anguſta. New ſpecies.

POMATIAS. STUDER. M.S.

Vermis cochleatus, tentaculis duobus linearibus, oculis ad baſin externe.

P. Elegans. Nerita elegans. MULL. 363. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 5. *Syn.* t. 27. f. 25.
L'Elegante Striée. *Fr.* Die Feingeſtrickte Deckel-ſchenke. *Ger.* Nerite-Pomatias.

P. Variegatus. A new ſpecies.

VERTIGO. MULLER. *Gen.* 24. p. 124.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis duobus linearibus, apice oculatis.

V. 8-dentata.. New ſpecies.

V. 5-dentata. New ſpecies.

V. 6-dentata. New ſpecies.

CARYCHIUM. MULLER. *Gen.* 25. p. 125.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis duobus truncatis, oculis ad baſin poſtice.

C. Minimum. MULL. 321.

ANCYLUS. MULLER. *Gen.* 30. p. 199.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis binis truncatis; oculis ad baſin interne.

A. Lacuſtris. MULL. 385. Patella lacuſtris. LIN. *Syſt.* 769. ARG. 1. t. 27. 1.

Ancille;

Ancille; Patelle. *Fr.* Die Schüſſel, Napfmuſchell. *Ger.* Lake Limpet. DA COSTA. *Conch.* p. 1. t. 2. f. 8.

A. Fluviatilis. MULL. 386. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 32. Patelle a bec. *Fr.* Die Dragonet. Mutze. *Ger.* River Limpet.

BUCCINUM. MULLER. *Gen.* 26. p. 126.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis duobus triangularibus, oculis ad baſin interne.

B. Papilla. Uncertain.

B. Auricula. MULL. 322. Helix Auricularia. LIN. *Syſt.* 708. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 23. Le Radix. *Fr.* Die Wurzel. *Ger.* Widemouthed Snail; or Buccinum. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 95. t. 5. f. 17. PENN. *Zool.* t. 86. N° 138.

B. Foſſarum. Uncertain.

B. Medium. MULL. 324?

B. Rivale. Uncertain.

B. Lacuſtre. Uncertain.

B. Fragile. Uncertain.

B. Albidum. Uncertain.

B. Stagnale. MULL. 327. Helix Stagnalis. LIN. *Syſt.* 703. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 21. Le grand Buccin. *Fr.* Das groſs Spizhorn. *Ger.* Lake Buccinum; or Helix. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 93. t. 5. f. 11. PENN. *Zool.* t. 86. N° 136.

B. Paluſtre. MULL. 326. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 22. Le Petit Buccinum. *Fr.* Das Kleine Spizhorn, Der Raab. Marſh Buccinum, or Helix.

B. Truncatulum. MULL. 325?

PLANORBIS. MULLER. *Gen.* 27. p. 152.

Vermis cochleatus, Tentaculis binis ſetaceis, oculis ad baſin interne.

P. Turritus. MULL. 354.

P. Bulla. MULL. 353. Bulla fontinalis. LIN. *Syſt.* 386. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 25.
La Bulle aquatique. *Fr.* Die Waſſerblaſe. *Ger.* Lake Bulla, or Plane-orb. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 96. t. 5. f. 6.

P. Contortus. MULL. 348. Helix contorta. LIN. *Syſt.* 673. PETIV. *Gaz.* t. 92. f. 8.
Le Petit Planorbe. *Fr.* Die Kleine Tellerſchneke. *Ger.* Lunated Plane-orb, or Helix.

P. Purpura? MULL. 343. Helix cornea. LIN. *Syſt.* 671. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 26.
Le grand Planorbe. *Fr.* Das vertiefte Poſthorn. *Ger.* Horny Helix, or Plane-orb. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 60. t. 4. f. 13. PENN. *Zool.* t. 83. N° 126.

P. Albus. MULL. 350. PETIV. *Gaz.* t. 92. f. 7. Small white Plane-orb.

P. Spirorbis. MULL. 347. Helix Spirorbis. LIN. *Syſt.* 672. Concave Plane-orb.

P. Nitidus. MULL. 349. BERLIN. *Magaz.* 4. B. p. 262. Shining Plane-orb.

P. Imbricatus. MULL. 351. Turbo Nautileus. LIN. *Syſt.* 654.
Le Planorbe tuile. *Fr.* Die Ziegelformize Teller ſchenecke. *Ger.* Imbricated Plane-orb.

P. Tenellus. MULL. 345? Sive Vortex. Helix Vortex. LIN. *Syſt.* 667? LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 28. Whirl Plane-orb. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 65. t. 4. f. 12. PENN. *Zool.* t. 83. N° 124.

P. Com-

P. Complanatus. MULL. 346? ſive umbilicatus. Helix complantata. LIN. *Syſt.* 663. Umbilicated Plane-orb An? DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 66. t. 4. f. 11.

P. Carinatus. MULL. 344. Helix Planorbis. LIN. *Syſt.* 662. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 27. Carinated Plane-orb. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 63. t. 4. f. 10. & t. 8. f. 8. PENN. *Zool.* t. 83. N° 123.

VALVATA. MULLER. *Gen.* 29. p. 198.

Vermis cochleatus, tentaculis binis ſetaceis, oculis ad baſin poſtice.

V. Criſtata. MULL. 384. Creſted Valvate: or feathered Nerite.

V. Pulchella. GEOFR. Ner. 4.
Le Port Plumet. *Fr.* Der Federbuſchtrager. *Ger.*

NERITA. MULLER. *Gen.* 28. p. 170.

Vermis cochleatus, tentaculis binis ſetaceis, oculis ad baſin externe.

N. Obtuſa. MULL. 358. ſive Piſcinalis. Obtuſe Nerite,

N. Jaculator. MULL. 372. Helix Tentaculata. LIN. *Syſt.* 707. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 19.
La Petite Operculee. *Fr.* Der Thürhüter. *Ger.*
Bomb Nerite, or Helix. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 91. t. 5. f. 12. PENN. *Zool.* t. 86. N° 140.

BIVALVIA.

TELLINA. MULLER. *Gen.* 31. p. 202.

Vermis conchaceus, ſiphone duplici longo.

T. Cornea. MULL. 387. LIN. *Syſt.* 72. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 31.

Câme de Ruiſſeaux. *Fr.* Die Kleine Breitmuſchel. *Ger.* Horny Tellen. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 173. t. 13. f. 2. PENN. *Zool.* t. 49. N° 36.

T. Amnica. MULL. 389.

T. Minima. A new ſpecies.

MYTILUS. MULLER. *Gen.* 32. p. 207.

Vermis conchaceus, ſiphone duplici brevi.

M. Cygneus. MULL. 394. LIN. *Syſt.* 257. Le Moule d'Etang. *Fr.* Die groſſe grüne Teichmuſchel. *Ger.* Great Pond Muſcle.

M. Anatinus. MULL. 393. LIN. *Syſt.* 258. Common River Muſcle.

MYA. MULLER. *Gen.* 33. p. 210.

Vermis conchaceus, ſiphone nullo.

M. Pictorum. MULL. 397. β. Teſta elongata craſſa fuſca. GUALT. *teſt.* t. 7. E. Long Painter's Muſcle.

M. Ovata. MULL. 397. γ? Teſta craſſa radiata flavovirente. LIST. *Syn.* t. 146. 1. 147. 3. 147. 2. Oval Mya.

M. Rivorum. MULL. 397. α. Teſta craſſa rudi fuſca. Mya Pictorum. LIN. *Syſt.* 28. LIST. *Ang.* t. 2. f. 30. Painter's Muſcle, or Mya. DA COSTA. *Br. Conch.* p. 228. t. 15. f. 4. PENN. *Zool.* t. 43. f. 17.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

THE following table exhibits the preſent order of the thirteen cantons, and the æra of their reception into the Helvetic confederacy.

The eight antient cantons.	Zuric	Reformed religion.	1350
	Berne	Reformed	1352
	Lucerne	Catholic	1332
	Uri	Catholic	1315
	Schweitz	Catholic	1315
	Underwalden	Catholic	1315
	Zug	Catholic	1352
	Glarus	Mixed	1351
The five new cantons.	Baſle	Reformed	1501
	Friburgh	Catholic	1481
	Soleure	Catholic	1481
	Schaffhauſen	Reformed	1501
	Appenzel	Mixed	1513

The

The quota of troops to be furniſhed by each canton in caſe of war, will appear from the following diſtribution, which was fixed in 1668, in order to form a confederate army of 9,600 men. The ſame proportion to be obſerved, if an augmentation of troops might be thought neceſſary.

Zuric	1,400
Berne	2,000
Lucerne	1,200
Uri	400
Schweitz	600
Underwalden	400
Zug	400
Glarus	400
Baſle	400
Friburgh	800
Soleure	600
Schaffhauſen	400
Appenzel	600
	9,600

No. 2.

I Uſed my utmoſt endeavours to render the General Map of Switzerland, which accompanies this work, as complete as poſſible; and as there was no accurate delineation of the whole country yet given to the public, I collected the beſt maps of the various parts of Switzerland, which I was able to procure. From theſe authorities, which are here enumerated, Meſſrs. Palmer and Baker compiled the preſent engraving; and to their merit the public is indebted for, what I hope, will be deemed, the beſt general map of Switzerland yet extant.

1. *Carte de la Suiſſe Romande qui comprend le Pays de Vaud et le Gouvernement d'Aigle, dépendant du Canton de Berne, diviſés en leurs Bailliages. Où l'on a diſtingué ceux qui appartiennent au Canton de Fribourg et ceux qui ſont poſſedés en commun par ces deux Républiques, ainſi que les Etats et Pays adjacents. Levée Géometriquement, Sous la Permiſſion du Souverain.* Par le S. H. Mallet, *Ingénieur Géographe.* 1781. 4 ſheets. A moſt excellent and correct map.

2. *Canton Baſel.* Daniel Bruckner Auctor, Emanuel Büchel Délinéavit. *Gravé a Bâle,* par P. L. Auvray, Pariſien. *Sous les Soins de* M. de Mechel. 1766. A very correct map.

3. *Carte Chorographique de la partie occidentale de l'Oberland ou le Comté de Gruyéres diviſé en quatre Bailliages ou Gouvernements Aſſavoir Gruyéres. Sanen. Ober Siberthal. et Nider Sibenthal. ou ſe Trouve le Gouvernement d'Aigle,*

d'Aigle. et le Bailliage de Vevay. Avec les Frontieres de la Republique de Walais, et des Pays Circonvoiſins. Obſervée ſur les Lieux et dreſſée ſur le Manuſcrit de Samuel Loup de Rougemont. A Londres, *Publié par Acte du Parlement.* 1754. Tolerably correct.

a. *Topographiſche Tabelle des innern Amtes der Lucerneriſchen Vogtei Entlibuch Samt dem Markt zu Wolhauſen begreiffend die Pfarreien Entlibuch, Romos, Haſli, Dopliſchwand, und Theils. Wolhauſen und Malters,* 1782.

b. *Topographiſche Tabelle der beiden Entlibucher-Æmter Schupfheim und Eſchliſmatt im Canton Lucern.*

c. *Carte de la Partie ſuperieure de l'Entlibuch.*

d. *Beſondere Vorſtellung der ganzen Landſchaft Entlibuch, ſamt einem Theil des benachbahrten Obwalden und Brienzerlandes.* Theſe accurate maps of the ſmall diſtrict of the Entlibuch were publiſhed at Lucerne by the Rev. M. Schnider, author of the *Geſchichte der Entlibucher*, or Hiſtory of Entlibuch.

5. *Charte des Vier Walſtätter Sees*; publiſhed without date or name of place in 1785: repreſenting the Lake of Lucerne, parts of the cantons of Schweitz and Underwalden, and of the diſtrict of Engelberg. This little map, printed with moveable types, appears to me correct.

6. *Canton Solothurn ſive Pagus Helvetiæ Solodurenſis cum confinibus recenter delineatus per Gabrielem Walſerum, V. D. M. edentibus Homann Heredib. Norimbergæ.* 1766.

C. P. S.

C. P. S. C. M. The errors of this map, which is extremely imperfect, have been as much as poſſible corrected.

7. *Route de Bale à Bienne par la Vallée de Moitier et Pierre Pertuis dans l'Eveché de Bâle.* 1788. Very correct.

8. *Nouvelle Carte du Pays de Griſons, avec ſes dependances la Valteline, le Comté de Chiavenne et Bormio.*

Rhætia Fœderata cum ſubditis ei terris. Amſtelodami Joannis Simen. A° 1711. Johannes van Lugtenburg Geographi. Deline. et Sculp. During my travels through the Griſons, I found this map tolerably correct.

9. *Mappa della Linea e dei Termini di Confini tirata fra lo Stato di Milano e Dominio Rheto.* 1764. Very correct.

10. *Carta delli Baliaggii Suizzeri. di Lugano e di Mendriſio, Deſta di G. Conr. Finſler di Zurigo.* Gravé par Clauſner a Zug 1786. In Schintz Beytraege zur naehern Kenntniſs des Schweitzerlandes.

11. *Die Landſchaft-Livenen Valle Leventina J. H. Meyer del.* 1784. Clauſner Sculp. in Zug. In Schintz Beytraege. Having never viſited theſe parts delineated on theſe maps, I cannot pretend to aſſert from my own knowledge that they are exact; but have every reaſon to pronounce that they are not incorrect.

12. *Helvetiæ Pagi ſeu Cantones* 13, &c. *Nova Helvetiæ Tabula Geographica*, &c. a Joh. Jacobo Scheuchzero

Tigurino Med. D. Math. Prof. 1712. Four ſheets. For the north-eaſtern parts of Switzerland.

This map, although imperfect in many parts, was neceſſarily followed, in order to complete the whole, and particularly for the north-eaſtern parts, for which it is allowed to be the beſt map extant.

13. *Carte Topographique d'Allemagne*, fait par J. W. Iaeger à Francfort ſur le Mein ſe vend chez l'auteur avec P. de S. M. I. In many ſheets.

The whole has been corrected as much as poſſible from my journals, and from the obſervations which I made during my ſucceſſive travels in Switzerland.

No. 3.

ITINERARIES of four tours through Switzerland, in 1776, 1779, 1785, and 1786; with the diſtances marked in leagues and Engliſh miles. It may be neceſſary to appriſe the traveller, that although I ſpared no pains in order to aſcertain the reſpective diſtances, yet in many places, and particularly in the mountainous diſtricts, it was impoſſible to obtain that degree of accuracy which I could have deſired. For in thoſe parts, the diſtances being not meaſured, can only be conjectured from the time employed in traverſing them.

Dates.	TOUR in 1776.	Diſtances. Leagues.	Miles.
JULY.	*ENTERED Switzerland from* STRASBURGH		
20.	*and Doneſchingen*		
21.	*at* SCHAFFHAUSEN —		
	Lauffen — — —	1	3 ¼
	to the Cataract — —		
	SCHAFFHAUSEN —	1	3 ¼
23.	Dieſſenhoffen —	2	6 ½
	Stein — — —	2	6 ½
	by water to the Iſle of		
	Reichenau — —	4 ½	14 ¾
	CONSTANCE —	1 ½	5
24.	*I. of Meinau* — —	5	16 ½
	CONSTANCE —	5	16 ½
	Roſhach — —	9	30
	by land to		
25.	ST. GALLEN —	2 ½	7
	Tuffen — — —	1 ¼	4
26.	Appenzel — —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Oberried — —	3	10

Dates.		Distances. Leagues.	Miles.
JULY			
27.	*Saletz* — —	3	10
	Werdenberg — —	2	6 ½
	Trivabach — —	3	10
	Sargans — —	1	3 ¼
28.	Wallenſtadt — —	3	10
	by water to		
	Weſen — — —	4	13
	by land to		
29.	GLARUS — —	2	6 ½
	Schwanden — —	1 ½	5
	to the Panten-Bruck —	2 ¾	9
30.	GLARUS — —	4 ¼	14
	Bilten — — —	2 ¾	9
	Sibnen — — —	1 ½	5
31.	Einſidlin — —	4 ¼	14
AUG. 1.	Rapperſchwyl —	4	13
	by water to		
2.	ZURIC — — —	7 ½	25
	by land to		
4.	*Albis* — — —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Cappel — — —	1 ½	5
	ZUG — — —	1 ½	5
	by water to		
	Immenſee — —	2	6 ½
	by land to		
	Kuſſnacht — —	½	1 ½
	by water to		
5.	LUCERNE — —	3	10
	Fluelen — — —	8 ½	28
	by land to		
7.	ALTDORF — —	½	1 ½
	Am Steg — —	2 ½	8 ¼
8.	*Waſen* — — —	2	6 ½
	Devils-Bridge —	1 ½	5
9.	*to Spital on St. Gothard* —	2 ¾	9
	Hoſpital — —	2	6 ½
	Realp — — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	over the Furca — —		

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
AUGUST			
	Obergeſtelen — —	4 ½	14 ¼
10.	*Munſter* — —	1 ½	5
	Obergeſtelen — —	1 ½	5
11.	*Spital on the Grimſel* —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Handeck — —	2	6 ½
12.	Meyringen — —	4	13
13.	*Grindelwald* — —	4 ½	14 ¾
14.	*Lauterbrunnen* —	3	10
	Leiſingen — —	3	10
	Æſchi — — —	1	3 ¼
16.	*Frutigen* — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Kanderſteg — —	3	10
	Winteregg — —	2	6 ½
	over the Gemmi		
17.	*Baths of Leuk* —	3 ¾	12 ¼
	Leuk — — —	3	10
	Siders — — —	3	10
	St. Leonard — —	2	6 ½
19.	SION — — —	1 ½	5
	Ridda — — —	2	6 ½
	Martigny — —	2 ½	8 ¼
20.	St. Maurice — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	to Bex — — —	1	3 ¼
	Martigny — —	3 ¼	10 ½
22.	*Trient* — — —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Valorſine — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
23.	*the Priory in the*		
	Valley of Chamouny —	3	10
	Salenche — —	4	13
25.	*Cluſe* — — —	3	10
	Bonneville — —	3	10
	Arthas — — —	2	6 ½
	Chene — — —	2	6 ½
26.	GENEVA — —	½	1 ½
	Verſoi — — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
SEPT.	Copet — — —	¾	2 ½
1.	*Craſſi* — — —	1 ½	5

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
SEPT.			
	Nyon — — —	1 1/4	4
	Rolle — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Morges — — —	2 3/4	9
2.	LAUSANNE — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Lutri — — —	1	3 1/4
	Cuilli — — —	3/4	2 1/2
	Vevay — — —	2	6 1/2
	LAUSANNE — —	3 3/4	12 1/4
	Coſſonex — —	3	10
6.	*Abbaye* — — —	3 1/2	11 1/2
	Romain-motier —	3	10
	Orbe — — —	1 1/4	4
8.	Yverdun — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	to Clendy — — —	1/4	3/4
	Granſon — —	1	3 1/4
	St. Aubin — —	3	10
	Boudri — — —	1 3/8	4 1/2
9.	NEUCHATEL —	1 1/2	5
	Vallengin — —	1	3 1/4
	Chaux de Fond —	2 1/4	7 1/2
10.	*Locle* — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
11.	NEUCHATEL —	3 1/4	10 1/2
	Thielle — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Anet — — —	1	3 1/4
	Walperſchwyl —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Morat — — —	4	13
13.	Avenches — —	1 1/2	5
14.	FRIBURGH — —	2 3/4	9
	Neunec — — —	3	10
15.	BERNE — — —	2 3/4	9
	Worb — — —	1 1/2	5
	Signau — — —	3	10
18.	*to Langenau* — —	1 1/2	5
20.	BERNE — — —	6	20
	Riederen — —	1 1/4	4
	Gimmenen — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Morat — — —	2	6 1/2
	Avenches — —	1 1/2	5

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
SEPT.			
21.	Payerne — —	2	6 1/2
	Marnaw — —	1 1/2	5
	Moudon — —	2 5/8	8 1/2
	Montpreveires —	2 3/8	7 3/4
22.	LAUSANNE — —	2	6 1/2
	Morges — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Rolle — — —	2 3/4	9
	Nyon — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
23.	*Craſſi* — — —	1 1/4	4
	Copet — — —	1 1/2	5
	Genthod — —	1 1/8	3 3/4
24.	GENEVA — —	1 3/8	4 1/2
	to AVIGNON.—*Returned to*		
OCT. 21.	GENEVA — —		
	Copet — — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Craſſi — — —	1 1/2	5
23.	Nyon — — —	1 1/4	4
	Rolle — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Morges — —	2 3/4	9
	LAUSANNE — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Echalens — —	2 7/8	9 1/2
24.	Yverdun — —	3 1/4	10 1/2
	Granſon — —	1	3 1/4
	St. Aubin — —	3	10
	Boudri — — —	1 3/8	4 1/2
25.	NEUCHATEL —	1 1/2	5
	St. Blaiſe — —	1	3 1/4
	Neuville — —	1 7/8	6 1/4
26.	BIENNE — —	3	10
	Grenche — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
27.	SOLEURE — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Wietliſbach — —	2	6 1/2
	Balſtal — — —	2	6 1/2
	Waldenburgh —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Leichſtall — —	2 7/8	9 1/2
	to Augſt — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
29.	BASLE — — —	2	6 1/4

Dates	TOUR in 1779.	Distances. Leagues.	Miles.
JULY	ENTERED *Switzerland from* MILAN,		
	COMO — — —	8	26
	Mendrisio — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	COMO — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	by water to — —		
	Pliniana — —	1 1/4	4
19.	*Clarice* — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Domaſio — — —	2 3/4	9
	Colico — — —	3/4	2 1/2
	by land to		
	Fort Fuentes — —	3/4	2 1/2
	by water to		
	Riva — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	by land to — — —		
20.	Chiavenna — —	2	6 1/2
	Bondo — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Caſaccia — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	to Siglio — — —	2	6 1/2
31.	*to St. Morezzo* — —	1 1/2	5
	Selva Piana — —	3/4	2 1/2
	Julian Columns —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	to Bivio — — —	1 1/2	5
	St. Morezzo — —	4 3/4	15 1/2
AUGUST.	*Bevers* — — —	1 1/4	4
1.	Zutz — — —	1 1/2	5
2.	*Scampf* — — —	1/2	1 1/2
4.	*Cernetz* — — —	2 3/4	9
	Lavin — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Ardetz — — —	1 1/2	5
5.	*Scuol* — — —	1 1/2	5
	Remus — — —	1 1/4	4
	Nauders — —	3 1/4	10 1/2
6.	*Craun* — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Lat — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	St Maria — —	2 1/8	7

Dates.		Distances. Leagues.	Miles.
AUGUST			
	over the Bralio		
7.	Bormio — —	4 1/2	14 3/4
	Sondalo — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Tirano — — —	3	10
	Teglio — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Sondrio — — —	2 3/4	9
	P. St. Piedro —	1 1/2	5
	Morbegno — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	to Dalebio — — —	1 1/4	4
	Morbegno — —	1 1/4	4
	Sondrio — — —	4 1/4	14
	Chiesa — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Casaucia — —	5	16 1/2
SEPT.	Bondo — — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
17.	Chiavenna — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Isola — — —	3	10
18.	Splugen — — —	3 3/8	11
	Andeer — — —	2 3/4	9
19.	Tusis — — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Reichenau — —	2 3/4	9
20.	COIRE — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	to Haldenstein — —	5/8	2
	COIRE — — —	5/8	2
	Churwalden — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Fatschzerol — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
24.	Alvaneu — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	An der Wiesen —	1 1/2	5
	Glaris — — —	1 1/2	5
25.	Davos — — —	1 3/8	4 1/2
	Laret — — —	1	3 1/4
	Kublis — — —	3 1/4	10 1/2
	Schiers — — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
26.	Malans — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Pfeffers — — —	1 1/2	5
	to the Baths — — —	3/4	2 1/2
	Pfeffers — — —	3/4	2 1/2
	Zitzers — — —	1 1/2	5
27.	COIRE — — —	1 1/2	5
	Reichenau — —	1 3/4	5 3/4

Dates.		Distances. Leagues.	Miles.
SEPT.			
	Trins	1	3 1/4
	Ilantz	3	10
28.	*Truns*	2 7/8	9 1/2
29.	*Diſentis*	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Giamut	3 1/4	10 1/2
30.	*Urſeren*	2 3/4	9
	Waſen	1 3/4	5 3/4
OCT.	*Am Steg*	2	6 1/2
1.	ALTDORF	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Fluelen	1/2	1 1/2
	by water to		
	Brunnen	2 1/4	7 1/2
	by land to		
	SCHWEITZ	1	3 1/4
	Brunnen	1	3 1/4
	by water to		
2.	Geriſau	1 1/2	5
	Buochs	1 1/4	4
	by land to		
	STANTZ	1 1/4	4
	Stantzſtad	1/2	1 1/2
	by water to		
3.	LUCERNE	2 1/4	7 1/2
	by land to		
	Honau	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Knonau	2 3/4	9
	Albis	2 1/4	7 1/2
4.	ZURIC	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Baſſerſtorf	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Winterthur	1 3/4	5 3/4
5.	*to* Frauenfield	3 1/4	10 1/2
6.	ZURIC	7 1/4	24
	Dietiton	2 1/4	7 1/2
	BADEN	2 1/8	7
	Konigsfelden	1 3/4	5 3/4
	to the Baths of Schintznach	1	3 1/4
	Haſlurch	1/4	3/4
	Bruck	1/2	1 1/2

Dates.		Distances, Leagues.	Miles.
OCT.			
	Stille — — —	$\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	Klingnau — —	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Waldſhut — —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$

TOUR in 1785.

JULY	*ENTERED Switzerland from* MUNICH,		
18.	*at* SCHAFFHAUSEN —		
19.	*to the Cataract at Lauffen* —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	SCHAFFHAUSEN —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	Lotſtetten — —	$2\frac{3}{4}$	9
	Egliſau — —	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	Bulach — —	$1\frac{1}{4}$	4
	Kloten — —	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
20.	ZURIC — —	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
	Meile — —	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	by water to		
	Weddenſchweil —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
	by land to		
24.	*Richliſwich* — —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	by water to		
	I. of Ufnau — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
	Rapperſchwyl —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	by land to		
	Grunengen — —	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
25.	*Uſtar* — —	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
	by water to		
	Falanden — —	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	by land to		
26.	ZURIC — —	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
JULY			
	Regenſburg —	3	10
	to the top of the		
	Lagerberg — —	1	3 1/4
AUG. 2.	Zuric — —	4	13
	by water to		
	BADEN — —	4	13
	by land to		
	Windiſh — —	1 1/2	5
	Konigsfelden —	1/4	3/4
	to the Baths of Schintznach —	1	3 1/4
	Hapſburg — —	1/4	3/4
4.	Bruck — —	1/2	1 1/2
	by water to		
	Lauffenburg —	8	26
5.	BASLE — —	6 3/4	21 1/4
6.	*to* STRASBURG.—*Returned to*		
12.	BASLE — —		
	by land to		
	Arleſheim — —	1 1/2	5
	BASLE — —	1 1/2	5
	Reinach — —	1 1/2	5
	Grellingen — —	1	3 1/4
	Lauffen — —	1 1/2	5
	Delmont — —	3	10
	Corrandelin — —	1	3 1/4
	Munſter — —	1 1/2	5
15.	*Molleray* — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Pierre Pertius —	1	3 1/4
	Reuchnete — —	2	6 1/2
	BIENNE — —	2	6 1/2
	Grenche — —	2 1/8	7
16.	SOLEURE — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Kilchberg — —	2 3/4	9
	Hinaelbank —	1 1/4	4
18.	BERNE — —	2 3/4	9
	Worb — —	1 1/2	5
	Signau — —	3	10

Dates.		Distances. Leagues	Miles.
AUGUST			
	Langenau — —	1 ½	5
	Eſchliſmat — —	3	10
	Shuepfen — —	1 ½	5
21.	Entlibuch — —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Wolhauſen — —	2 ⅛	7
	Malters — — —	2	6 ½
22.	LUCERNE — —	2 ⅛	7
	Winke — — —	1	3 ¼
	by water to		
	Alpnach — — —	2	6 ½
	by land to		
	Sarne — — —	1 ½	5
	by water to		
	Saxelen — — —	½	1 ½
	by land to		
	Kernwald — —	1 ½	5
24.	STANTZ — —	2	6 ½
	Graffenort — —	2 ¼	7 ½
25.	Engelberg — —	2	6 ½
	over the Suren Alps to		
26.	ALTDORF — —	5	16 ½
	Am Steg — —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Waſen — — —	2	6 ½
	Urſeren — — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
27.	*Hoſpital* — —	1	3 ¼
	to Spital on St. Gothard —	1 ¾	5 ¾
28.	*Hoſpital* — —	2	6 ½
	Realp — — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	over the Furca and Grimſel		
29.	*to Spital* — — —	5 ½	18
	Handeck — —	2	6 ½
30.	Meyringen — —	4	13
31.	*Grindelwald* — —	4 ½	14 ¾
SEPT. 1.	*Lauterbrunnen* —	3	10
	Leiſingen — —	3	10
	Æſchi — — —	1	3 ¼
3.	*Frutigen* — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Kanderſteg — —	3	10

Dates.		Distances. Leagues.	Miles
SEPT.			
	Winteregg — —	2	6 1/2
	over the Gemmi to		
4.	*Baths of Leuk* —	3 3/4	12 1/4
	Siders — — —	5	16 1/2
	St. Leonard — —	2	6 1/2
5.	SION — — —	1 1/2	5
	Ridda — — —	2	6 1/2
	Martigny — —	2 1/4	8 1/4
6.	*Trient* — — —	2 1/4	8 1/4
7.	*the Priory* — — —	3 3/4	12 1/4
8.	*aſcended Montanvert*		
	Valorſine — —	3	10
	Trient — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
10.	Martigny — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	St. Maurice — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Bex — —	1	3 1/4
	to Bevieux — —	1/2	1 1/2
11.	Bex — —	1/2	1 1/2
	Aigle — —	1 1/2	5
	Villeneuve — —	2 1/8	7
	Vevay	2 1/8	7
	by water to — —		
12.	*Meillerie* — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Ouchy — — —	2 3/4	9
	by land to		
13.	LAUSANNE — —	1/4	3/4
	Morges — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Rolle — — —	2 3/4	9
	Nyon — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Copet — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
16.	GENEVA — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
27.	*to* LYONS.—*Returned to*		
OCT. 6.	PONTARLIER —		
	St. Pierre — —	1	3 1/4
	Verrieres — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Motiers — — —	2 3/4	9
	Travers — —	1	3 1/4
	Rochefort — —	2 1/4	7 1/2

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
Oct.			
7.	NEUCHATEL — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	Thielle — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	Anet — —	1	3 ¼
8.	*Walperſchwyl* —	2 ½	8 ¼
	Morat — — —	4	13
9.	FRIBURGH — —	4	13
	Morat — — —	4	13
	Greng — — —	½	1 ½
	by water to		
	Motier —	⅝	2
	to Mount Vuilly —	½	1 ½
	Greng — —	¾	2 ½
	by land to		
12.	*Coujouvaux* —	½	1 ½
	Morat — — —	½	1 ½
	Arberg — — —	3 ½	11 ½
	Nidau — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
13.	BIENNE — —	⅜	1 ¼
	Reuchnete — —	2	6 ½
	Pierre Pertius —	2	6 ½
	Tavannes — —	½	1 ½
	Bellelay — — —	1 ½	5
	Glovillier — —	3	10
14.	PORENTRU — —	4	13
	Grandvillard —	3	10
	Beſſort — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Altkirch — —	6 ¼	20 ½
15.	BASLE — —	6	20
	Blotzheim —	2 ¾	9
	MULHAUSEN —	3 ⅜	11

Dates.	TOUR in 1786.	Distances. Leagues.	Miles.
SEPT.	ENTERED *Switzerland from* PARIS *and* DIJON, *through*		
	PONTARLIER —		
	St. Pierre — —	1	3 1/4
	Joigne — —	2 3/4	9
18.	Orbe — —	3 3/8	11
19.	*St. Barthelemi* —	2 3/4	9
20.	Morges — —	3 5/8	12
	Rolle — —	2 3/4	9
	Nyon — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Copet — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
23.	*to* GENEVA — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Copet — — —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Nyon — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Rolle — — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
29.	Morges — —	2 3/4	9
30.	*St. Barthelemi* —	3 5/8	12
OCT. 1.	Orbe — —	2 3/4	9
	Yverdon — —	2 1/4	7 1/2
	Granson — —	1	3 1/4
	St. Aubin — —	3	10
2.	Boudri — — —	1 3/8	4 1/2
3.	NEUCHATEL —	1 1/2	5
	St. Blaise — —	1	3 1/4
	Neuville — —	1 7/8	6 1/4
	by water to		
	I. St. Peter —	1 1/4	4
	Neuville — —	1 1/4	4
	by land to		
4.	NEUCHATEL —	2 3/4	9
	Thielle — — —	1 3/4	5 3/4
	Anet — — —	1	3 1/4
	Walperschwyl —	2 1/2	8 1/4
	Morat — —	4	13
	to Villars — — —	1/2	1 1/2
	Morat — — —	1/2	1 1/2

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
Oct.			
5.	*Greng* — —	½	1 ½
	by water to		
	Motier — — —	⅝	2
	Greng — — —	⅝	2
	by land to		
	Coujouvaux —	¼	¾
9.	*to* FRIBURGH —	3 ⅜	12
11.	*Greng* — —	4	13
	Morat — —	½	1 ½
	Gimmenen —	2	6 ½
	Riederen .. = —	1 ¾	5 ¾
13.	BERNE — —	1 ¼	4
	Maſſic — —	2 ½	8 ¼
17.	*to* Thun — —	3 ½	11 ½
	Maſſic — —	3 ½	11 ½
	Worb — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
18.	BERNE — —	1 ½	5
	Hindelbank — —	2 ¾	9
	Kilchberg — —	1 ¼	4
	Burberg — — —	3 ¾	12 ¼
	Murgenthal — —	1 ½	5
19.	Zoffingen — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Tagmerſellen —	2	6 ½
	Surſee — —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	Adelwil — — —	2 ¾	9
20.	LUCERNE — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Honau — — —	2 ½ ¾	8 ¼
	Knonau — — —	2 ¾	9
	Albis — —	2 ½	7 ½
21.	ZURIC — —	2 ½ ¼	8 ¼
	Baſſerſtorf — —	2 ¼	7 ½
	Winterthur —	1 ¾	5 ¾
	Iſlikon — —	2 ¼	7 ½
24.	Frauenfield —	1	3 ¼
	Mulheim — —	2	6 ½
	CONSTANCE —	3 ½	11 ½
	Zell — —	5 ½	18

Dates.		Distances.	
		Leagues.	Miles.
Oct.			
25.	SCHAFFHAUSEN —	5 ½	18
	Neunkirch — —	2	6 ½
	Lauchingen —	3	10
26.	Waldſhut —	3	10
	Lauffenburg —	3	10
	Seckingen —	1 ½	5
	Rheinfelden —	2	6 ½
28.	BASLE — —	3	10

No. 4.

A CATALOGUE of the principal Books occaſionally conſulted in the courſe of this Publication.

A.

Remarks on ſeveral Parts of Italy and Switzerland. By J. Addiſon. 8vo. London.

Francois Joſeph Nicolas d'Alt de Tiefenthal *Hiſtoire des Helvetiens.* 10 vols. 8vo. Friburgh, 1750—1753.

Aporta's *Hiſtoria Reformationis Eccleſiarum Rhæticarum.* 2 vols. 4to. Curiæ Rætorum 1771, 1777.

Andreà's *Briefe aus der Schweitz nach Hanover geſchrieben.* 4to. Zurich and Winterthur, 1776.

B.

Tableaux Topographiques Pittoreſques, Phyſiques, Hiſtoriques, Moraux, Politiques, et Literaires de la Suiſſe. Par M. de la Borde. Fol. Paris. 216 plates. The text is chiefly written by Baron Zurlauben of Zug.

Manuel pour les Savans et les Curieux qui Voyagent en Suiſſe; par M. Beſſon. Lauſanne. 2 vols. 8vo. 1786.

Memoires Critiques pour ſervir d'Eclairciſſements ſur divers Points de l'Hiſtoire ancienne de la Suiſſe, &c.; par Charles Guill Loys de Bochat. Lauſanne. 3 vols. 4to. 1747—1749.

Nouvelle Deſcription Générale et particuliere des Glacieres, vallées de Glace, et Glaciers qui forment la grande chaine des Alpes. Par M. Bourrit. 3 vols. 8vo. Geneve. 1785.

Some Letters containing an Account of what ſeemed moſt remarkable in Switzerland and Italy, &c. Written by G. Burnet. 8vo. London. 1686.

D & F

Dictionaire de la Suiſſe. 2 vols. 8vo. Tranſlated into German, and greatly augmented, under the following title:

title: *Hiſtoriſche, Geographiſche, und Phyſicaliſche Beſchreibung des Schweitzerlandes.* 3. vols. 8vo. Bern, 1782.

Johan Conrad Faeſis Pfarrers der Gemeinde Uetikon *Staats und Erdbeſchreibung der Schweiteriſchen Eidgenoſſchaft*; durch Joh. Conrad Fueſslin. 4 vols. 8vo. Zurich, 1768.

Joh. Caſpar Fueſslin's *Geſchichte der Beſten Kuenſtler in der Schweitz.* 5 vols. 8vo. Zuric, 1769.

Staats und Erdbeſchreibung der Schweitzeriſchen Eidgenoſſchaft; durch Joh. Conrad Fueſslin. 4 vols. 8vo. Zurich, 1770.

G.

Hiſtoire abregée des Officiers Suiſſes qui ſe ſont diſtingués aux Services Etrangers dans des grades ſupericurs. Par l'Abbé Francois Girard. 3 vols. 8vo, Fribourg, 1781, 1782.

Die Eiſgebuerge des Schweitzerlandes beſchrieben von Gottlieb Sigmund Gruner. Bern. 3 vols. 8vo. 1760.

Rætia Das-iſt Aufsfuehrliche und warrhafte Beſchreibung der dreyen loeblichen Grawen Buendten und anderer Retiſchen Voelker. Durch Johannen Guler von Weineck. Fol. Coira, 1616.

H.

Hacquet's *Phyſikaliſche Politiſche Reiſe aus den Dinariſchen Rhætiſchen in die Noriſchen Alpen, in Jahre* 1881 *und* 1783 *unternommen.* 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1785.

Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller, &c. *Bibliothek der Schweitzer Geſchichte und aller Theile ſo dahin Bezughaben.* 6 vols. 8vo. Bern, 1785—1788. A ſeventh volume, contains a general index.

Helvetiſche Bibliothek. 6 vols. 8vo. Zuric, 1735—1741.

Briefe ueber die Schweitz. Von C. C. L. Hirſchfeld. 2 vols. 12mo. Leipzig, 1776, 1785.

K.

A ſhort Account of the Antient Hiſtory, preſent Government,

and Laws, of the Republic of Geneva; by G. Keate, Esq. 8vo. London, 1761.

Kuetner's *Briefe eines Sachsens aus der Schweitz an seinem Freund in Leipzig.* 3 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 178— 1786.

L.

Jacob Lauffer's Profess. Eloq. et Hist. *Genaue und Umstaendliche Beschreibung Helvetischer Geschichte*; &c. 18 vols. 8vo. Zuric, 1736—1739.

Leu's *Allgemeines Helvetisches Eydgenossisches oder Schweitzerisches Lexicon.* Zuric. 20 vols. 4to. 1747—1765. Supplement, 2 vols. 4to.

Memorie Istoriche della Valtelina; da Pietro Angelo Lavizzari. 4to. Coira. 1716.

M.

Meiner's *Briefe ueber die Schweitz.* 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin. 1784, 1785.

Leonard Meister's *Helvetiens Beruehmte Maenner.* 2 vols. 8vo. Zuric. 1782, 1786.

———*Beruehmte Zuericher.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1782.

———*Kleine Reise durch einige Schweitzer Cantone.* 8vo. Basel. 1782.

———*Hauptszenen der Helvetischen Geschichte.* 8vo. 2 vols. 1784.

———*Helvetische Szenen der neuern Schwarmerey und Intoleranz.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1785.

———*Geshichte von Zuric.* 8vo. Zuric. 1786.

———*Abriss des Eydgenossischen Staatsrechtes.* 8vo. St. Gallen. 1786.

Geschichte Schweitzerischer Eydgenosschaft. Durch Johannes Mueller. 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig. 1786.

P.

Helvetia Antiqua et Nova, Operâ et studio Joh. Bapt. Plantini. 8vo. Bermæ. 1656; also Tig. Helvet. 1737.

Q.

Diſſertationi Criticho-ſtoriche intorno alla Rezia di qua delle Alpi oggi detta Valtelina d'all Abbate Franceſco Xavério Quadri. 3 vols. 4to. Milano, 1755—1756.

R.

Voyages Mineralogiques en Suiſſe. Par M. le Comte Gregorie de Razomoſſki. 8vo. Lauſanne, 1783, 1784.

Hiſtoire de la Reformation de la Suiſſe. Par M. Abraham Rochat. 6 vols. 8vo. Geneve, 1727—1728.

———*Delices de la Suiſſe.* 8vo. 4 vols. Leide. 1714. Firſt publiſhed by M. Rochat under the fictitious name of *Gottlieb Kypſeler.* Republiſhed ſeveral times. Improved edition in 2 vols. 4to. Neuchatel. 1778.

S.

Voyages dans les Alpes. Par H. B. de Sauſſure, &c. 2 vols. 4to. or 4 in 8vo. Geneve.

Scheutzeri *Itinera Alpina.* 4 vols. 4to. Lugduñ. 1723.

Beytraege Zur naehern Kenntniſs des Schweitzerlandes. Von Rudolf Schintz. Zuric. 8vo. 1785—1786.

Geſchichte der Entlibucher Von Joſeph Xaveri Schnider von Wartenſee. 8vo. 2 vols. Luzern. 1781, 178 .

Catalogue raiſonnée des Manuſcripts conſervés dans la Bibliotheque de Geneve. Par Jean Sennebier Bibliothecaire de Geneve. 8vo. Geneve. 1779.

Hiſtorie Literaire de Geneve. Par M. Sennebier. 3 vols. 8vo. Geneve. 1786.

De Republicâ Helvetiorum Libri duo, auctore Joſia Simlero Tigurino, &c. Tiguri apud Froſchovær, 1576. 8vo. 409 pages. A new edition improved, by Fueſſelin, bears the following title: *Joſiæ Simleri de Republicâ Helvetiorum libri duo, in quibus Helvetiorum fœdera, mores, belli et pacis jura, totamque illorum Rempublicam ſummâ fide deſcribit. adjunctum eſt compendium Hiſtoriæ Helveticæ Antiquæ, Auctore Jo. Conrado Fueſslino, qui etiam Hiſtoriam Helvetiorum ab auſpiciis reformat. fidei ad hæc uſque tempora ex*

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